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THE NEW MILITARY STAFF

Governor-Elect Morton Announces the Appointments He Has Made.

ALL HAVE ACCEPTED THE HONOR

Col. McAlpin Becomes Adjutant General and Chief of Staff—The Other Members and Their Careers.

RHINECLIFF, N. Y., Nov. 30.—The following appointments for his military staff were announced to-day by Governor-elect Morton, all of the persons designated having signified their acceptance of the positions offered to them:

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff—COL. E. A. McALPIN of Sing Sing, with rank of Major General.

Inspector General—LIEUT. COL. FREDERICK C. McLEWEE of New-York, with rank of Brigadier General.

Commissary General and Chief of Ordnance to succeed the present incumbent at the close of his term, in February next—CAPT. BENJAMIN FLAGLER, United States Volunteers, of Niagara Falls, with rank of Brigadier General.

Judge Advocate General—WILLIAM C. WALLACE of Brooklyn, with rank of Brigadier General.

Surgeon General—M. O. TERRY, M. D., of Utica, with rank of Brigadier General.

Chief of Engineers — COL. EDMUND HAYES of Buffalo, with rank of Brigadier General.

Chief of Artillery—HOWARD CARROLL of New-York, with rank of Brigadier General.

Quartermaster General—W. S. C. WILEY of Catskill, with rank of Brigadier General.

Paymaster General—COL. JAMES M. VARNUM of New-York, with rank of Brigadier General.

Commissary General of Subsistence—E. C. O'BRIEN of Plattsburg, with rank of Brigadier General.

Inspector General of Rifle Practice—GEN. B. M. WHITLOCK of New-York, reappointed, with rank of Brigadier General.

Aides de Camp, with rank of Colonel—[illegible]RS of Hyde Park, CHARLES FRANCIS JAMES, JOHN JACOB ASTOR of Rhinecliff, GEORGE W. TURNER, GEORGE BLISS AGNEW, and HERBERT LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE of New-York, representing the State Naval Militia, Mr. Satterlee being Navigating Officer of the First Battalion.

The Governor-elect has also decided to reappoint Col. Frederick Phisterer as Assistant Adjutant General in recognition of his long experience and capability in that position and his highly creditable war record.

Adjt. Gen. McAlpin began his military career as a private in Company G, Seventh Regiment, Nov. 28, 1860; was promoted Corporal June 20, 1873; First Lieutenant, Seventy-first Regiment, Jan. 20, 1874; Captain May 13, 1875; Major Aug. 26, 1875; resigned April, 1881. He was elected Captain of Company A, Seventh Regiment, June 15, 1881, resigned March 15, 1882, and was elected Colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment Jan. 12, 1885, and resigned June 30, 1887.

Inspector Gen. Frederick C. McLewee was a private in Company F, Twenty-second Regiment, March 14, 1872; was promoted Corporal Dec. 9, 1873, and honorably discharged July 9, 1877. He joined Company C, Seventh Regiment, July 11, 1877; was promoted Corporal June 19, 1878; Sergeant Oct. 1, 1880; First Sergeant May 17, 1882; Second Lieutenant Feb. 25, 1884; Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Inspector General Jan. 12, 1886, and resigned Oct. 16, 1888.

After his retirement from the Assistant Inspector Generalship he enlisted as a private in Company C, of the Seventh Regiment, and still is a member. Gen. McLewee was indorsed, in writing, for his present appointment by every commissioned officer of the Seventh Regiment, by a large number of the officers of the brigade staff, and by line and staff officers of every regiment in the First Brigade.

Gen. Benjamin Flagler entered the military service of the United States in 1861 as Captain of Company A, Twenty-eighth Regiment, N. Y. V., and served with his command until February, 1862, when he was detailed as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the First Brigade, First Division of the Fifth Army Corps; afterward served in the Department of the Shenandoah, and later in the Twelfth Army Corps. In June, 1862, he was severely wounded in action, and was discharged for disability on Oct. 18 following. He is a brother of Gen. Daniel W. Flagler, present Commissary-General of Ordnance of the United States Army. Since 1863 he has held various positions in the United States Customs Service in the District of Niagara, including the Collectorship of that district from 1878 until June, 1886. In 1888 he was elected Presidential Elector for the Thirty-third Congressional District of this State on the Republican ticket. His present appointment as Commissary-General and Chief of Ordnance becomes effective when his nomination is confirmed by the Senate in January next, upon the expiration of the term of office of the present incumbent, Gen. J. M. Varian.

Gen. Edmund Hayes was born at Farmington, Me., in 1849, was educated at Dartmouth College, and subsequently took a course of civil engineering, two years, at the Institute of Technology, in Boston, class of '73. His entire business life has been spent as a civil engineer, making bridge building a specialty. As engineer and member of the Central Bridge Works he built the cantilever bridge at Niagara Falls, in 1883. In 1884 the Union Bridge Company was formed, and he became one of the partners, and still holds that position. During that time he has had charge of the erection of several of the largest bridge structures, among them being the Hawkesbury Bridge in New South Wales, the Poughkeepsie Bridge across the Hudson, the Cairo Bridge across the Ohio River at Cairo, Ill., the Merchants' Bridge at St. Louis, across the Mississippi River, and numerous other important structures. In 1884 he was appointed Major of Engineers on the staff of the Fourth Brigade, National Guard State of New-York, and held that position continuously until last year, when he resigned. In politics he is a Republican, but not a politician, having never held any political office. Gen. Hayes is a Director in two of the largest banking institutions of Buffalo, of the Buffalo Musical Association, the Merchants' Exchange, and the Buffalo Club.

James M. Varnum is a lawyer and a resident of New-York City. In 1879 and 1880 he was elected to the Assembly from the Eleventh Assembly District, and from 1880 to 1883 held a Colonelcy and was senior aide de camp on the staff of Gov. Cornell. In 1889 he became the Republican candidate for Attorney General of the State, but was defeated, and in the following year was again unsuccessful as the anti-Tammany-Republican candidate for Judge of the Superior Court. In 1891 he was Chairman of the Republican State Convention at Rochester. Gen. Varnum was a member of the Committee on the Centennial Celebration of the Evacuation of New-York; also on the Committee of Management of the Washington Centennial Celebration, Manager of the Columbian Naval Ball at Madison Square Garden, and Chairman of the Special Committee on Reception of the Princess Eulalie of Spain in 1893.

Howard C. O'Brien was born at Fort Edward, N. Y., and has been a resident of Plattsburg for the past fifteen years. He was educated in the public schools, and subsequently was graduated from the Granville Military Academy. The citizens of Clinton County have repeatedly selected him for positions of honor and trust. President Harrison appointed him, in 1889, Commissioner of Navigation, from which office he retired by resignation on Dec. 1, 1893. He is a member of the Maritime Association of the Port of New-York and of the Board of Trade and Transportation.

William C. Wallace, appointed Judge Advocate General, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1856, and is a graduate of Wesleyan University and the Columbia College Law School. From 1879 to 1883 he was Assistant United States District Attorney in New-York City, under Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, and later became a member of the law firm of Arnoux, Ritch & Woodford. In 1888 he was elected to Congress from the Third Congressional District, Brooklyn, and was unanimously renominated in 1890, and defeated for re-election. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1892, and represented the State of New-York on the Committee on Contested Seats. In 1895 he was elected an Alumnus Trustee of Wesleyan University.

M. C. Terry, M. D., the new Surgeon General, is a practicing physician and surgeon of Utica, and was born in Watervliet Centre, Albany County, in 1848. He was graduated from the Cleveland (Ohio) Homeopathic Hospital College, in 1872. In 1888 Gov. Cornell appointed him Surgeon, with the rank of Major, of the Sixth Battalion, N. G. S. N. Y., on the staff of Brig. Gen. Sylvester Deering. He was also President of the United States Board of Pension Examiners for the Utica District, for a full term of four years.

Quartermaster Gen. Wiley is a resident of Catskill, N. Y., and has been for some years the proprietor of knitting and woolen mills in that town. He is at present a member of the Republican State Committee.

General Inspector of Rifle Practice Whitlock entered the National Guard as a private in Company H, Seventh Regiment, Feb. 15, 1878, and was discharged June 6, 1883. He was appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Thirteenth Regiment, Sept. 25, 1890, and General Inspector of Rifle Practice of the State Jan. 1, 1892.

Howard Carroll is the son of Gen. Howard Carroll, who was killed while leading his brigade in the Second Army Corps at the battle of Antietam. He was educated at the Polytechnic Schools of Hanover and Berlin, in Germany, and for three years studied fortification and drilled with the Polytechnic Cadet Corps in Hanover. Returning to America while still a youth, he secured a position on The New-York Times as a traveling and Washington correspondent. He was with Gen. Sheridan in Louisiana, with Gens. Ruger and Brooks in South Carolina; was at the Vicksburg massacre, in Mississippi; at the Brooks-Baxter war, in Arkansas. He won the confidence and esteem of many of the most prominent men in both political parties. President Arthur offered him the position of Minister to Belgium, which he was unable to accept. In the Cleveland-Folger campaign, Mr. Carroll was nominated by the Republican Party for Congressman at Large in the State of New-York, but, although he ran 68,000 votes ahead of his ticket, he was beaten by Gen. Henry W. Slocum. In recent years Mr. Carroll has devoted himself to mercantile pursuits.

Herbert Livingston Satterlee, who is a practicing lawyer, was born in New-York City about thirty-two years ago. He was graduated from Columbia College in the class of '83, and completed several courses of post-graduate instruction in the same institution, receiving, in 1885, the degrees of M. A., Ph. D., (School of Political Science,) and LL. B., (Cum Laude.) Upon being admitted to the bar, in 1885, he entered the law office of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, and in the following year became private secretary to Senator Evarts, under whom he served for two years in Washington. He has for many years been an active member of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, and his interest in nautical affairs led him to take a leading part in the establishment of a State naval militia, and he is now Navigating Officer of the First Naval Battalion. He has been prominent in Republican politics.

Col. Frederick Phisterer, who has been reappointed Assistant Adjutant General, has the most notable military record of any member of the staff. He joined Company A, Third United States Artillery, as a private on Dec. 6, 1855; was promoted Corporal Oct. 12, 1858; Sergeant, July 10, 1860, and was honorably discharged Dec. 6, 1860. He was appointed Sergeant Major, Eighteenth United States Infantry, July 31, 1861; promoted Second Lieutenant Oct. 30, 1861; First Lieutenant Feb. 27, 1862; Captain, Feb. 15, 1866; transferred to Thirty-sixth United States Infantry, July 28, 1866; transferred to Seventh United States Infantry, March 3, 1869, and was honorably discharged Aug. 4, 1870. His service in the National Guard began as Captain of the Governor's Guard, Ohio National Guard, Aug. 27, 1877, from which position he resigned Jan. 27, 1879. He was appointed Acting Assistant Adjutant General of New-York Jan. 1, 1880, and Assistant Adjutant General Nov. 22, 1892.

The selections of aides de camp represent society, millions, journalism, and the Naval Reserve.

John Jacob Astor, who is put down on the list as coming from Rhinecliff, is, of course, the millionaire John Jacob Astor of this city, the head of one of the branches of the great Astor family. He is the first of his line to wear the title of Colonel.

Archibald Rogers is the jolly young society man of Westchester, whose famous hunt after the anise seed once cost him an election to the Assembly.

Charles Francis James is well-known in society in this city, and George W. Turner is proprietor of The Recorder newspaper of this city.

H. L. Satterlee, besides being prominent in society, was conspicuous in building up the Naval Reserve.

T. C. Platt, it is understood, had a hand in many of the appointments. Chairman Hackett of the Republican State Committee was particularly interested in the appointment of Col. E. A. McAlpin. Congressman Belden of Syracuse seems to hav been able to land his protégé E. C. O'Brien.

Saved from a Capsized Sloop.

GREENPORT, L. I., Nov. 30.—Some men who were dredging for clams in Orient Bay yesterday afternoon saw a sloop capsize in a sudden gust of wind. They launched a boat, and reached the distressed vessel just in time to rescue the Captain of the vessel, John Gleen, and Sailor Henry Anderson, who were nearly exhausted. The sloop was the James Armstrong, from New-London to New-Suffolk.

A Boston Schoolmaster Killed.

QUINCY, Mass., Nov. 30.—Sylvester Brown, one of Quincy's most prominent citizens, and Head Master of the Martin School, Boston, was instantly killed at the Wollaston station to-night. He was on his way home from the Post Office, and had to cross the tracks. He stepped from behind the station directly in front of the inward Newport express, which struck him.

MRS. HARRISON'S NEW ALLY

J. Grills Believes She Should Not Be In an Insane Asylum.

HE TELLS A STORY ABOUT A CHECK

Not Complimentary to Mrs. Salter, Mrs. Harrison's Daughter—Commissioners Appointed by Justice O'Brien.

An interesting story concerning Mrs. Georgiana H. Salter, who had her aged mother, Mrs. Margaret A. Harrison, committed to the Amityville Insane Asylum, was related yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times by J. Grills, who is connected with one of the largest dry goods stores in this city. He said:

"About one year ago Mrs. Salter visited our store and presented a hundred-dollar check, which she asked me to cash. The check was drawn on the Metropolitan Bank, at Third Avenue and Seventh Street, and had Mrs. Harrison's name appended. Though an old acquaintance of Mrs. Harrison, I had never noticed her handwriting, and therefore took the signature in good faith.

"In two days' time the check was returned from the bank, and I was compelled to pay the money. I immediately put a detective on the case, who, after a week's search, found Mrs. Salter, and was about to arrest her, when Mrs. Harrison intervened to prevent her daughter's disgrace, and paid the money.

"The signature was not written by Mrs. Harrison. Mrs. Salter herself did not have a cent in the bank."

"I have no faith whatever," continued Mr. Grills, "in the alleged insanity of Mrs. Harrison. I never saw anybody who could take care of her money better than she. From personal knowledge I can say that Mrs. Salter has been hounding her mother for money continually for ten years, and that during that time Mrs. Harrison has led a most unpleasant life."

Mrs. Salter's attorneys yesterday took formal steps to have Mrs. Harrison adjudged a lunatic in regular form and to secure the appointment of a committee for her estate. In Mrs. Salter's name a petition was presented to Justice O'Brien of the Supreme Court, asking for the appointment of a commission to inquire into Mrs. Harrison's sanity. The Justice appointed Dr. Austin Flint, Henry J. Sayers, and Edward J. Maguire as Commissioners to take testimony. An order was also made by the Justice, at Mrs. Slater's request, enjoining the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Metropolitan Savings Bank, the receiver of the Stuyvesant Safe Deposit Company, the Union Storage Company, and the tenants of Mrs. Harrison's property at 125 Fourth Avenue from giving Mrs. Harrison any money or property pending these proceedings.

In the affidavits on which Justice O'Brien acted it is set forth that Mrs. Harrison is eighty-three years of age. The daughter swears that her mother, "on account of old age and loss of memory," is in her dotage and unfit to take charge of her property. The old lady, the daughter says, is the owner of 125 Fourth Avenue, which is valued at $20,000; real estate at Islip, L. I., of the value of $500, and mortgages and other property of the value of about $50,000. Mrs. Harrison has been a widow for about thirty years, and the daughter asserts that for ten years her mother has shown signs of mental trouble, and her "language and acts and conversation have been those of an incompetent person."

Mrs. Salter says that her mother is now under the control and influence of "a person whose acquaintance she recently made." This reference, it is understood, is to Lynch, whom Mrs. Harrison is charged with wanting to marry.

Prof. Carlos F. MacDonald and Drs. Allen Fitch and Philip Frank O'Hanlon all make affidavits declaring that, after an examination of Mrs. Harrison, they have reached the conclusion that "she is suffering from senile dementia." During the course of their examination of her they allege she said to them that she was about fifty years old, and had been a widow for twenty years. She spoke of the war of the rebellion as having occurred about ten or twelve years ago.

First, they assert, she said that she had no property, and after that she said she did have some, but would not tell how much. Finally she admitted that it was between $35,00 and $40,000. She told them that a Mr. Lynch was "a particular friend" of hers and a "very nice fellow," and that he wanted to marry her. She liked him very much, but said she did not know whether she would marry him or not. Lynch, she said, had proposed to marry her, but she had not as yet made up her mind whether to accept him. She said that she had known him four or five months. Some people told her that his age was fifty and others that it was fifty-two.

She also told the doctor, they declare, that he "sometimes gets tight; but what does that matter? It is all a lottery. Ten days is just as good as ten years to know a man before you marry him." She declared that her relatives were conspiring against her to keep her from marrying Lynch.

"I am fifty years old," she said, "and if my Bible says I am more it lies." She did not know whether Lynch had ever been married or not.

Sylvanus T. Cannon, who says he has been the counsel for Mrs. Harrison for twenty years, and Marshall H. Clement, the receiving teller of the Metropolitan Savings Bank, in which Mrs. Harrison has had an account for many years, both made affidavits that she is in her dotage, and, on account of loss of memory, incapable of attending to her business or looking after her property. She would receive checks and forget what she did with them, and declare that she never received them. Cornelia Y. Seaman, a half sister of Mrs. Harrison, says that Mrs. Harrison was born on June 19, 1811.

When the case comes to a hearing before the Commissioners a strong fight will be made against Mrs. Salter by Mrs. Harrison's friends, who are turning up on all sides. They all insist that Mrs. Harrison is not insane and that her confinement in an asylum would be a gross outrage. That her faculties are somewhat impaired is considered a reasonable conclusion, but her friends insist that she is singularly robust mentally for a person of her great age, and that nothing in her condition warrants commitment to a lunatic asylum. She has always shown sound business sense, her friends say, and her shrewdness in money matters has made itself manifest on every occasion when it was called into play.

There seems to be little doubt that Mrs. Harrison visited her lawyer only a few days before she was taken into custody as an insane person, and that she took steps to alter her will so as to cut off her daughter from inheriting any considerable portion of her estate. The bringing of proceedings to have her declared insane following this circumstance has caused a great deal of indignant comment among Mrs. Harrison's friends.

The statements of the physicians who examined Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Salter's assertions contained in her affidavits, and the testimony of the other witnesses offered in behalf of the appointment of a commission of inquiry, are by no means accepted as conclusive by Mrs. Harrison's partisans. As to the story of her alleged weakness for Lynch, the statement of Mrs. Sweet, the caterer in the house where Mrs. Harrison lived, as printed in The New-York Times of yesterday, is quoted to show that there are two sides to the story. Speaking of Mrs. Harrison's visit to her lawyer for the purpose of changing her will, Mrs. Sweet said:

"Mrs. Harrison informed me on her return that she had stated to this lawyer that she was very much displeased with the manner in which her daughter had treated her for many years, and desired him to make another will for her, in which she intended to change her bequest to her daughter. Shortly after this Mrs. Salter came to the house and dined with her mother. Lynch, who, it is charged, had a peculiar influence over Mrs. Harrison, was at the table. Mrs. Harrison started to leave the room, when her daughter called her to kiss her, which appeared to me to be done in a perfunctory manner. After she had left, Lynch said to Mrs. Salter: 'While the kissing is going on am I not in it?' Whereupon Mrs. Salter kissed him. It struck me as a very strange thing that Mrs. Salter should have manifested regard for Lynch, or even had anything to do with him. A few days after that Mrs. Salter came to me and said she wanted my assistance in the matter of her mother and Lynch; that if she could get them apart she would treat with Lynch and buy him off. I didn't exactly understand what she meant by buying Lynch off, except that she might have meant to buy him off from marrying her mother, which I am quite satisfied he never could have done, for only on the evening before she was taken from the house I said to Mrs. Harrison at the table: 'Do you like Mr. Lynch?' She replied: 'Yes.' I said: 'Do you like him enough to marry him?' She replied that she did, but never would marry him for two reasons, which she gave. Besides, she added, she loved her freedom too much to marry any man."

Pending the issue of the proceedings, Mrs. Harrison remains at the Amityville Asylum. None of her friends is allowed to see her, it is said. Mrs. Calhoun, who has known her a long time, went to Amityville to call on Mrs. Harrison, but the Superintendent would not permit her to do so.

"He told me," said Mrs. Calhoun to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday, "that no one could see her except on an order from Mrs. Salter."

Mrs. Salter is confident that the proceedings she has instituted to have her mother declared a lunatic will be successful. If a committee is appointed to take charge of Mrs. Harrison's property, the daughter would, in the ordinary course of such proceedings, be placed in control, directly or indirectly.

ALL THREE OF THEM SHOT

Father and Son-in-Law Fought—The Daughter Shot Her Father—He Shot Her, Her Husband, and Himself.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Frederick Freisch, residing at 430 North Ashland Avenue, quarreled with his son-in-law, Theodore Eckhardt, to-day, the quarrel developing into a fight between the men.

Freisch's daughter Lena, seeing that her husband was getting the worst of the encounter, drew a revolver and fired at her father.

The latter snatched the revolver from her hands and shot both his daughter and her husband in the head, inflicting fatal injuries. He then fatally shot himself in the head.

A HARVARD STUDENT'S SUICIDE

SHOOTS HIMSELF THROUGH THE HEAD WITHOUT KNOWN REASON.

A Fine Student and of Good Missionary Stock—Melancholia the Only Reason Assigned for the Act.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—Pierre Gulick, twenty-one years old, a member of the sophomore class of Harvard College, was found dead in his room in one of the dormitories of the college this morning, having shot himself through the head. No cause is assigned for the suicide, except melancholia.

Truman Abbe, '95, to whom a note was directed by Gulick, said: "I am astonished to learn of Gulick's death. I am more astonished to learn that a note was directed to me, and was left by him. I knew him very slightly."

Gulick was very little known at college, excepting in musical circles. The body was discovered by the chambermaid. All the rooms, it was supposed, were vacated. Every other student in the house had gone to recitation.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 30.—Pierre Gulick was well known in this city. His father, the Rev. Luther Halsey Gulick, a veteran missionary, died in this city April 8, 1891.

Young Gulick was born in Italy, where his father was engaged in missionary work. The five years of his life previous to his entering Harvard College in the Fall of 1893, were spent in this city. He entered the Springfield High School in 1891, becoming a member of the junior class, and graduating in 1893 with honors. He was a fine student. Although retiring, and a young man who had few intimate friends, he showed no signs of melancholia while living here. Besides his brother Dr. Gulick, he leaves two sisters, Mrs. F. F. Jewett, wife of Prof. Jewett of Oberlin College, and Mrs. C. A. Clark, wife of a missionary of the American Board in Japan, and two brothers, the Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, a missionary in Japan, and the Rev. E. L. Gulick, a pastor at Groton. The young man came of a missionary stock, and it was supposed that he intended to enter the missionary field. His mother died here a few months ago.

Dined with the Solicitor General.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Solicitor General and Mrs. Maxwell entertained a company of eighteen at dinner to-night. In the centre of the round table was an oval of golden chrysanthemums reaching to the chandelier, and separated so that the view from side to side was not obstructed. Clusters of the same flowers, tied with broad golden satin ribbon, lay at the ladies' places. The guests were the Secretary of State and Mrs. Gresham, Baron von Saurma-Jeltsch, the German Ambassador; Justice Field and Mrs. Field, Justice Brewer and Mrs. Brewer, Justice Shiras and Mrs. Shiras, Justice Brown and Mrs. Brown, Senator Sherman and Mrs. Sherman, Gen. Schofield and Mrs. Schofield, and Mr. and Mrs. Bowler.

Three Persons Burned to Death.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 30.—The residence of Jacob Schuttenheim, 6,106 Prescott Avenue, burned last night. Mrs. Schuttenheim and two children—Jacob, Jr., aged four, and Orlando, aged three—were burned to death.

THE ATLANTIC IS FRISKY

Incoming Vessels All Report Heavy Storms and Gales.

NO WORD OF THE LYDIAN MONARCH

The Agents of the Overdue Freighter Are Not Anxious, However—An Iceberg Passed by the Obdam.

Incoming steamships continue to bring reports of wild weather out upon the Atlantic. That stretch of water is never very amiable at this season of the year, but just now it seems to be in a most malignant temper. All arrivals bring stories of swollen seas, gray skies, and wintry gales, and the probabilities are that the next North Atlantic pilot chart will show that the fleet of derelicts has been considerably augmented.

Only a few of the ships that should have arrived yesterday crept into port. Nearly all of these bore marks of rough usage.

The Strabo, from Santos, came into harbor with her wheelhouse broken in and parts of her railing gone.

The Old Dominion steamship City of Columbia had a hard struggle with a gale that was met Nov. 28. Seas drowned her decks, and the vessel, stanch as she is, had all she could do to ride safely out of the turmoil.

One big wave which burst on board hurled Seaman Lewis Gilbertson so violently to the deck that his leg was broken. The injured mariner was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital when the vessel reached her pier yesterday.

The British steamship Excelsior, from Rotterdam, sixteen days out, came into port with bridge damaged and a tale of a long struggle against heavy westerly gales. Capt. Wise of the British steamship Lepanto reported a similar experience with adverse storms.

The monotonous accounts of high, swinging seas and roaring winds was broken a little by the Netherlands-American steamship Obdam, which on Nov. 23 passed close to a giant iceberg. The glacial mass was described as being 90 feet in height and 600 feet long. It was seen in latitude 46 degrees 23 minutes north, longitude 49 degrees 12 minutes west.

A vessel which did not arrive is now the subject of much speculation. That one is the Wilson Line freighter Lydian Monarch, which sailed from London Nov. 7, and which, under ordinary conditions of weather, should have reached this port about Nov. 24.

The agents express no uneasiness for the safety of the big freighter, and attribute her non-arrival to the baffling westerly gales which most all transatlantic incomers have met.

The agents are no doubt justified in feeling confident that the vessel is safe, but there are some who think the Lydian Monarch's delayed arrival will be found to have been due to some mishap on board, and not wholly to inclement weather. One week overdue, they argue, is too long for a ship of her class to remain out, unless some accident has befallen her. But, as has been frequently proved, the breaking of some part of a vessel's machinery, even when a craft is laboring in a gale, does not necessarily involve disaster. The Ems and a number of other big liners hopelessly disabled their machinery in violent storms, but finally reached port all right.

When Atlantic liners become overdue, the reports brought by other vessels, which have arrived from over the same course as that supposed to have been taken by the straggler, are scanned with more than usual interest. That is why a bit of information brought by the steamship Calvin has now attracted attention.

The master of that vessel reports that on Nov. 21, while in latitude 42° north, longitude 61° west, a cylindrical life raft, such as is usually carried by passenger steamships, was sighted. A bucket which was made fast to the raft led to the supposition that the raft had been occupied by castaways, and that the bucket had been used as a drag or sea anchor, to keep the raft headed to the seas.

"Number 2" was painted in white letters on the raft. The locality in which it was sighted is about 800 miles to the eastward of New-York and almost directly in the path of westward-bound vesels. Some significance is attached to the sighting of the raft from the fact that while boats are frequently washed overboard, life rafts are rarely wrenched from their fastenings, and are never put overboard unless for the purpose of saving the lives of an imperiled ship's company.

The Lydian Monarch is a four-masted, single-screw steamship of 4,036 tons gross register. The vessel measures 360 feet in length, has a breadth of 43 feet, and a 32-foot depth of hold. The hull is built of iron, and is intersected by five water-tight bulkheads. The vessel was recently refitted with triple-expansion engines and new boilers, and is now considered the fastest of the Wilson Line fleet. She left port commanded by Capt. Thomas and had on board a crew of forty-three all told, and seven cabin passengers.

A Caution to Father Ducey.

Dr. Justus J. Spreng of 143 West Twenty-second Street has written a letter of friendly caution to the Rev. Thomas J. Ducey, who has been admonished that his presence at the Lexow committee hearings is not pleasing to his superior. Dr. Spreng insists that, in the event of trial, the Archbishop must win and the priest lose. He ends his letter as follows:

You have received two canonical admonitions and a precept awaits you. Your trial will surely follow, and your condemnation is inevitable. You are not needed at the Lexow investigation, but you have other duties. Do not give a victory to your enemies. Do not grieve your friends.

Last Shinnecock Indian Dead.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Nov. 30.—David Walker, the last survivor of the Shinnecock Indians, died in this village of consumption. Walker was a remarkably intelligent Indian, and was at one time an officer on a Sag Harbor whaling vessel.

On one occasion, while a wounded whale was towing a boat, Walker's leg became entangled in the rope and was so injured that it had to be amputated.

Highway Robbery in Daylight.

ROUNDOUT, N. Y., Nov. 30.—At Marlborough, Essex County, Herbert Snowman was stopped on the main street in broad daylight by three highwaymen. With drawn revolvers they forced him to surrender a watch and $10 in money, after which they made their esape. It is believed the highwaymen are the same ones who robbed a man in Milton a day or two ago.

An Heir, Perhaps a Deserter.

WILLET'S POINT, L. I., Nov. 30.—Thomas L. Casey, a private in Company C, United States Engineers, who, through the death of an aunt a few weeks ago, became heir to $15,000, is missing from the post, and is believed to have deserted.

POISON KILLS A LITTLE GIRL

Carbolic Acid Given to Her for Cough Medicine by Her Aunt—Her Mother Ignorant of Her Loss.

A case of haste in administering what was supposed to be medicine caused the death of a child in the home of Conrad Hundt of 5 Attorney Street yesterday.

Hundt is a florist whose family consisted of a wife and four children. His youngest child, prior to the birth of a babe on Thanksgiving Day, was Florence, two years old.

Mrs. Hundt was being cared for by her married sister, Emily Nanch. The mother heard little Florence coughing, and said to her sister: "Give the child some medicine; her throat must be sore. You will find the medicine in the closet."

The medicine stood in a closet beside a bottle of carbolic acid, and Mrs. Nanch, in her haste to relieve the child, did not stop to examine the bottle, and so gave Florence a tablespoonful of the acid, which she had taken up by mistake.

The child's actions and the odor of the acid told her of her terrible mistake. She called the child's father, explained the situation, and he took the child at once to a drug store, where a little relief was obtained.

She was then taken to Gouverneur Hospital, where every effort to save her life was made, but she died within two hours after the poison had been swallowed.

As it was thought unwise to tell the sick mother of her loss, the child's body was taken to an undertaker's and the mother was told that during her illness the child would stay with relatives, who would care for her. The funeral will take place from the undertaker's.

Mrs. Nanch was placed under arrest yesterday as a matter of form, but Justice Feitner at once paroled her until the inquest.

HE REFUSED TO RETRACT

A SOUTHERN EDITOR ASSAULTED BY AN AGGRIEVED OFFICIAL.

L. S. Metcalf's Brave Meeting of an Attack—Calmly Faced a Revolver—Violent Talk of His Assailant.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 30.—There has been great excitement here to-day over an assault case which grew out of municipal and county politics, and the declarations of a newspaper representing one of the factions. Editor Lorettus S. Metcalf of The Florida Daily Citizen was assaulted with a cane in his private office last evening by Judge W. B. Young, Chairman of the Board of Police Commissioners of this city, and ex-Judge of the Circuit Court.

Young came into the office with Dr. George Troupe Maxwell and called attention to an editorial in Wednesday's issue of The Citizen regarding the presentment of the Grand Jury, in which the county and city officials were arraigned for permitting open gambling and Sunday liquor-selling. Young demanded a retraction, and Mr. Metcalf replied that the editorial was a moderate and correct comment on the presentment, and refused to retract any part of it. No names were mentioned in the article, but Young stated that he was a member of the City Government, and he felt aggrieved thereat.

As Mr. Metcalf still refused to retract, Young, without warning, struck him a violent blow over the head with a light cane, known as a sword cane. Metcalf seized a heavy cane of his own, standing by his desk, and aimed a blow at Young. Dr. Maxwell parried the blow by interposing his own cane, and rushed in between the men and seized the canes.

Young then drew a revolver and, pointing it in Metcalf's face, said:

"I'll kill you."

Metcalf calmly returned his gaze and replied, sarcastically:

"If you think it a brave thing to shoot a man without weapons, shoot."

Dr. Maxwell, who still held the canes, then seized the revolver, saying: "Come, Judge, this has gone far enough." The affair then ended, as Maxwell took Young away, but the latter threatened to kill Metcalf if any articles that were displeasing to him appeared.

This is the version of the affair as told by Mr. Metcalf. The stories of Dr. Maxwell and Judge Young do not differ from it very materially. They say that Young himself warded off Metcalf's blow without any interference by the doctor until a few seconds later on. Judge Young and Dr. Maxwell are both younger men than Metcalf, Maxwell being tall and stout, but Young weighs only about 120 pounds.

The trouble is a political one. There are two Democratic factions here, and the fight between them is fierce. One controls the city and part of the county officials. The Grand Jury's presentment denounced the gambling and Sunday liquor-selling, and stated that the county and city officials knew of it.

Judge Young published a card this morning stating that the presentment was a political matter entirely and that it was not true. He ended up by saying: "Any one who asserts that the foregoing statement of facts is not true is a miserable liar, and if I ascertain that any man has said that they are not true I will slap his jaws." This card and the encounter have caused a deal of talk, and the end is not yet.

Metcalf is a native of Monmouth, Me., was at one time connected with the North American Review, and later was editor of The Forum for some years. He has been in Florida about thirteen months.

The Cincinnati Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Secretary Herbert this morning received the report of the court of inquiry of which Commodore Bunce was President upon the accident to the Cincinnati. It is a long document, and the Secretary will not divulge its recommendations until he has carefully considered the testimony and decided upon his own action in the matter.

The Cash Register Carried Away.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 30.—At Scotch Plains, two miles from this city, this morning the West Side Hotel was broken into and a one-hundred-and-seventy-five-dollar cash register and considerable money, liquor, and cigars were stolen. Mr. Force, the proprietor, has had warants sworn out for two suspicious characters at Scotch Plains.

For a Statue to Rufus Choate.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—By the death of Mrs. G. B. Hyde, the city of Boston comes into the possession of a bequest of $14,000, to be used for the erection of a statue to Rufus Choate, the famous lawyer. G. B. Hyde was for the greater part of his life a Boston school teacher, and left property to the amount of $140,000.

No Danger of an Indian Uprising.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Gen. McCook, commanding the Department of Colorado, telegraphs that affairs in Utah are quiet, and that there is no occasion for alarm. The Indians are on their Fall hunting trip, and this may have caused the uneasiness.

OFFER REWARD FOR SEELY

The Action of the Directors of the Shoe and Leather Bank.

INDICTMENTS AGAINST THE FUGITIVE

Lawyer Peshall Again Declares that the Defaulter Is Preparing to Surrender Himself—Seely Is Safe, Angel Says.

The Directors of the National Shoe and Leather Bank held a meeting yesterday and authorized President John M. Crane to offer a reward of $5,000 for the apprehension and safe delivery to the authorities of Samuel C. Seely, the fugitive bookkeeper who is charged with having embezzled $354,000 from the institution.

W. D. Van Vleck, the bank's cashier, and James L. Bishop, the counsel, went before the Grand Jury of New-York County yesterday, with Bookkeeper Seely's doctored skeleton ledger, and testified as to the manner in which the bank had been robbed. Cashier Van Vleck showed the Grand Jury the canceled checks which had been paid by the bank to Baker and his representatives during the week after Seely's disappearance from the bank and prior to the exposure of the defalcation.

On these checks and on the other evidence furnished by the cashier the Grand Jury found ten indictments against Seely for grand larceny and forgery. It was testified to the jury that Baker had no money in the bank when he drew and received money for the checks which are now canceled and in the bank's possession. All previously canceled checks had been returned to Baker as his vouchers.

The indictments were handed in to Judge Fitzgerald of the Court of General Sessions, and bench warrants were at once issued for Seely.

The fugitive embezzling bookkeeper had not been captured at the time of going to press.

The only clue which has been found is one uncovered by the Central Office detectives.

It has been found that a trunk was taken from Seely's house in Brooklyn last Saturday, and was delivered at the Grand Central Railroad Station in this city. There the clue ends, and the detectives are evolving several theories in their minds. They do not know whether the trunk was a "dummy," or whether it was really sent somewhere on the train. The expressman has been found who took a trunk last Saturday from Seely's house and left it at the Grand Central Station. The trunk was not marked with Seely's name. The expressman gave a receipt for the trunk at the bookkeeper's house, in Brooklyn. The trunk was not directed anywhere but to the Grand Central Station.

So far as the detectives have yet discovered it may have been taken away from the station in a wagon, or it may have been checked by Seely and carried away with him. The baggage handlers said yesterday they had no recollection of the trunk or of seeing a man resembling Seely. There was no trace of Seely at the ticket office. It has been suggested that this trunk may have contained the missing papers of Frederick Baker.

The last remaining strong box of Frederick Baker was opened yesterday at the safety vaults of the National Park Bank, and was found to be empty. The box was opened in the presence of Mrs. Baker, the widow; her son, Frederick R. Baker; Lawyer Ogden, their counsel; James L. Bishop, counsel for the National Shoe and Leather Bank, and the counsel to the National Park Bank. Surprise was expressed by Mrs. Baker and her son when the box was opened and was seen to contain nothing. The box was labeled "Frederick Baker and wife," and it had been supposed to contain a number of papers of importance.

There yet remains to be explored the larger of the two safes in the Baker office, 206 Broadway.

Mr. Bishop said yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times that there had been discovered among Frederick Baker's effects papers which were considered to establish his fraudulent relations with the National Shoe and Leather Bank. The nature of the documents Mr. Bishop said he was not at liberty to disclose.

The bank reward for the cap

vestibuled limited felt sure Seely was one of his Pullman passengers last Friday night on the west-bound trip. The man resembling Seely got off at Niagara Falls. Dispatches from Hamilton, Ontario, and Toronto said there was no trace of Seely in either place.

There have been a number of changes in the officers of the National Shoe and Leather Bank since Seely's thefts began. Cashier Osborne of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of Brooklyn was formerly receiving teller. There have been at least three cashiers in the last nine years, Mr. Van Vleck's immediate predecessor having been former National Bank Examiner Scriba.

There are three sets of detectives working on the case, and every one who has figured publicly in one way or another, either as the friend or accomplice of Seely or Baker, is under surveillance. The bank has private detectives out, the United States Guarantee Company, which went on Seely's bond, also has private detectives on the scent, and three of the best men on Superintendent Byrnes's Central Office Squad are hunting high and low for clues.

F. W. Angel, the personal counsel for Seely, is shadowed night and day, whether he is at his office in this city or at his home in Jersey City. All of his clerks are under the eye of detectives. Seely's house, 442 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, has been under the watchful eye of the detectives day and night. Two of them have hired a little place across the street from the Seely residence, and every one who enters or leaves the premises of the Seely family is observed and followed.

The Baker country place at Sands Point, L. I., is also daily under the eyes of detectives, and there is not a movement at the town house of the Bakers, 25 West Seventieth Street, this city, that is not noted by those on guard. Since Charles J. Peshall, the Jersey City criminal lawyer, came into the case he, likewise, has been under constant surveillance. The Baker office, in The Evening Post Building, 206 Broadway, and even Col. "Bob" Merritt, who was the late Frederick Baker's real-estate "dummy," are objects of espionage. Lawyer Angel complained yesterday of the way in which his footsteps were being dogged by the detectives. They followed him home at night, he declared, and tracked him every morning from his house to his office. Every time he went out of the house after dark he was conscious of being followed.

SEELY'S METHOD OF MANIPULATION

What a Bookkeeper Says of the Case and the Liability of Detection.

The explanation given out by the officials of the Shoe and Leather National Bank as to the manner in which Seely's embezzling operations were covered up has aroused much interest and speculation among experts in bank bookkeeping.

A former bookkeeper in one of the largest banks in New-York said to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday:

"I have been figuring on this thing ever since Seely's method of operations was announced, and I have not yet been able to see how it was possible for him to have taken the money in the way indicated, without detection, no matter how expert and careful he was in covering up his tracks.

"In order that you may understand the difficulties that lay in Seely's way I will briefly describe the system of bank bookkeeping to you.

"Seely was the bookkeeper in charge of the 'skeleton ledger,' containing the alphabetical accounts from A. to K. The skeleton ledger is a big book, in which the accounts of the depositors are balanced daily. Let us suppose that this ledger is lying open before you on the table. At the left side of the left-hand page is a list of names of depositors, running clear down the page. There are as many separate names as there are ruled lines on the page. The rest of the left-hand page and all of the right-hand page are given up to ruled parallel columns, running from top to bottom, each column representing a day in the month. The account of every depositor whose name is on the left-hand page is thus kept for one month, in skeleton form, on these two open pages. And so it goes all through the skeleton ledger.

"The state of each depositor's account at the end of each day of the month is put down in the corresponding column, opposite the name. If there are several changes in the condition of the account during a day, by reason of deposits or withdrawals, each alteration is noted in small figures, and the final balance to the credit of the depositor is put down at the close of the day. Therefore each of these little ruled squares shows, in microcosm, the state of the depositor's account for the day. By following the line across the page, an instant survey can be had of all the changes and daily balances in any account during the month.

"This was the skeleton ledger which Seely kept.

"Now, when Frederick Baker or his clerk or messenger went into the National Shoe and Leather Bank to cash a check, he received the money from the paying teller, who canceled the check and entered, or caused to be entered by a clerk in his department, a memorandum of the transaction, including the amount of the check, in a book called the debit book. The canceled check would ultimately find its way to Bookkeeper Seely. When Baker deposited money the receiving teller made, or caused to be made by a clerk in his department, a full note of that transaction in a book called the credit book.

"There were thus at least three men who noted every transaction of Frederick Baker with the National Shoe and Leather Bank, to say nothing of the clerk who kept the full and individual account of Baker in a separate ledger.

"Whenever Baker deposited money the receiving teller made out a deposit slip, showing the name of the depositor, the amount of the deposit, and the sort of money or checks.

"A deposit slip is the only proof kept by the receiving teller of the fact that the deposit was made. If he was to lose the slip he would be in a fine quandary.

"The deposit slips were all put in the credit book, and a tally of the deposit slips at any time would have shown exactly how much money Baker had drawn from the bank.

"It has been given out that Seely never tampered with the passbooks. Therefore, a comparison of Baker's passbook with the deposit slips would have also revealed the discrepancy. It would seem either that Baker got money from the bank without a passbook, or that nobody in the bank ever scrutinized his passbook. If he ever put money in the bank he must have had a passbook.

"The National Shoe and Leather Bank, like all the large New-York banks, has out-of-town correspondents, and here, as elsewhere, the out-of-town banks, or some of them at least, always kept a considerable sum of money on deposit in case of emergency, to be sent to them only in case of a "run" or some other financial emergency. The accounts of these out-of-town banks were known either as 'dormant' or as 'bank' accounts.

"Also under the head of 'dormant' accounts were the large deposits of wealthy customers, which, as has been alleged, lay for months and years in the Shoe and Leather, with scarcely ever a change in them.

"In explanation of Seely's operations it has been officially given out that he manipulated these 'dormant' accounts.

"The individual 'dormant' accounts appeared on the skeleton ledger. The 'dormant' accounts of the out-of-town banks appeared either in Seely's skeleton ledger or were in a separate book, known as the 'bank-account' book.

"We have now reached the point where Seely's alleged 'fine work' began. It has been officially explained that Seely operated in the following manner with these 'dormant' accounts. For instance, Baker presented and cashed a check for $500. There was really no money to his credit, so Seely would give him in the skeleton ledger a fictitious credit of $1,000, and would enter a fictitous withdrawal of $1,000 opposite some other name. Baker would then appear to have $500 remaining to his credit, and the total footing of all the balances for that day would foot up correctly, because what was added to one had been taken from another.

"But every one of these fictitious credits and debits had to be put down in the skeleton ledger, where they would have been detected at a glance by any one who looked at the ledger. If they had not been put down the daily balances would not have added up right, when compared with the credit book.

"The question that astonishes and puzzles me is, how could these manipulations of the accounts in the skeleton ledger have escaped even the most casual observation, the more especially as they appeared in the 'dormant' accounts, where the slightest daily changes or operations would naturally have excited notice. The very fact that an account was 'dormant,' but yet showed daily changes, it seems to me, should have aroused attention. Of course, if the 'dormant' accounts of the out-of-town banks were manipulated, the apparent chance of discovery was, if possible, even more liable to detection."

THE BANK'S CLAIM UNDECIDED.

A Case Somewhat Like the Shoe and Leather Complications.

Four judgments entered yesterday in the Supreme Court have peculiar interest just at present, on account of the story behind them, which parallels in many respects the National Shoe and Leather Bank defalcation.

The judgments were entered before Judge Beach, in suits brought by Samuel W. Milbank as receiver of the firm of Harris & Co., stock brokers, who did business at 60 Broadway, against the American Savings Bank, the Bank for Savings, the Greenwich Savings Bank, and the Union Dime Savings Institution. The entry recalls the defalcations of Benjamin G. Sanford, who for eighteen years was the correspondence clerk of the Continental National Bank, at a salary of $1,800 a year.

Sanford, in addition to being connected with the bank, was a member of the firm of Harris & Co., stock brokers, the other member of the firm being Percy M. Harris. Sanford did not reveal the fact to the bank officials that he was connected with the stock firm, as such dealings were in violation of the rules of the institution, but let it be supposed that his father, Alfred G. Sanford, an ex-bank President of Nashville, Tenn., was the member of the firm.

The officers of the bank, however, discovered that their clerk was the man interested in the stock brokerage business and dismissed him immediately. Then an investigation of his books was made, and it is charged that he fraudulently obtained from the bank about $53,000. This money he deposited from time to time in the Mechanics' National Bank to the credit of the firm of Harris & Co. The money was used, it is said, in stock speculation, or otherwise appropriated by Sanford and his partner. Sanford made a confession of his peculations and executed an assignment of all his interest in the firm of Harris & Co. to Frederic Taylor, one of the Directors of the bank.

The day following Sanford's discharge from the bank the firm of Harris & Co. went into liquidation. This was in the latter part of September, 1893. The Continental Bank brought a suit in the Supreme Court against Sanford and Harris to recover the $53,000 which it was alleged Sanford had defrauded the bank of, and he was arrested in the action upon an order of arrest and locked up in Ludlow Street Jail. Harris, it was charged, drew from the Mechanics' Bank moneys, and obtained other money from the sale of stock, which should have been applied to the payment of the debts of the firm of Harris & Co., and deposited them to his credit in different savings banks. He was asked for an accounting, but declined to give it, and denied that the money to his credit was any portion of the moneys taken from the Continental National Bank.

Milbank was appointed receiver of the firm of Harris & Co., in the Continental National Bank suit. He brought suits against the Union Dime Savings Institution to recover $3,000, against the Greenwich Savings Bank for $3,000, against the American Savings Bank for $2,000, and against the Bank for Savings for $1,000, in the interest of the creditors of the firm. The Continental Bank alleged that this money was a part of that which was taken from the bank by Sanford, and made a claim for it. Pending the litigation, all these moneys were deposited with the Chamberlain, to let both claimants fight for them and establish their ownership in court.

Justice Beach now gives judgment in favor of Receiver Milbank for the money referred to, subject, however, to all the rights of the Continental National Bank, which will litigate as to its claim to the moneys.

Miss May Kimmel
Ripley, Ind.

O! Those Nerves

Constant Headaches—That Tired Feeling.

"Last Winter I was failing in health and friends were worried about me. I had a tired feeling, headache, and upset nervous system, never being free from these afflictions. In March we noticed the wonderful good Hood's Sarsaparilla was doing. At my mother's request I decided to try it. After taking one bottle that tired feeling fled and my head was greatly relieved. I felt much stronger and had a good appetite. I have taken three bottles and it has cured me. My grandfather, a gentleman of seventy years, was unable to go out of doors, and could hardly rise from his chair on account of rheumatism. My mother told him about Hood's Sarsaparilla and he began taking it. After taking one bottle he was able to walk to his barn. After his second bottle he was able to walk about his place. He always speaks highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla." Miss May Kimmel, Ripley, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, sick headache, &c.

CONGRESS SPRING WATER.
SARATOGA.
This famous water (by elaborate retubing) is now restored to all its former cathartic strength and high medicinal virtues.

TREASURY OFFICERS HOPEFUL

THINK RECEIPTS MAY BALANCE EXPENDITURES HEREAFTER.

The Deficit for the Month Approximates Eight Millions of Dollars—The Gold Reserve Restored.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—At the close of business at the Treasury to-day the cash balance was $140,887,464.05 and the net gold $102,016,178.

These figures do not include the transactions at the various Sub-Treasuries to-day.

The last statement issued by the Treasurer of the United States shows that there has been a deficit of over $8,000,000 this month. It is not expected that the amount of the deficit will be so large in December, and thereafter, according to the views of prominent Treasury officers, the receipts will more nearly balance the expenditures.

The fact that the gold reserve has already been restored to its normal figure and that all but about $14,000,000 of the net proceeds of the last issue of bonds is now available, has brought about a decided change of feeling at the Treasury and the most hopeful views are expressed concerning the financial outlook.

It is believed that Secretary Carlisle, now that the gold reserve has passed the $100,000,000 mark, will resume the issue of gold certificates for such additional gold as may be subsequently deposited, when such certificates are desired. It is generally conceded that the law bearing on the subject is mandatory in its provisions, as it "authorizes and directs" the Secretary of the Treasury to issue gold certificates for gold deposited in sums of $20 and over. No question exists that the law is mandatory in prohibiting the issue of gold certificates after the gold reserve falls below the $100,000,000 point; and in April, 1803, when the gold reserve was first invaded, an order was issued to that effect. In February last, when the gold reserve was increased by the first bond issue to $105,000,000, no gold certificates were issued, because, so far as known, no demand was made for them, and the reserve stood at over $100,000,000 only for a few weeks. When all the gold for the last issue of bonds is paid in, the reserve will reach nearly $115,000,000, and it is thought it will continue above the $100,000,000 limit for some time to come. Consequently, there will be no danger in resuming the issue of gold certificates for new gold deposited.

COIN RECEIPTS FOR NEW BONDS

New-York's Share of the Syndicate Purchase Will Be $50,000,000.

Receipts of coin at the Sub-Treasury yesterday on account of the new bonds reached $3,859,020.45, which paid for bonds of a face value of $3,285,000, and covered premiums of $560,979.45, and interest of $13,050. New-York members of the syndicate have now deposited $47,771,518.02, paying for bonds of a face value of $40,605,000, with premiums of $7,019,499.85, and interest of $147,018.17.

It is expected that $2,000,000 more will be deposited here, raising the total to about $50,000,000. Other Sub-Treasuries have reported deposits of $6,630,000, so that they are yet to receive also about $2,000,000 additional.

The selling agents of the syndicate report a continuing brisk demand for bonds. They say they have disposed of nearly one-half the $25,000,000 that they will offer, that $9,000,000 bonds were sold at 119, and that the demand has continued with the price at 119¼. There was an open market sale yesterday of $7,000 coupon 5s at 119¼.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Courts-martial have been appointed for the trial of enlisted men as follows: At Madison Barracks, New-York, Lieut. Col. Jacob Kline, Ninth Infantry, President; Fort Niagara, New-York, Capt. William M. Waterbury, Thirteenth Infantry, President; Fort Barrancas, Florida, Lieut. Col. William L. Kellogg, Fifth Infantry, President; Fort McHenry, Maryland, Capt. Richard P. Strong, Fourth Artillery, President; Fort Thomas, Kentucky, Capt. Stephen Baker, Sixth Infantry, President; Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, Lieut. Col. Marcus P. Miller, First Artillery, President; Fort Porter, New-York, Capt. William M. Waterbury, Thirteenth Infantry, President; Fort Brady, Michigan, Lieut. Col. Charles A. Wikoff, Nineteenth Infantry, President.

—Leaves of Absence—Capt. Jesse M. Lee, Ninth Infantry, nine days; Lieut. Blanton C. Welsh, Fifteenth Infantry, fifteen days' extension; Lieut. Edwin M. Suplee, Second Cavalry, one month; Capt. James O. Mackay, Third Cavalry, one month; Lieut. Hunter Liggett, Fifth Infantry, three days' extension; Capt. Thomas G. Townsend, Sixth Infantry, ten days; Lieut. E. J. Timberlake, Jr., Second Artillery, fifteen days; Lieut. William G. Haan, Fifth Artillery, twenty days' extension; Lieut. Henry R. Stiles, Assistant Surgeon, two months' extension.

—The War Department to-day awarded medals of honors as follows: Lieut. Col. Edward Butler, United States Army, retired, for most distinguished gallantry in action against the Indians at Wolf Mountain, Montana, Jan. 8, 1877; Capt. Henry Romeyn and Mason Carter, Fifth Infantry, for most distinguished gallantry in action against the Nez Perces Indians at Bear Paw Mountain, Montana, Sept. 30, 1877.

—Lieut. J. E. Wilson of the Fifth Infantry, who has been confined at the Government Insane Asylum, was ordered today before an examining board. The board will decide whether or not Lieut. Wilson is mentally fitted to continue his service in the army.

—Lieut. James O. Green, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis., and will report for duty accordingly.

—Lieut. Robert W. Dawdy, Regimental Quartermaster Seventeenth Infantry, has been relieved from duty at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, and will report to his regiment.

—Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger has officially assumed command of the Department of the Missouri; Lieut. Charles G. Lyman, Second Cavalry, has been appointed aide de camp.

—Col. Edward M. Heyl, Inspector General, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, St. Louis, and the St. Louis Powder Depot, Missouri; to inspect accounts of disbursing officer.

—Capt. Walter L. Finley, Ninth Cavalry, will proceed to Annapolis, Md., and report for temporary duty pertaining to the National Guard of that State.

—Lieut. J. C. Gregg, Eighteenth Infantry, is detailed as a member of the court-martial at Fort Bliss, Texas, vice Major B. D. Taylor, Surgeon, relieved.

—Major Edward B. Williston, Third Artillery, is assigned to station at Fort Barrancas, Florida.

—Lieut. Blanton C. Welsh, Fifteenth Infantry, is retired from active service.

—Col. Henry M. Lazelle, Eighteenth Infantry, is retired from active service.

Navy.

—Rear Admiral James G. Green has been detached (Dec. 1) from duty as Chairman of the Lighthouse Board, and is assigned to duty as President of the Naval Examining and Retiring Board.

—Rear Admiral J. G. Walker has been detached (Dec. 1) from the Naval Retiring Board and assigned to the Lighthouse Board.

—Chaplain C. R. Hoes is detached from the Naval Home at Philadelphia, and assigned to the Richmond.

—Chaplain F. B. Rose is detached from the Richmond and assigned to the Naval Home at Philadelphia.

—Assistant Paymaster G. G. Rogers has been detached from the Indiana and ordered to the Pinta.

—Assistant Paymaster T. S. Jewett has been detached from the Pinta and will take two months' leave.

—Ensign G. R. Evans has been detached from the Essex and assigned to the Castine.

—Lieut. Commander F. B. N. Mason has been assigned to duty on the Retiring Board.

WORE KILT AND BREEKS

Earl of Aberdeen Chief Guest of the St. Andrew's Society.

ANNUAL BANQUET AT DELMONICO'S

The Impression Scotchmen Have Made on the Institutions of This Country—Some Witty Speeches.

The Earl of Aberdeen, Governor General of Canada, clad in the full national costume of Scotland and wearing the tartan of the Gordon clan, of which he is the hereditary chief, was the guest of honor at the annual banquet of the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New-York, which was held last night at Delmonico's.

The Governor General was accompanied by the Hon. Archie Majoribanks, his aide de camp. There were many other distinguished and prominent men who enjoyed the hospitality of the society.

The banquet hall was decorated with a profusion of American flags and banners, entwined with which were the British colors. On the wall behind the President's chair was suspended a handsome silk banner of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland and of the society. The front of the music gallery, at the opposite end of the hall, was covered by a white silk banner, having emblazoned on it the coat-of-arms of Scotland. Conspicuous on the tables were plates heaped with oatcakes.

President George Austin Morrison of the society presided. Seated at the President's table were the Earl of Aberdeen, Joseph H. Choate, Chauncey M. Depew, representing the St. Nicholas Society; Gen. James M. Varnum, President of the Society of Colonial Wars; the Hon. Archie Majoribanks, the Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie, Chaplain of the society; Robert Gordon of London, a former President of the society; C. C. Beaman, President of the New-England Society; Gen. Porter, President of the Union League Club; the British Consul General, Percy Sanderson; Controller Fitch, Thomas L. James of the St. David's Society, and John D. Crimmins of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick's Society.

Among the other guests were Sir Roderick Cameron, Charles Stewart Smith, ex-President of the Chamber of Commerce; Andrew Carnegie, J. Kennedy Tod, John S. Kennedy, Horace Gallatin, ex-Gov. Lounsbury of Connecticut, Julien T. Davies, Edward D. Adams, Robert Maclay, John Sloane, Alexander Maitland, Robert Frazer Munro, Alexander Laird, Bryce Gray, W. T. C. Hewitt, James Brand, John L. Hamilton, Walter Watson, John A. Stewart, James Scrymser, Robert H. Robertson, William Lyall, John Reed, W. Travers Jerome, Capt. Parsell of the Majestic, the Hon. William Robinson, Howard Latham, W. F. Cochran, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, John Bigelow, Gordon Mackenzie, A. C. Bernheim, and Charles F. Clarke.

During the dinner the Highland piper of the society regaled the diners with Scottish airs on the bagpipes, and an orchestra in the gallery played popular airs.

When the haggis was brought into the banquet room the piper headed the procession, and marched up and down the aisles between the tables. The shrill notes of the bagpipes aroused the enthusiasm of the festive Scotchmen.

President Morrison made a pleasant speech of welcome. He read the report of the work of the society for the past year and congratulated the members on its prosperity. He recounted the distinguished men who had been Presidents of the society in the past.

In conclusion he said:

The footprints of the men of Scotland are to be seen in the history and progress of this great city, and monuments to them are being erected by our members, such as the Lenox Library, the United Charities, &c., that will redound to the glory and honor of this St. Andrews Society of the State of New-York in the years that are to come.

All this is ancient history, and I am reminded that I am blocking the feast of eloquence and music that awaits us. But one word more and I have done. You will notice that the purpose of our being and motto is to "relieve the distressed," but there is a tail to this, viz.: "And to promote social intercourse among its members."

The tail is what we have to do with, and I mean, with your help and approbation, that "it shall wag the dog" to-night. Charity, like interest, goes on while we sleep; 365 days and nights it has been going and is going now, but we have only a few hours to promote social intercourse and sing the songs of our native land.

The first toast of the evening: "The Day An' A' Wha Honor It," was then announced, and was drunk standing. "The Queen" was the next toast, and the diners all joined in singing "God Save the Queen." The toast of "The President" was then honored by the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner."

"The Land o' Cakes" was responded to by Robert Gordon, a former President of the society, now a resident of London. He gave some pleasing reminiscences of the society, and sketched its career in this city many years ago. He said that keeping in remembrance the glories and traditions of their native land did not prevent natives of Scotland from becoming good citizens here. It was his experience that good Scotchmen made good Americans.

Chauncey M. Depew was introduced to reply to the toast "The Land We Live In" by Mr. Morrison as the man who had outdone the famous Capt. Barclay, who had walked 1,000 miles in 1,000 consecutive hours, and had come out of the ordeal much the worse for wear. Dr. Depew had recently traveled 3,000 miles and made 1,000 speeches from the rear end of a railroad car, and came out of the ordeal as fresh as "a peach."

Mr. Depew was received with loud cheers. Among other things, he said:

Whenever two men meet in a solitary wilderness you may be sure that one is a Scotchman and the other is carrying his trunk. There is such a variety of climate in Scotland that the natives of that country are acclimatized all over the world. The Scotchman luxuriates in the tropics and climbs the North Pole in the same suit of clothes. He finally settles in the softest spot he can find on earth and makes that his dwelling place. It was a Scotchman who opened up the African Continent to that Christian civilization which is pushed forward with a gatling gun. The Scotchman likes this country, because he has an opportunity to stand up and express his opinions freely and dispute with his neighbors who don't agree with him. The reason that the Scotchman is the first to kick is because he is born in the objective mood. They all become good Americans, but they don't forget their native land, and they stand up and sing the "Star-Spangled Banner" as lustily as they sing 'God Save the Queen.'

Dr. Depew paid a compliment to the Earl of Aberdeen, who, he said, had been sent over to reclaim Canada when she appeared to be, by the force of gravitation, slipping into the lap of the United States. The Earl, he said, was the only Lieutenant Governor of Ireland who had been popular with the people within the last 100 years.

"A Scotchman understands us as no Englishman can," said Mr. Depew, "and we like you, for you don't bother us by taking all our offices, as the Irish do, but you loan him the money to make his canvass and take a mortgage on his house." (Laughter.)

While Mr. Depew was talking, Mayor-elect Strong entered the hall and was greeted with loud applause.

"Our Neighbors of the North" was the toast to which the Earl of Aberdeen responded. He was greeted with cheers.

He began his speech by expressing thanks for the manner in which his health had been proposed and received and his appreciation of the friendly reference to Canada. He then alluded to the Scottish features of the occasion. It was St. Andrew's Night, and they were mentally on their native heath. He hoped that any non-Scottish friends who were present would excuse them if they used the occasion as a safety valve, for such, indeed, was one of the advantages of such a festival. After narrating in a jocular way some of the supposed taunts and gibes which Scotchmen have to endure patiently, he continued as follows:

Even our church-going tendencies are sometimes made fun of. For instance, when some Suthron pretended that he overheard the following conversation between two Elders returning from church:

"First Elder—Did you hear Duncan snoring i' the sermon?

"Second Elder—Pairfectly disgraceful; he waukened us 'a." (Laughter.)

But, Mr. President, it was perhaps indiscreet on my part to quote that particular dialogue, because some amiable friend may possibly suggest that I was the Duncan referred to. Certainly, I noticed some time ago in certain newspapers a story which represented me as being, like Duncan, a disturber of the public repose, though not, in a church, but in a car. The accusation was, I believe, a calumny.

But I shall not dilate upon Scottish characteristics in detail; at a gathering like this, where our nationality is so fully and conspicuously represented, it may be allowable to express the hope that we shall never think it necessary to disguise, still less to be ashamed of, that nationality. I know that it may be and has been suggested that the maintenance of these societies may hinder that fusion, that harmonious co-operation, which is so much to be desired in every community. But I have no apprehension on that score. Rather should the celebration of our love for the land of our origin be a stimulus and an incentive to take a real share in promoting the country of our adoption. And, besides, the individuality of a race is a thing not lightly to be lost sight of. If we aim at getting rid of our distinctively Scottish features in order to acquire similarity to others of a different nationality, we shall probably only succeed in becoming commonplace. There is, so to speak, a soul belonging to a nation, as well as to individuals. Rob them of what is distinctively their own, and you rob them of their soul-like quality. I trust both here and in Canada, which I am proud to represent to-night, Scotchmen will show that they appreciate not only good business, but good government; and that what we claim to be a Scottish trait, namely, the love of right, will be carried into practice in supporting every well-directed movement for securing more and more of righteousness and of equity in the administration of our public affairs.

"The City of New-York" was responded to by Controller Ashbel P. Fitch. He said:

There is nothing I can say for New-York, because she needs no words of mine. She stands and speaks for herself, the centre of civilization and culture of this country, the city we all love and admire. The greatest citizen and one of the greatest statesmen New-York ever produced was a Scotchman—Alexander Hamilton. The Scotch are everywhere. At the head of the financial department of this Government is a Scotchman—Carlisle—and when he made a call for $50,000,000 it was answered by a Scotchman of this city named Stewart. No words of mine can make New-York greater than she really is.

"Law and Oredr" was the toast to which Joseph H. Choate responded. He said:

Andrew Carnegie spoke to "Scottish Drama." Gen. Horace Porter responded to the toast of "Our Guests," and "Our Sister Societies" was responded to by C. C. Beaman.

The proceedings were brought to a close by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

Singer William Leary Dies Suddenly.

William Leary, thirty-four years old, a member of the Olympic Quartet company, was found dead in his room at the Trafalgar Hotel, East Fourteenth Street, yesterday afternoon.

Death was caused by the rupturing of a blood vessel of the lungs. Leary's parents live in Waterbury, Conn.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

San Francisco, Nov. 30.—The Supreme Court has reversed the decision of the Alameda Court in the famous contest over the will of Mrs. Anna L. Murphy, who died in London in 1891, leaving an estate valued at $600,000. The latest decision was in favor of Mrs. Murphy's three unmarried daughters and against Lady Anna T. Wolsley of London, the other daughter, and the two sons

Denver, Col., Nov. 30.—The contract under which 10,000 acres in Montezuma County were sold and leased to the Consolidated Land and Water Company of Chicago has been annulled by the State Land Board. The company will lose ditches and other improvements, valued at $900,000. John V. Farwell is the head of the concern.

Harrisburg, Penn., Nov. 30.—The balance in the general fund at the State Treasury is $5,014,942.18, and in the sinking fund $86,383.50. The receipts in the general fund during the year were $11,894,495.07, and payments $11,820,129.68; sinking fund receipts for the year, $979,291.75, and payments, $1,802,630.50.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 30.—The trial of the medical students of Cotner University, arrested on the charge of robbing the grave of Otto Albers, was begun to-day. A. S. Ross and D. H. Roberts were discharged, their innocence being established.

Halifax, Nov. 30.—The Chief Justice listened to an argument to-day in the case of the seized American fishing schooner Henry L. Phillips. Judgment will be given Dec. 14.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Senators George F. Hoar of Massachusetts and Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, and Representatives Lewis Sperry of Connecticut, Thomas Settle of North Carolina, and H. H. Powers of Vermont are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Pierre Botkine, secretary of the Russian Legation at Washington; Judge John C. Gray of the New-York Court of Appeals, and Gen. Absalom Baird, United States Army, are at the Waldorf.

—Congressman Frederick H. Gillett of Massachusetts and Martin A. Knapp of the Inter-State Commerce Commission are at the Windsor.

—Congressman Jacob Lefever of New-Paltz, N. Y., and ex-Congressman Thomas Ryan of Kansas are at the Astor House.

—Justices Irving G. Vann and Alton B. Parker of the New-York Supreme Court are at the Cambridge.

—Manuel Multedo, secretary of the Spanish Legation at Washington, is at the Victoria.

—Congressman Warren B. Hooker of Fredonia, N. Y., is at the Gilsey House.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock midnight Thursday to 12 o'clock midnight Friday.)

10:30 A. M.—68 Bayard Street; Samuel Crystal; shirt factory; damage slight.

12:25 P. M.—213 Second Avenue; Michael Kunzman; damage slight.

2:05 P. M.—825 Sixth Avenue; John C. Fogazzi; dwelling; damage, $10.

4:20 P. M.—258 West Thirty-seventh Street; Mary Conroy; tenement; damage, $75.

5:20 P. M.—Foot of West Twenty-fourth Street; Dumping Scow No. 13; damage, $700.

6:00 P. M.—310 East Ninth Street; Della Hastin; damage, $200.

7:50 P. M.—691 Third Avenue; Edward Molin; damage, $20.

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THE OLD RELIABLE
SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTE
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MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED

BUY SENSIBLE PRESENTS — BIBLES, Prayer Books, sets books, artistic children's books; reasonable. PRATT, 160 6th Av.

HAS ACTED IN BAD FAITH

The Associated Press Guilty of Double Dealing.

CAUSE OF THE SOUTHERN REVOLT

No Reliance Can Be Placed in the Illinois Concern—A Clear Statement of the Case Given by the Southern Association.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 30.—The Southern Associated Press completed to-day its alliance, offensive and defensive, with the United Press. It directed its Executive Committee to enter into close relations with its clients during the next thirty days, and perfected arrangements for conducting an aggressive fight against the Western Associated Press throughout the Southern territory.

The association expects to meet the Western organization in its territory, and it has perfected its plans accordingly. Mr. P. V. De Graw was appointed Assistant General Manager, with headquarters in Washington.

In the following letter the Southern Associated Press defines its position distinctly, and tells why it severed its relations with the Western Associated Press in language that is unmistakable and must be convincing to every newspaper man who reads it:

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 30.

To Charles A. Dana, President the United Press:

Dear Sir: We beg, in behalf of the Southern Associated Press, to acknowledge the receipt of your very cordial telegram conveying assurances of the heartiest desire on the part of the United Press to co-operate in every possible way with our association, and to thank you for the same. We desire to express our appreciation of your sentiments and to assure you that we have entire confidence in our own ability to maintain the integrity of the Southern Associated Press, and to carry out in spirit and letter the contract relations which we have established with your association.

In approving the contract entered into between our Executive Committees and your body on Monday, Nov. 26, it seems necessary that a statement of our reasons for taking this important step should be fully understood by your association.

The Associated Press of Illinois having made certain statements about the relations between the Associated Press and the Southern Associated Press which are full of misrepresentations, we deem it our duty to make a presentation of the facts that the truth may be known how the relations between the two organizations were severed.

The statement that there was any real difference between the New-Orleans papers and the Southern Associated Press sufficient to justify an interference by arbitration, and that a violation even of the supplemental contract by the Southern Associated Press (which we deny) was sufficient to authorize the conduct of the Associated Press of Illinois, is the merest subterfuge, and was made for the sole purpose of deceiving the public.

The Associated Press of Illinois had violated its contract before the arbitration occurred, and had taken the two New-Orleans papers under its wing in plain violation of its promises in writing, and permitted those papers to follow its lead, and by their acts to repudiate their promises to our association.

We charge that the arbitration proceedings were inspired by the Associated Press of Illinois for the purpose of muddying the waters and to create dissension.

We deny that the Southern Associated Press ever agreed to the arbitration or ever consented to the decision of the arbitrators, and we charge that the said arbitration proceedings were ex parte, intended to be so by both parties interested in them, and were devised for the purpose of giving an excuse to the Associated Press of Illinois for conduct it well knew would have to be covered by such a course of action.

At a meeting of the Southern Associated Press in Atlanta on Nov. 29, 1894, a special committee was appointed to make a statement of the facts in the case for the information of the public, and this committee has prepared the following declaration:

On Oct. 24, 1892, the Southern Associated Press entered into an agreement with the Associated Press of Illinois which was to continue until 1910. The United Press was also a party to this contract, and it has never faltered in carrying it out in letter or in spirit.

On the contrary, the Associated Press of Illinois, because of its hostility to the United Press, violated its agreement more than a year ago, surreptitiously admitted to membership two New-Orleans papers, and then sent its representatives to Augusta, where they attempted to stampede and destroy the Southern Associated Press. This effort having failed, other devices to disintegrate the organization were resorted to, and nothing was left undone to wreck the Southern Associated Press and place its members at the mercy of the Chicago organization.

A clause in the contract between the Southern Associated Press and the Associated Press of Illinois contemplated the protection of the New-Orleans papers in respect of their assessments being unduly increased by appointing a committee consisting of Victor F. Lawson, Charles W. Knapp, and Frederick Driscoll, to arbitrate on the matter in the event of a disagreement between the Southern Associated Press and their New-Orleans members, growing out of intended increased rates fixed for that city. But no change in the assessments upon the New-Orleans papers was ever made or ordered, or contemplated.

Notwithstanding the consequent absence of any excuse for arbitration, the committee named above met and lowered the rates at New-Orleans, and it did this for the purpose of creating dissatisfaction. No one who is at all familiar with the circumstances doubts that, having made a solemn agreement with the Southern Associated Press—an agreement carried out in good faith by the latter—the Chicago organization entered upon a deliberate and persistent course which would so affront the members of the Southern Associated Press, that they would abandon the whole arrangement. They reasoned that they could then rush in and stampede and capture the entire Southern territory. This plan had been adopted and had succeeded in other parts of the country.

The Southern Associated Press, however, believing in the integrity and the future of its organization, and having absolutely lost all confidence in the honesty of the Associated Press of Illinois, entered into an alliance with the United Press, with which its relations have always been of a cordial and satisfactory character.

This is the whole truth, and any other version of the difficulty is unfair, misleading, and utterly unworthy of belief. Yours very respectfully,

THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATED PRESS.
EVAN P. HOWELL,
Atlanta Constitution.
J. H. ESTILL,
Savannah Morning News.
M. GLENNAN,
Norfolk Virginian.
J. C. HEMPHILL,
The Charleston News and Courier.
CARTER GLASS,
The Lynchburg News.
Committee.

The Southern United Press Association held a short session to-day, and adjourned.

This afternoon the members of the association and all the visiting newspaper men were taken in carriages to the Cotton States Exposition Grounds. They found much of interest there, and obtained a good idea of the magnitude of the exposition.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 30.—The following telegram was received here last night:

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 29.

W. F. Balkam, President of the Associated Press of the State of New-York, Rochester, N. Y.:

Your telegram received. Thanks for it. The Associated Press has acted very badly and has violated all obligations to try and circumvent the United Press. We are glad to be with your association, and I know we can get whatever is promised without any monkeying. EVAN P. HOWELL,
President Southern Associated Press.

Accused of Theft by Mrs. G. R. Waldo.

Mrs. Gertrude Rhinelander Waldo of the Hotel Savoy appeared in the Harlem Police Court yesterday as complainant against Jacob Walthers, a janitor, of 1,718 Second Avenue. She charged Walthers with having misappropriated $652, which he had collected in rents for her, while acting as her agent.

Mrs. Waldo owns two flats at 1,716 and 1,722 Second Avenue. She employed Walthers as janitor, and allowed him to act as her agent. In October, she alleges, he collected $396 in rents, and in November he succeeded in getting $341, out of which sums he accounted for only $85.

At first Walthers admitted the theft, but later denied it. He was held in $500 bail for examination, although the thefts amounted to over $800.

The Christmas "Century."

CHRISTMAS PICTURES AND POEMS, 6 COMPLETE STORIES, 25 FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS, &c. Interesting chapters in Prof. Sloane's great historical work, pronounced by press and public

NEW PUBLICATIONS

DESERTS IN A FAIR LAND

THE DESERTS OF SOUTHERN FRANCE. An Introduction to the Limestone and Chalk Plateaux of Ancient Aquitaine. By S. Baring-Gould. Illustrated by S. Hutton and F. D Bedford. 8vo. Two volumes. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

To most persons, Mr. Baring-Gould's work will be a revelation. It will be news to them that in the very heart of France there is a region which the tourists have neglected, "rich to extravagance in objects of interest and in scenes of extraordinary picturesqueness" that appeals to the artist, the antiquarian, the geologist, the explorer, and the historian. The tourists have been everywhere else in France, but somehow they have left this region pretty much alone.

In the hope of arousing interest in this bit of country, in which he has enjoyed himself very much, Mr. Baring-Gould has written what he calls a "book of preparation for intending tourists," so that they may understand what they shall see, and see what they would pass unnoticed if they should visit the country without reading what he and certain others have discovered. "There is," he says, "an old, familiar story of one's childhood called 'Eyes and No-Eyes.' Two boys of the same age were sent out to walk by their tutor. On their return, they were asked what they had seen. One answered, 'Nothing at all,' but the other had a long list of objects of interest that had attracted his attention and occupied his observation."

The difference in the boys, it is explained, came from the fact that one had been told what he should look for, while the other had had no such preparation. So, it is argued, it is with travelers. "There always will be some who will travel from Dan to Beersheba, and say, 'The land is barren,' but there will also always be some to whom the barrenness of the land will present problems they will seek to work out." The ordinary traveler gets health and enjoyment, but not much information. But give him a little preparation before turning him loose in a new country and he will come away with a stock of knowledge and experiences which will be invaluable.

It will be surmised that this is not a book of travels, made up of trifling incidents and passing impressions—an omelette here, a bottle in the next place, a ride by diligence one day, and on the morrow a sunrise view from a mountain top. We have, in place of inconsequential matter of this sort, a description of the country and its people as they exist to-day, and a history of the country, comprising not only what is written in the books, but also what antiquarians have learned who have gone about among the hills and caves and castles. The region described is a plateau which goes by the name of Causses. It covers a large part of the departments of Lot, Lozère, Aveyron, Gard, and Hérault, and rises from 2,400 to 3,000 feet above the sea level. From the southern edge of the plateau one may catch glimpses of the Gulf of Lyons; upon the east it "leans up against the western flanks of the Cévennes;" its western boundary extends to within 100 miles of the Bay of Biscay. The plateau is for the most part a mass of limestone, and it is barren, because the water that descends upon it runs off through the porous rock, and leaves the soil dry and thirsty all the time. "Truly you live on a fossil sponge," said Mr. Baring-Gould to a peasant he met one day in his ramblings. "Pardon," was the reply, "on a stone seive. A sponge absorbs water and retains it; a sieve lets all through and remains dry."

Pot holes and gorges are the salient features of the region, and to a description of them a great deal of space is given. The author, however, frankly tells us that his knowledge has not been obtained at first hand. He has no liking for adventurous explorations. "I know," he says, "that on one occasion, being invited to descend at the end of a rope into some unknown depth, I suddenly recalled that I had left bills unpaid at home, and thought it more just to my creditors to remain above the surface till I had cleared off all accounts against me." It will be set down as an evidence of Mr. Baring-Gould's prudence rather than as impugning his courage that he has declined such invitations as he speaks of. It is not pleasant even to contemplate a journey to the bottom of one of these pot holes, to accomplish which one must be lowered 175, 200, or even 225 feet. But one may learn a good deal from the vivid descriptions and careful measurements of another, and in this instance Mr. Baring-Gould has profited by the works of others who have gone down into the caverns while he has hovered about the edges. He certainly has learned enough to give us some extremely entertaining descriptions and interesting facts.

As a historic region, these "Deserts of France" are of great interest. The caves have been the dwelling places and the hiding places of all sorts of peoples. There are traces in them of prehistoric times. The remains of a man who lived in the palæolithic age was found in one of them not long ago, and along with his bones lay implements which he doubtless was using when a big rock fell on him and ended his life. Caesar knew these caves. It is well authenticated that he was compelled to spend several months in getting at a band of Gauls who had run away from him and taken refuge in a cavern in the rocks. He took his revenge by cutting the right hand off every man whom he captured. In later times, when the Huguenots and Catholics were having their bloody wars, these caves gave shelter to men and women of the weaker party.

Of minor interest, perhaps, is the fact that the region under notice is the home of the Roquefort cheese and the favored haunt of the truffle. Concerning both cheese and truffles some interesting information is given. Of the former Mr. Baring-Gould is not enamored greatly. Roquefort cheese may be excellent eating, he says, but it is not pleasant to the nose. To illustrate this point, he tells of a journey to Paris: "Three little parties were in the same carriage with me, all prepared for a night journey. All three were provided with Roquefort cheese in an advanced condition of ripeness, exhaling a very emphatic odor. I held out till shortly after midnight, and then fled—to a hotel at Clermont, to continue my journey next day, sans Roquefort cheese."

PUBLICATIONS OF THE PAST WEEK

—Macmillan & Co. have ready an eight-volume edition of the works of Robert Browning, the edition recently completed in sixteen volumes being here offered in a form containing half the number of volumes. The means employed was the simple one of binding two volumes up as one. Paper and print are excellent, and the cover quiet and agreeable. In the final volume, besides the "Asolando" volume recently issued in the sixteen-volume edition, we have "Biographical and Historical Notes to the Poems," arranged alphabetically as to subject, instead of in the order of the volumes and pages. Following the subject occur in parentheses the titles of works with volume and page—an arrangement which facilitates reference and is wholly admirable.

—Mr. Aldrich's perennially interesting "Story of a Bad Boy" comes from Houghton, Mifflin & Co., with illustrations by A. B. Frost. It is of the duodecimo size, with large type and rather heavy paper. It has long been known that Mr. Aldrich put into this story some early chapters from his own life, the town of Rivermouth being none other than Portsmouth. Indeed, it is true that Mr. Frost, in his illustrations, more than once has drawn actual Portsmouth objects, and notably so in his frontispiece. Few or none in these times draw as draws A. B. Frost. He has caught the Aldrich spirit as well as we might have known he would catch it.

—With the approach of the Christmas season we annually become possessed of the bound volume of The Century Magazine for the half year ending with October. Within these pages will be found material now served up on counters in other and separate form, such as the Edwin Booth letters, the account of a trip across Asia on a bicycle, and Mrs. Harrison's "Bachelor Maid," with scores of other papers here alone to be found. Portraits of note engraved by Johnson are seen in the volume, one of them T. W. Parsons, another E. C. Stedman. At the same time appears St. Nicholas—the two volumes covering the whole year.

—"Harvard College, by an Oxonian," is the title of a crimson-bound volume of 329 pages, which has just been published by Macmillan & Co. This Oxonian is George Birkbeck Hill, to whom the literary world is indebted for his impressive work as the editor of "Boswell's Life of Johnson." Mr. Hill spent several weeks in Cambridge in the Summer and early Fall of 1893, and the impressions he received in that time concerning the great American university are embodied in this work. A number of illustrations are furnished, including an excellent portrait of President Eliot.

—A volume on George Romney, the portrait painter of the last century, comes from Macmillan & Co. It is the work of Hilda Gamlin, who wrote a recent work on Romney's celebrated subject, Emma, Lady Hamilton, which we may assume to have been one of the causes leading to the production of the present piece of writing. The book is illustrated with eighteen reproductions of works by Romney, several of which are rare, and among which we should have been glad to see Romney's portrait of Joseph Brant, the associations of which are peculiar.

—Estes & Lauriat issue for the holidays an illustrated edition of Clara Erskine Clement's "Naples, the City of Parthenope," bound in dark blue and gold, with guards. The illustrations are from photographs and are excellent. One of the famous grotto of Capri is printed in blue that gives it striking reality.

LITERARY NOTES

—Wilfrid Ward, the author of the recent biography "William George Ward and the Catholic Revival," will soon publish through Longmans, Green & Co. a biography of Cardinal Wiseman. The work will comprise two volumes.

—The translation of "The Memoirs of Barras," edited by M. Georges Durny, and to be published next Spring in Paris by Hachette & Cie., in London by Osgood, McIlvaine & Co., and in New-York by Harper & Brothers, has been intrusted to Mr. Charles E. Roche, the translator of "The Memoirs of Chancellor Pasquier."

—George Moore's novel, "Esther Waters," is undergoing translation for publication in the Gaulois of Paris as a feuilleton.

—The books which Roberts Brothers will publish next week are these: "As a Matter of Course," by Annie Payson Call; "The Minor Tactics of Chess," a treatise on the deployment of the forces in obedience to strategic principle, by Franklin K. Young and Edwin C. Howell; "Ballads in Prose," by Nora Hopper, and "The Song-Life of a Sculptor," by William Ordway Partridge.

—Four tales from Hawthorne's "Mosses from an Old Manse" will be issued soon in the Riverside Literature series. In this collection of choice literature has recently been issued Goldsmith's "Deserted Village" and "Traveler," with other poems by Goldsmith.

—In The Fortnightly Review, (Leonard Scott,) Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood describes his experiences in the Crimea in 1854. The article is of peculiar interest, as giving new details as to the famous charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava. Mr. Grundy's "China Japan, and Corea" explains existing conditions in these countries prior to the war. Mr. A. Henry Savage-Landor, who, by the way, is a good deal of an American, explains social conditions in Japan. A curious article is Miss March Phillips's "Women's Newspapers," explaining the character of the journals exclusively devoted to women in England. The idea derived from Miss March Phillips is that they are harmlessly trashy. The purely literary article is Mr. Thomas Hutchinson's "A Note on Wordsworth." The fact is brought in evidence that the poet labored intensely in the forging of his verses, and sometimes to such a degree as to cause him to suffer from mental exhaustion.

—Seven romances recently added to F. Tennyson Neely's International Library are "The One Too Many," by Mrs. E. Lynn Linton; "A Daughter of the King," by Allen; "In Strange Company," by Guy Boothby; "At Market Value," by Grant Allen; "A Monk of Cruta," by E. Phillips Oppenheim; "Rachel Dene," by Robert Buchanan, and "In the Day of Battle," by John A. Steuart. Here are, as can be seen, choice and variety of authors. Many recent schools of romance are represented. Here is Mrs. Lynn Linton's "The One Too Many," dedicated to "the sweet girls still left among us who have no part in the new revolt, but are content to be dutiful, innocent, and sheltered." Some of the shrieking sisterhood, not exclusively English, might read with profit Mrs. Lynn Linton's carefully-written story. Mr. Robert Buchanan has a preface to his "Rachel Dene." He tells of his early literary struggles, of his acquaintance when he was a boy with George Henry Lewes, and how George Eliot's husband advised him to write at once, but to publish nothing—that is to say, for some years. Mr. Buchanan's reminiscences of his apprentice years are full of interest. "At Market Value," by Grant Allen, is among the series. Mr. Allen is best known to us—or we are more favorably acquainted with him—as a writer of popular science. His first romances were not signed by him, because his literary friends thought Mr. Allen's dipping into fiction was rather a fad, and we fancy many of us on this side of the water are of the same opinion. Mr. Allen is not satisfied with such progress or fame as he may have made or acquired in fiction, for he writes: "In no market can you sell your abilities to such poor advantage. Don't take to literature if you've capital enough to buy a good broom and energy enough to annex a vacant crossing."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF ROBERT BROWNING. New uniform edition. Nine volumes. 16mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $20.

HARVARD COLLEGE BY AN OXONIAN. By George Birkbeck Hill, D. C. L. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By E. Benjamin Andrews. With maps. In two volumes. 8vo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2 per volume.

JOHN MARCH, SOUTHERNER. By George W. Cable. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

"A DEAL IN DENVER." [Taken from Town Topics Series.] 12mo. New-York: Town Topics Publishing Company.

AMERICAN WRITERS OF TO-DAY. By Henry C. Vedder. 12mo. New-York: Silver, Burdett & Co.

BARLY COEY'S PHILOSOPHY; What Are We Here For, and What Is It All About? 12mo. New-York: Britannica Publication Company. 50 cents.

TALKS AT A COUNTRY HOUSE. Fact and Fiction. By Sir Edward Strachey, Bart. 16mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

THE AMERICAN ANNUAL OF PHOTOGRAPHY AND PHOTOGRAPHIC TIMES. Almanac for 1895. New-York: The Scoville & Adams Company. 50 cents.

SIMON PETER. His Later Life and Labors. By Charles S. Robinson, D. D. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Nelson & Sons. $1.25.

SAILOR JACK, THE TRADER. By Harry Castleman. Illustrated. 12mo. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.

TALES OF THE PUNJAB. Told by the People. By Flora Annie Steel. With illustrations. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $2.50.

PROTESTANT MISSIONS; THEIR RISE AND EARLY PROGRESS. Lectures by A. C. Thompson. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75.

THE JUSTIFICATION OF ANDREW LEBRUN. A Novel. By Frank Barrett. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

THINGS WILL TAKE A TURN. By Beatrice Harraden. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

THE GREAT REFUSAL. Being Letters of a Dreamer in Gotham. Edited by Paul Elmer More. 16mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

RELIGIOUS PROGRESS. By Alexander V. S. Allen. 16mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE ASSESSORS FOR THE YEAR 1893. 8vo. Albany: James B. Lyon.

NATIONAL LITHOGRAPHERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. Sixth Annual Report. Edited and compiled by Herman T. Koerner. 12mo. Buffalo: The Wenborne-Sumner Company Press.

WITNESSES SAY THEY WERE BRIBED

Jacob Whitman Arrested on a Charge of Attempting to Buy Freedom for Policy Men.

Jacob Whitman of 121 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn, who claims to be a cigar dealer, was arrested in the Adams Street Police Court, yesterday, on the charge of compounding a felony. He pleaded not guilty, and Justice Walsh remanded him for examination.

The police early in the week arrested Theodore Haefter of 39 George Street, Rosi Beck of 101 Leonard Street, and John Eucker of 101 Varet Street on the charge of selling policy slips. The principal witnesses against them were Frederick Seibert and Jacob Walters of 1,062 Willoughby Avenue. Seibert visited the policy shops every day, and some time ago his ticket won. The proprietor refused to pay him. He demanded that the prize his ticket called for be paid to him, but was put off, and at last notified Police Inspector Mackellar.

The accused were notified to appear for trial yesterday morning, and Seibert and Walters were present as witnesses. They told Detective Sergeant Rorke that Whitman, who was in reality the backer of the policy shops, had called on them Thanksgiving night and paid them each $25 not to appear as witnesses. On the strength of this, the detectives obtained a warrant for Whitman's arrest, and, as he was in court to witness the result of the trial, it was an easy thing to place him under arrest. He will have a hearing Dec. 23. Whitman denied the charge, and said he had never bribed anybody.

The police some time ago arrested, at 7 Debevoise Street, Albert Whitman of 22 Stuyvesant Avenue. He was found printing policy slips. The arrest was made on the complaint of Joseph Reilly, who was Whitman's partner in Jersey City, but who turned on him because of some fancied wrong. Reilly told the police that Whitman was the backer of a new style of policy playing, known as the "red-and-green game."

When Whitman's case was called for trial, Reilly had disappeared, and his whereabouts are unknown. It was with this knowledge that the police caused the arrest of Jacob Whitman yesterday. There is no relationship between the two Whitmans.

MEMBERS OF THE COOK GANG SENTENCED

Given Long Terms in Prison—Night Passenger Trains Discontinued.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Nov. 30.—Thurman Balding, alias "Skeeter," Jesse Snyder, and Will Ferris, all members of the Cook gang, were this morning sentenced in the United States Court.

"Skeeter" was sentenced to thirty years in prison, and Snyder and Ferris to twenty years each at the House of Correction at Detroit, Mich.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 30.—An order has been issued by General Manager Doddridge of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company discontinuing all night passenger trains on the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Division running between Coffeyville, Kan., and Van Buren, Ark., after Dec. 9. Mr. Doddridge says the present condition of affairs in the territory resulting from the recent train robberies by the numerous bands of outlaws in that section of the country has compelled him to take this action to protect the passengers on his road.

Portraits of Women Exhibition.

There were about 1,500 visitors to the exhibition of women's portraits yesterday afternoon at the Academy of Design, and the galleries were filled in the evening. This is the last day of this notable exhibition, which is held for the benefit of St. John's Guild and the Orthopedic Hospital. The galleries will be closed at 10 P. M.

Recent Publications.

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BRITAIN AND NICARAGUA

Mosquito Indians Abandon Their Pretense to Independence.

ALTERED APPEARANCE OF AFFAIRS

Cruiser Columbia Arrived at Caimanera, Where There Is No Consul Resident—Navy In Diplomacy.

By The United Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan Minister, has received a cable despatch from the President of the republic which, in the Minister's opinion, settles the troubles in Nicaragua so far as the Mosquito Indians are concerned. Dr. Guzman's dispatch states that in convention at Bluefields the Mosquito Indians unanimously agreed to abandon their claim to independence from Nicaragua. They also agreed to incorporate themselves in future as citizens of the republic. Dr. Guzman's dispatch contained no hint that this action was not voluntary. It has been known on the contrary, for some weeks, that the convention was to be held, since the call was extensively circulated throughout the Mosquito country, and their action is regarded as an indication that their future prosperity and welfare in Nicaragua depends upon their becoming a part of the republic in the same manner and to the same extent as the other citizens of Nicaragua.

Dr. Guzman believes that the convention's action will settle forever the question of the chieftainship of the tribe. Hereafter that post will be vacated as a necessary result of incorporation with Nicaragua.

The cruiser Columbia arrived at Caimanera, Cuba, Nov. 28, and although this fact was telegraphed to the Navy Department day before yesterday, the fact was not made public until this morning.

It is probable that the Columbia's arrival at an out-of-the-way Cuban port would not have been announced to-day had not the entire complexion of the Nicaraguan complication undergone such a marked change. The visit of the Columbia to this little port, which is but 100 miles as a bird flies directly north of Kingston, is notable from the fact that it is the first time in many years that an American war ship has stopped there.

It has an excellent little harbor and a telegraph station, but it is the only port in Cuba which has no Consul resident, and consequently is the only port where the Columbia's arrival would not fall under the rule which requires British Consular offices to report by cable the movements of all foreign ships.

In the cable dispatch received from Capt. Sumner, the port was inaccurately named Caimaneva, and the experts of the Hydrographic Office had to be called upon by the naval office of detail to find its location.

The department also made public this morning a cable dispatch from Commander O'Neill of the Marblehead, dated Port Royal, Jamaica, stating that his ship would leave at once for Hampton Roads, Va.

This, it is assumed, is in response to cable instructions sent yesterday, after the changed condition of affairs, though no official confirmation of this surmise can be obtained.

The suddenly-modified attitude of Great Britain toward Nicaragua is attributable, in the opinion of naval officers, solely to the positive determination of the United States to maintain its announced principles, through the mobilization of war ships, if necessary, rather than by a recourse to the slow and unsatisfactory methods of diplomacy hitherto employed.

The policy of reserving a naval force as a possible means of emphasizing a diplomatic position would probably not have been employed six or eight years ago, but the conspicuous success that attended the operations of Admiral Benham's squadron in the harbor of Rio last Spring, when a large number of European war ships were present to encourage the royalistic tendencies of the rebellion, opened American eyes to the efficacy of guns and armor in amicable negotiations.

That the European ships, flying royal ensigns, would have inspired Mello to a restoration of the Brazilian crown was not doubted in view of the things that happened before Admiral Benham cleared his cruisers for action and Capt. Brownson, the Detroit's commander, by the firing of a single rifle shot, opened the way for American merchantmen to the docks and broke the blockade.

That episode marked a new departure in American diplomatic methods. It established the principle of settling disputes on this continent under the Stars and Stripes, and as has been demonstrated in the past few days, this country considers the new precedent a good one. The controversy between the central Government at Managua and the rebellious spirits of the Mosquito clans is analogous to that of Brazil, and the sea forces of the United States were held in readiness to settle it after the same fashion. The mission of Gen. Barrios to London and the good results anticipated from it are not to be embarrassed by multiplying complications between Great Britain and Nicaragua, if the United States can prevent it. It is probable now that Great Britain has unequivocally assured this Government that it will place no obstacles in the way of Nicaraguan sovereignty in the Mosquito territory, that the cruiser San Francisco will be permitted to leave for her new station as the flagship in European waters, about the middle of December, and that the Marblehead will come home from Jamaica, her place in the West Indies being taken by the Atlanta.

The Montgomery will be retained in the Gulf of Mexico, the Bennington will proceed south from San Francisco in a few days, and all the remaining war ships in home harbors will be kept constantly in readiness to respond to any call for service that may be necessitated by future developments.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—A report was published in America yesterday by an irresponsible news agency, whose addication to reckless statements is notorious, that the British Government had admitted that Mr. Gosling, the British Minister to Venezuela and the Central American States, had exceeded his authority in his action in the Bluefields incident, and would possibly be recalled in consequence.

The United Press is officially authorized to say that the reported disavowal of Mr. Gosling's action by the Government of Great Britain is absolutely and unqualifiedly false.

CHIEF CLARENCE OF MOSQUITO.

Direct Descendant of Kings and a Well-Educated Young Man.

The Kingston (Jamaica) correspondent of the United Press writes as follows:

"In view of Nicaraguan aspersions upon the character and habits of Prince Clarence, chief of the Mosquito Indians, some facts about the personality of the young man may be of interest.

"The quiet and gentlemanly bearing of the Prince has won for him many friends in the highest social circles in his military and naval stronghold.

"He is a quiet, well-educated young man of twenty-two—a direct descendant of the Kings who have ruled Mosquito from the earliest times. He has shown great proficiency in languages and sketching. An etching by him was sent to her Majesty Queen Victoria, through the Foreign Office, and received her Majesty's approval and recognition.

"Prince Clarence's secretary, Mr. Cuthbert, is a British subject, born in the Mosquito reserve. The consideration which is shown to Prince Clarence by the officers of the men of war at the dock yard and his allowance from the British Government of £4 18s. a day are proofs of England's interest in him. On three occasions paid assassins have made attempts on his life in Mosquito. An attempt here was advised in time to the authorities.

"The chief of Mosquito must be of royal blood, and be selected by the Mosquito Nation."

ABOUT HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

Fear that the Japanese May Be Enfranchised Is Dispelled.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—There is some discussion here about the action which the Hawaiian Congress may take this Winter on annexation to the United States. Annexation has been the popular cry among the American and European residents of the islands since the overthrow of the monarchy, nearly two years ago. It was the keystone of the provisional Government, and it was the principal plank in the platform of the Republican Party at the recent elections for members of the Hawaiian Congress, which, it will be remembered, resulted in a practical clean sweep for that party. It is believed, however, by public men in the United States who are familiar with the situation in Hawaii, that the Congress of the latter country will take no formal action at this time expressive of its desire for annexation. It is argued that Hawaii has so clearly defined her position upon this subject that a further intimation would be derogatory to her dignity.

Since the establishment of the republic in Hawaii, on July 4 last, the official recognition of the following Governments has been received: The United States, Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Belgium, Mexico, Guatemala, and also notice of intent from Germany, Japan, and Peru.

On Nov. 15, the day following President Dole's return from a visit to the island of Hawaii, the British Commissioner at Honolulu called at the Executive Building and presented a letter from her Majesty Queen Victoria, announcing the recognition of her Government. The tone of the letter was most cordial. Following the usual form of such letters, it closed as follows:

We thank you for this communication, and we request you to accept our congratulations on this distinguished mark of the confidence of your fellow-citizens, and we offer you our best wishes for your health and welfare, and for the prosperity of the republic over which you preside, and so we recommend you to the protection of Almighty God.

The recognition by Great Britain of the new republic is said to be very gratifying to its leaders. Great Britain's delay in taking this step has, it is said, encouraged certain half-caste and foreign malcontents in Hawaii to believe that Queen Victoria's Government was unfriendly to the republic, and that it might ultimately interfere and attempt a restoration of the monarchy. Such of the native population as are under the influence of these malcontents have been led to attach some importance to these utterances, and it is for this reason, especially, that Great Britain's recognition is received with such satisfaction.

The suggestion has been recently advanced in this country that the Japanese Government, flushed with its successes over the Chinese arms, would, at the close of the present war, turn its attention to Hawaii, and insist upon the enfranchisement of the 25,000 Japanese residing in the islands. Should this be done it would place the islands under the control of its Japanese citizens, inasmuch as the latter number several thousand in excess of the combined American and European elements. It is said, however, that Japan will make no such demand. It is pointed out that the Japanese in Hawaii belong to the peasant class, who enjoy no right of suffrage at home, and, furthermore, that the convention between the two countries practically stipulates that the Japanese are to be regarded as mere sojourners in the islands for a certain term of years, without any of the rights of citizenship, except that they shall enjoy equal protection under the law. This convention can be terminated at pleasure by either country, if desired.

NEW ARGENTINE TARIFF LAW.

Was Recommended Under a Mistaken Impression and May Fail.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 30.—In an interview last night J. Arthur Maguire, Consul General in Canada for the Argentine Republic, spoke freely on the proposed new Argentine tariff law.

The commission, he says, which was appointed by the republic on the tariff question, thought the bill which passed the United States Congress would reduce the duties on all goods from the Argentine Republic still more than under the existing reciprocity treaty between that country and the United States, and it recommended to its Government that the duty on hard pine from the United States be reduced from $13 to $9, and that the duties on spruce and white pine from Canada be increased from $2.50 per 1,000 feet on the former to $4.37, and on white pine to $4.67, as compared to $2.50.

These recommendations had not yet been carried out, and he did not think they ever would be. The Argentine Republic, he said, grew large quantities of hard woods as good as the United States pine, and if the duties on the latter article were reduced, the Argentine merchants feared that the country would be flooded, and the home wood could not be sold in the home market.

If the suggested new tariff came into force pitch pine would take the place of spruce, as it could be purchased in the United States almost as cheaply, and is as good for Argentine requirements. In case the tariff is adopted he would like precautions, he says, to prevent Quebec lumber from being shipped from Portland as American product, by causing every consignment from Quebec to be accompanied by a certificate of foreign production. Portland, he says, can never compete with Quebec in the shipment of spruce.

Mr. Maguire starts for Buenos Ayres Dec. 15.

KING HUMBERT CONCILIATORY.

Army Expenses to be Reduced and M. Zola Is to be Received.

ROME, Nov. 30.—The King decreed to-day numerous military changes which are expected to save the Government 8,750,000 lire in the administration of the army. The military territorial districts are to be altered, the posts of five artillery Generals abolished, and five artillery regiments converted into eight companies. Two companies of railroad engineers and one regiment of ordinary engineers will be formed from four territorial engineer commands. Two companies of the Hospital Corps, two military depots, and many horses will be given up.

ROME, Nov. 30.—King Humbert will receive Emile Zola to-morrow.

Death of a Danish Princess.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 30.—Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg, sister of King Christian IX. of Denmark, and aunt of the Dowager Czarina of Russia, the King of the Hellenes, and the Princess of Wales, died this morning from the effects of an operation. She was seventy-four years of age. She was appointed Abbess of the Convent of Itzehoe, Holstein, in 1860, and remained in that institution until her death.

For Other Foreign News See Page 5.

Crisp Pastry

Free from all the disagreeable greasy effects that result from the use of lard will be had, if COTTOLENE is used. Fish and cakes fried in it are simply delicious because it adds a flavor to them that cannot possibly be obtained from the use of any other frying material. Get the genuine COTTOLENE, as there are numerous questionable imitations. The trade mark given here is on each pail. Sold in 3 and 5 lb. pails. Made only by

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STORIES ABOUT FELLOWS

Denial that the Sheehans Seek to Get Him Out of Office.

THE GOVERNOR'S ATTITUDE IN DOUBT

District Attorney's Friends Think Flower's Ambition May Influence His Action—The Five and MacLean Gossip.

Since the charges were brought against District Attorney Fellows a vast amount of imagination has been expended in building up stories relative to them. In the make up of these stories there has been little of truth.

One told of a conspiracy between Gov. Flower, Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, and Police Commissioner Sheehan to get Col. Fellows out of office, and to appoint ex-Police Commissioner Charles F. MacLean District Attorney in his place.

While the politicians were, as a rule, amused by the exposure of this "conspiracy," there were those who felt that it was their duty to run to Col. Fellows and tell him what they heard about this man and that man's effort to oust him from office.

The Sheehans were supposed to be interested in the scheme, because the Committee of Seventy has some charges it proposes to bring against John C. Sheehan in the District Attorney's office, but none of the gossip mongers saw fit to explain how Police Commissioner Sheehan's interests could be helped by the appointment of a man like Charles F. MacLean to succeed Mr. Fellows.

Little inconsistencies like this, however, did not bother the gossips. Finally Col. Fellows became so disturbed that he had great difficulty in learning to his own satisfaction just where he stood. In his dilemma he sought counsel from some of his friends in Tammany. He was anxious to know what there was in the stories about the Sheehans being interested in having him ousted from office. This was on Wednesday.

The friends from whom Col. Fellows sought counsel saw Lieut. Gov. Sheehan that day and told him about the stories that had been carried to Col. Fellows. He not only denied them with the greatest emphasis, but he also took pains to see Col. Fellows that night and to denounce the stories to him. After that Mr. Sheehan went to his home in Buffalo to spend Thanksgiving.

Col. Fellows on Thursday saw the friends from whom he had sought counsel and told them that Lieut. Gov. Sheehan's statements had fully convinced him that the stories were absolutely ridiculous. That disposes of the Sheehan conspiracy yarns.

But other things are troubling Col. Fellows and some of his Tammany friends. They are fearful after all that Gov. Flower is anxious to turn Col. Fellows out of office if good reasons can be found for so doing.

"It is Gov. Flower's ambition that we are afraid of," said a friend of Col. Fellows yesterday. "You see, Mr. Flower is not a defeated candidate. He still has the Presidential bee in his bonnet, and he carried this State by 48,000 plurality. Now, I believe he is anxious to finish his administration in a burst of glory that will attract the reform element to him. The reformers have raised a cry against Col. Fellows, and if the Governor could supplant him wouldn't that be a feather in his cap with the reformers?

"There are some very curious things about this whole business. The appointment of ex-Senator Linson as the referee in Col. Fellows's case is a thing that was a surprise, for Col. Fellows's friends had suggested the names of ex-Judge Horace Russell and ex-Surrogate Daniel G. Rollins. Either of these conspicuous Republicans would have been acceptable to Col. Fellows as referee, but without consulting Col. Fellows's friends in any way Gov. Flower appointed his own friend, ex-Senator Linson, to hear the charges and the District Attorney's defense. Of course, ex-Senator Linson is a man above reproach, and will unquestionably give a fair hearing to the case. But Gov. Flower will have to take final action on his report."

The story that Gov. Flower had a hand in inspiring the Good Government Club's Five to bring the charges against Col. Fellows was revived again yesterday.

That Charles F. MacLean was a candidate for appointment as District Attorney was part of the story. Friends of Col. Fellows said that there were certain things that pointed to the belief that a "tip" came from Albany to the Five. Fulton McMahon of the Five was asked about this yesterday. He said that it was untrue. "We had no 'tip' from Gov. Flower, and you can say that I said so," declared Mr. McMahon.

"Have you consulted with Mr. MacLean?"

After remarking in his most dignified way that this was an impudent question, young Mr. McMahon said:

"We have consulted with no one. We do not need to consult any one or to take outside legal advice."

R. W. G. Welling also denied the "tip" story and the MacLean story.

Col. Fellows said last night that in view of the hearing to begin next Monday before Referee Linson, it would not be proper for him to make any extended statement.

"You may deny," he said, "in the most emphatic way, that any suggestion has been made to me by Gov. Flower, or by any one connected with Tammany Hall, relative to my resignation. I do not propose to resign. As to the published insinuations, there is absolutely no truth in them, so far as I know."

John W. Goff and W. Travers Jerome of counsel to the Lexow committee called upon Mr. Fellows late yesterday afternoon, and were closeted with him for an hour and a half. Their visit gave rise to all sorts of speculations. After the conference there was an apparent desire on the part of all the gentlemen not to talk much about it. Mr. Goff finally said that they talked over the case of the witness Karsch, who testified in reference to malpractice cases before the Lexow committee, and was subsequently arrested and held in $5,000 bail to await trial.

Mr. Goff is said to have insisted that the protection which the committee is empowered to give its witnesses should be respected by the District Attorney, and Col. Fellows is said to have assured Mr. Goff that he would push the case to a speedy trial. The case of Mrs. Thurow, the important witness against certain police officials, was also discussed, with a view, Mr. Goff said, to ascertain if she could not be indicted and extradited. Mr. Goff evidently believes that there is still a chance of capturing Mrs. Thurow.

Other callers at the District Attorney's office yesterday were F. O. Dettman and August Kleinan of the committee of the German-American Reform Union which brought charges against Col. Fellows. Col. Fellows was not in at the time, but Assistant District Attorney Unger received them. They wanted to examine the papers relating to forfeited bonds, and they were granted the opportunity to examine them. They were collecting evidence in the matter of the charges against Col. Fellows.

Ex-Senator Linson has notified the interested parties that the hearing on the charges against Col. Fellows will begin in the old General Sessions Building next Monday forenoon.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 30.—Gov. Flower said to-day in reference to the story about Tammany Hall being anxious to bring about Col. Fellows's removal so that he could appoint a Democrat in his place, and so protect the office that Gov. Morton would not have the opportunity to appoint a Republican, that if such a plan had been devised he knew nothing whatever about it.

THINKS HE MAY DIE IN PRISON

John Carl Talks Flippantly About His Indiscriminate Shooting in a Crosby Street Saloon.

John Carl, one of the two men who, without provocation, shot at several men and wounded two in Henry and Arnold Dirksen's saloon at Prince and Crosby Streets Thursday night, was remanded in the Tombs Police Court yesterday to await the result of injuries inflicted upon James F. Mackey of 227 Mulberry Street. The other man wounded was William Hogan of 247 Mulberry Street, a bullet striking him on the scalp.

The story of how Carl and his companion entered the barroom and immediately began firing indiscriminately at the persons in the room, was told in The New-York Times yesterday.

"I don't care if I die," said Carl while in the courtroom yesterday. "I've got consumption anyway. If I get ten years I might as well get life, for I would probably die there."

He turned to the policeman who had him in charge and said: "I suppose I'll have me picture painted now. I've wanted to for a long while."

"I'd have shot you, sure as fate," he said to Henry Rickers, the bartender, who was present as a witness, "if you hadn't popped your head down just when you did."

Carl said that he came from St. Louis, and is an ornamental wood worker. He does not appear in any way to be a tramp.

In speaking of his companion, he said: "I don't know his name. I met him at 23 Bowery. He didn't know his business. The moment we got into the saloon he began blazing away into the air from nervousness. As soon as I saw that I began firing, too."

Mackey, who was standing beside the bar when he was shot in the jaw, was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it is said that his wound is not dangerous. A silver tube has been inserted into his throat to enable him to breathe easily.

The police do not believe the prisoner's story about meeting his companion. They think that both are dangerous men from the West, who expected to find it an easy matter to clear out the saloon on Thanksgiving night and appropriate the cash for their own use.

MAYOR SCHIEREN AND CONSOLIDATION

He Makes Public His Idea as to a Commission to Establish Union.

The question of the consolidation of New-York and Brooklyn has been carefully considered by Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, who has been in favor of annexation for the last twenty years.

At the meeting of the various heads of departments with the Mayor, the question was considered fully, and a plan which the Mayor suggested was received with favor. Mr. Schieren made the following statement yesterday:

"The official canvass shows that the people of Brooklyn voted in favor of

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Queen of Brilliants.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Shenandoah. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The Manxman. Matinée.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Flams. Matinée.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananias. Matinée, 2:00.
CARNEGIE HALL, 7th Av-56th, 57th Sts—8:00—The Creation.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Twelfth Night. Matinée, 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Gypsy Orchestra. Wax Works.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Bauble Shop. Matinée, 2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—Jacinta. Matinée.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher Columbus. Living Pictures. Matinée.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-42d St—11 A. M. to 11 P. M.—Flower Show, &c.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Two Orphans. Matinée, 2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—A Gaiety Girl. Matinée.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St.—8:15—Rob Roy. Matinée, 2:00.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag. Matinée, 2:15.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Der Unglaubige Thomas. Matinee, 2:00—Kabale und Liege.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Carmencita. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—A Woman's Silence. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th Sts—2:00 and 8:15—Bicycle Races.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—2:00 to 10:00 P. M.—Portraits of Women.
NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th Sts—Matinée—Faust.
NEW-YORK SOCIETY OF FINE ARTS, 215 West 57th St—10:00 A. M. to 5 P. M.—Model of Library Building of Columbia College.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The New Woman. Matinée, 2:00.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:20—Too Much Johnson. Matinée.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Pacific Mail. Matinée.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 A. M.	47	28	3:30 P. M.	48	32
6 A. M.	45	27	6 P. M.	42	34
9 A. M.	47	26	9 P. M.	41	33
12 M.	48	29	12 P. M.	40	34

Average temperature yesterday.....30¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....44¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....36
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Showers, Warmer, Variable Winds.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 10, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 1, 1894.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE SUGAR TRADE.

In several of the Sugar Trust's large refineries which had been idle for some weeks work was resumed a few days after the recent election. We find in the columns of one of our contemporaries, on Nov. 10, the following statement, ascribed to the Superintendent of the Havemeyer refineries:

"We are running in full blast, as the orders for refined sugar are coming in with a rush to such an extent that we are not quite able to fill all of them. We look forward to continued and increased business."

On the day before Thanksgiving, however, President Havemeyer announced that all of the large refineries would be shut down for an indefinite period, saying that business had been bad for months; that the work had been carried on at a loss; that "the last Congress" was "responsible" for the unsatisfactory situation, &c. In an interview published yesterday he also said:

"The operations of the company for the last three months, under the new tariff law, have resulted in a loss. I do not anticipate any further legislation on the subject. The great injury has been done, that of precluding the operation of the refineries at a profit."

But Mr. Havemeyer must know that "the operations of the company for the last three months" have not been carried on "under the new tariff law." He knows that by far the greater part of the refined sugar sold by the Trust in the last three months was manufactured out of raw sugar imported free of duty before the new law took effect. It was not raw sugar upon which the new duty of 40 per cent. had been paid. He says the difference now between the selling price of refined and the cost price of raw is small. That may be true, but the difference between the selling price of the refined which has been sold in the last three months and the cost price of the raw sugar (free of duty) out of which it was made is another matter.

We introduce here some official figures concerning imports of raw sugar:

IMPORTS BY YEARS.

	Pounds.
1892	3,553,122,843
1893	3,731,219,367
1894	4,286,226,755

IMPORTS BY MONTHS.

	1893.	1894.
May	363,250,606	433,187,601
June	324,768,462	576,863,683
July	289,756,562	758,153,688
August	196,318,942	137,848,043
September	201,922,323	62,613,371

Excess for 1894 over 1893.....555,007,388
Excess for May, June, and July of 1894 over corresponding months of 1893.....790,429,342

At the end of the last fiscal year, June 30, the excess of imports of raw sugar over those of the preceding year was 555,000,000 pounds, and, as the consumption of almost all goods was decreased in the last fiscal year, it is within bounds to say that the stock of imported raw material exceeded a normal stock by 555,000,000 pounds. In the following month, July, there was an excess, over the imports of July in the preceding year, of 468,000,000 pounds. It will be noticed that the excess was heavy in the months of May, June, and July. The Trust was striving to import a large surplus free of duty before a duty should be imposed by Congress. The final passage of the bill was rather unexpectedly delayed, and this explains the small imports in August.

Up to the beginning of August, and for the period of seven months ending with July, the Trust's stock or product was in excess of a normal stock or product by about 1,000,000,000 pounds, or a supply for about three months. No account is here taken of the increased output in the South. At the end of June the excess was 555,000,000, and the comparative excess in July was 468,000,000. The quantity of raw sugar imported since the date of the new law, Aug. 28, has been comparatively very small. We think it is shown that very nearly all of the refined sugar now on the market or put on the market during "the last three months" was made out of raw material imported free of duty, under the old tariff, before Aug. 28. So much for Mr. Havemeyer's remark that "the operations of the company for the last three months, under the new tariff law, have resulted in a loss."

The President of the Trust does not say anything about overproduction or oversupply. But what was the inevitable effect of these excessive imports, the refining of them, and the desire of wholesale grocers to obtain large stocks before the proposed tax should, as it was expected, increase the price?

We understand that a quantity considerably in excess of the normal stocks was sold and distributed among the wholesale grocers. Not long afterward, possibly because sales to the retail trade were disappointingly light, the compact under which the wholesale grocers had been selling at a fixed and uniform profit was broken and sales were made at cost or even at lower figures. How the dissolution of this compact was regarded by the grocers we do not know, but it is apparent that it was a result that might have been expected to follow this glutting of the wholesale market.

It does not appear that the Trust or the refineries now have an unusual supply on hand. The Superintendent of the Havemeyer refineries says that there is no overstock at those great factories, but that the supply on hand is unusually small for this season. The oversupply seems to be in the distributed stock.

The meeting of Congress is at hand, and there is pending in the Senate a bill to cut off the Trust's open protective differential of 1-8 of a cent a pound. This is the Senate committee's amendment of the House bill which cuts off all duties on sugar. It is also reported that the President will recommend the removal of this protective differential and of the contingent duty of 1-10 of a cent on sugars from Germany and other countries which pay an export bounty. The Trust would like to convince Congress that it has suffered greatly by reason of the tariff changes already made. We notice that Mr. Havemeyer says that the protective duty is now only 4 per cent. This estimate shows that he has in mind only the differential of 1-8. He overlooks the protection involved in the ad valorem rates, and we believe a fair estimate of this is not less than 2-10 of a cent. This makes the entire protection 32½ cents per hundred, as against 50 cents in the McKinley tariff, the contingent 10 cents being omitted in both cases. We suspect that the Trust would like to convince Congress that it cannot do business profitably with a protection of 32½ cents, although it made enormous profits with a protection of 50 cents and admitted that these profits represented 37½ cents per hundred. It will be a difficult task. The frank and bold testimony of Mr. Havemeyer before the Gray committee is still fresh in the minds of legislators and of a great many other persons. Any attempt to show that the change in the duties has made the refining industry unprofitable will surely direct attention to that testimony, and if the Trust managers are wise in their day and generation they will not stir up that record, but will permit it to become dusty and obscure.

HILL AND THE DEMOCRATIC VOTE.

Although the official returns of Kings and Rockland Counties were not available for the table of the vote of this State, which we printed yesterday, it will prove substantially accurate, and for purposes of comparison it has all the significance of the final canvass.

No doubt the election in this State was affected more or less by the general causes which produced such unexpected results over the country, but besides these there were special causes of a potency that cannot be accurately measured, such as the candidacy of Senator Hill for Governor and the contest against the Tammany power in this city, which transferred thousands of votes from the Democratic to the Republican ticket that the latter would not otherwise have received. If we were merely comparing the party vote on each side with that for President in 1892, we should find that the total had fallen from 1,366,445 to 1,260,201; that the Republican vote showed an increase of 64,162 or nearly 11 per cent., while the Democrats suffered a loss of 138,713 votes, or about 20 per cent.

This comparison is between the vote for President two years ago and the vote for Governor this year. It would apparently indicate that 64,551 Democrats had failed to vote. But 28,649 votes were cast directly for a second Democratic candidate for Governor, which would reduce the number of apparent stay-at-homes to 35,902. But Hill's candidacy induced an unknown number of Democrats to cast their ballots for the Republican nominee as the most effectual way of protesting against him. Morton received only about 3,500 votes more than Saxton, but the latter was an exceptionally popular candidate of his party, and most voters, under our ballot system, vote a straight ticket rather than bother with scratching or pasting. The vote for Lockwood exceeded that for Hill by 26,203, which is less than the Wheeler vote, and indicates that some voted for Saxton who did not vote for Morton.

While the vote for Hill for Governor was less than that for Cleveland for President by 138,713, it was also less than his own vote in 1888 by 134,311, and was the smallest cast for any Democratic candidate except Maynard for many years. It was a smaller proportion of the total vote even than that of Maynard last year, when the total vote of the State was 1,141,056. Cleveland's vote in 1892 was 47.92 per cent. of the total. The Democratic vote for Secretary of State last year was 45.76 per cent. of the whole, and Maynard's vote was 42.37 per cent. But Hill's vote for Governor this year is less than 41 per cent. of the vote cast for that office.

When we add to the burden of the obnoxious machine candidate for Governor the weight of the Tammany corruption in this city, for which the party was held in a measure responsible, we may account for the Democratic loss of the State apart from other influences, though these undoubtedly operated somewhat as in other States. The protest against the failure to fulfill party pledges promptly and completely, the protest against the candidacy of Hill, and the protest against the corrupt control of Tammany in this city, combined to produce the result, and they clearly indicate the path by which the party may retrieve its position in this State.

A GENTLE AND JOYOUS GAME.

It is given out that the representatives of Yale are fearful that the umpire chosen for the game between Yale and Princeton to-day will not be sufficiently strict to mark "slugging." They point out that he was the same umpire who presided over a game a year ago between Yale and the University of Pennsylvania, in which the Yale men were "sven bitten," without making any official remonstrance.

It is possible that that was not the umpire's fault. If in a scrimmage a player undertakes to dispose of another player by eating him up, and the eaten player thinks it a point of honor to emulate the silence of the Spartan Boy, then the umpire, in the press of affairs, cannot be expected to discover, until the teams "line up," that one player has another player concealed in his person; and not then if a substitute is inserted to make the apparent number right.

What is interesting in this announcement is the revelation that there is a point at which Yale is willing to draw the line. She desires that it be drawn at biting. Why biting should be more offensive to Yale than other modes of mayhem does not appear. It is evident that there are modes which are not offensive to her. For example, The Yale News proposes a demonstration in honor of Mr. F. Hinkey of the Yale team by way of a "vindication and indorsement," because he has been "unjustly abused by the press." So far as we have remarked, the abuse of the press has consisted in statements that Hinkey last week with force and arms jumped upon an inoffensive citizen named Wrightington, inoffensive except that he was in lawful possession of a football, and continued to jump upon Wrightington till Wrightington's collar bone was broken. Thereupon the scurrilous part of the press suggested that Hinkey ought to be in jail for assault and battery. Whether he is to be vindicated and indorsed upon the ground that he did not jump upon Wrightington, or upon the ground that jumping upon a Harvard man is not a legal offense, does not appear; but it ought to be made to appear.

Meanwhile, if Hinkey appears on the field to-day, we have a better guarantee against his excesses than appears to be afforded by the sense of decency or of fair play at Hinkey's university. Superintendent Byrnes announces that he will have some officers on the field, and that if any players engage in mayhem, assault and battery, or disorderly conduct, they will be promptly arrested and locked up, even if these legal offenses be not offenses at all according to the code of the newer football. This precaution is likely to insure a game so quiet and gentlemanlike that Hinkey, John L. Sullivan, and Jack the Ripper will find it mawkish, and that a well-regulated kinetoscope would disdain to record it.

FREEDOM FOR THE WORKINGMEN.

A gentleman who made a "truck" canvass of some of the tenement-house districts in the late campaign in behalf of the anti-Tammany ticket reports substantially as follows some of his experiences: "When we talked anti-Tammany and about the corruption of the police, we were generally greeted with stones or turnips, but when we talked of giving every workingman a fair chance at a job for the city, they listened and understood and frequently cheered us." This is not surprising. A very large proportion of the voters of the city are men dependent on the daily wages of labor, either unskilled or not highly skilled, labor which is at once absolutely needed to get food, clothing, and shelter, and at the same time is far from steady or certain. The City Government is much the largest single employer known. Its work, for the most part, is not difficult. It pays uniformly good wages, generally above the average. It is a perfect paymaster and is never short of funds. Its employment, therefore, is the most desirable, the best known, and, in fact, the most sought after in the city or its neighborhood.

At present, and always heretofore, so far as the memory of this generation goes, this prize has been generally distributed by favor, and for many years Tammany has practically controlled it. It has been given in order to serve the ends of Tammany. No one could get the least share of it who did not vote the Tammany ticket at elections and, if necessary, at primaries. Those most often got it or got most of it who could render the greatest aid to the Tammany leader, or sub-leader, in their districts, except in cases where sheer favoritism decided the matter. As a rule, a man's fitness for his work, his industry, fidelity, temperate habits, punctuality, had very little to do with getting or keeping work. The men employed on city work owed everything to Tammany and held what they got at the mercy of Tammany. The strongest motives of human nature, hope, fear, love of family, and often the pressure of actual need, bound them to their political leaders. Apart from the annual contribution in money, which is considerable, these men made up an organized political force, more numerous than the entire militia and police of the city, bound by their necessities to an absolute discipline, and casting or controlling for Tammany, at a low estimate, 15,000 votes. These votes, with those influenced by other forms of patronage, may be said to have been the permanent regular army of Tammany, which could always be relied on. It is one of the most urgent of the objects of the reform administration not merely to deprive Tammany of the chance to reorganize this powerful force, but to restore to the thousands of honest and decent men who have been enrolled in it their freedom and their self-respect. No greater service to the city and to the workingmen could be accomplished than this.

It is perfectly practicable. Exactly the same thing has been done in Boston by methods open to the new administration under laws now in force. The Times printed on Thursday morning a report of an interview with Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, who describes from personal observation the system under which this has been done in Boston, and also in Cambridge and New-Bedford, Mass., a system that has stood the test of nine years' application with perfect success, and is being gradually extended to all the cities of that State. The essential principle of the system is absolute fairness in giving employment among all applicants, without the slightest regard to politics or to the favor of politicians. The applicants register their names with a sworn statement of their citizenship, their previous employment, and the certificate of two citizens to their good character. Each name is given a number, and the record of each man, without the name, is entered under his number. When men are called for by any city department, the records are examined, and double the number of men are chosen and sent in. The choice is given first for experience in the kind of work to be done, second for veterans, third for the number of dependent persons. Other things being equal, those registered earliest are preferred. This selection is made by numbers by a clerk who does not even know the names of the men chosen. The names corresponding to the numbers are then ascertained and sent to the department having the work to do. Men thus employed are kept at work as long as needed, unless discharged for unfitness or misconduct. In the latter case, the cause of dismissal must be stated by the foreman in writing; it is recorded, and the men are dropped from the register. If not so discharged, the men's names go back on the register, with a better chance on account of good work done.

When this system shall have been adopted by Mayor Strong in the manner announced in his speech at the dinner of the Chamber of Commerce, it is plain that a heavy and probably fatal blow will have been struck not merely at Tammany, but at the whole demoralizing, despotic, and disgusting scheme of partisan control of the workingmen's vote. It will be as difficult to build up a Republican machine on this basis as to rebuild the Tammany machine. For it is the most hopeful feature of the experience of Boston that the workingmen themselves as a class pay jealous and vigilant attention to the new system, and would resist any betrayal or abuse of it. The certainty that we are to have this admirable and simple plan put promptly in operation and maintained in good faith for three years is the soundest and surest guarantee for permanent reform in the City Government.

THE STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

The two points on which Secretary Lamont's report lays the greatest stress are the increase of the enlisted force of the army and the reorganization of the line. These he combines in a single plan which he urges with great address.

The authorized enlisted strength is now, with the hospital corps, 25,772 men, and the actual strength on Oct. 21 was 25,516. Deducting the sick, the absent, those on detached service or under arrest, &c., the effective total for the field was 20,114. Mr. Lamont proposes that 4,000 men shall be added, bringing the authorized total up to about 30,000.

That addition would allow the infantry to be increased by fifty companies and the artillery by ten batteries. Then each infantry regiment would have three battalions of four companies each and each artillery regiment three foot battalions of four batteries each, besides a field or mounted battalion of two batteries. The total gain in the line would be 3,591 enlisted men. These and minor changes would add 15 Majors and 140 Captains to the infantry, while a deduction of 15 Lieutenants in the three arms would be made, thus making the net increase of officers 140.

In arguing for these changes, the Secretary takes as his main point the desirability, for tactical reasons, of the battalion formation. Leading army officers have urged this for many years, and foreign nations adopted it long ago. "Should our army," says the Secretary, "ever be brought into collision with disciplined foreign troops, our present formation would prove so defective as to turn the scale against us in a conflict on terms otherwise equal." The reason is to be found in the fact that, with the open order made necessary by the new weapons, a Colonel can no longer have all his regiment under his own eye in battle. One of its battalions may cover as much ground as the regiment used to cover. Thus the Secretary proposes to secure at one stroke the battalion organization for the infantry and that increase of enlisted strength which has seemed desirable with the growth of national resources and wealth to be protected. It may be added that a gratifying flow of promotion would also result.

The total cost of the increase of enlisted men is put at $1,200,000 a year. But Mr. Lamont suggests, very aptly, that retrenchments amounting to over $500,000 in the War Department administration have been effected by him the past year, and that others are proposed, so that Congress may hesitate less about the expense of the change. Again, the increase of salaries of officers would be about $200,000; and this, he thinks, might be more than counterbalanced by various reductions in the expenditures for the staff, principally the consolidation of the Quartermaster's, Subsistence, and Pay Departments into a single bureau of supply. Indeed, this consolidation is urged as desirable in any case.

It must be admitted, we think, that Secretary Lamont has put the case with great skill and persuasiveness, and his plan is free from various objections urged against some of its predecessors.

Of the general condition of the army the report gives a most favorable account. A good class of recruits has helped to bring up the standard of discipline, health, and efficiency. There has been an astonishing decrease of desertion during the year. The change in the recruiting system has added about 1,500 men to the available line and otherwise helped the army. By May 1 the infantry will all be provided with the magazine rifle, and the new disappearing gun carriages, if Congress will order their manufacture, will greatly aid coast defense. But, as we have said, the increase of the enlisted force and the reorganization of the line and staff appear to be the main subjects relating to the personnel for Congress to consider.

EXTRADITION.

Some extraordinary statements are imputed to District Attorney Fellows. It is averred that when that functionary was asked if he knew of any way in which Mrs. Thurow could be extradited, he made answer: "Yes; she can be extradited if it can be shown that she received money to go away. * * * I don't know whether such a crime is mentioned in the extradition treaties, but I do know that if she took the money, and we can prove it, she can be brought back here to testify."

Your "if" is a great peacemaker, and Col. Fellows has taken pains to surround his legal propositions with so many ifs that it is in the last degree unlikely that he will ever be put to an open shame, or a more open shame, by reason of his inability to produce Mrs. Thurow. If she took money to prevent her from testifying, she took it from the people under indictment whom her testimony would injure. In that case, it is improbable that Col. Fellows, or any of his assistants, were invited to be present at the interview and witness the pecuniary transaction.

Mrs. Thurow has herself testified to illegal transfers of money from her to several persons now under indictment. In those cases there was nobody present but herself, who paid the money, and the policemen who took it. Consequently nobody else was a competent witness to the transaction. She was induced to testify to it by the arts of Mr. Goff. Now, it seems that she has been induced not to testify to it by a reversal of the original transaction, she being the payee and the policemen the payers. But who is to swear to that? She is in Europe, and the policemen are not bound to criminate themselves. So that Col. Fellows is practically quite safe in saying that anything whatever can be done "if it can be shown" that she went abroad with the money the policemen refunded to her.

Still, we are curious to know why Col. Fellows should have declared that he could bring her back if he could show that she had taken money to go away, and this while saying that he did not know whether the extradition treaties covered her case. Does he know of any way of getting back an alleged fugitive from justice except under the "extradition treaties"? If he meant that "if it could be shown" that she had taken money to go away he would get her back without reference to the extradition treaties, he meant that he would have her kidnapped. If he is prepared to go that length in that case, why not have her kidnapped now? Why did he not keep an official eye on her when she was preparing to run away, and he was waiting for proof that she meant to run away? That would have been an excellent thing to do and a zealous discharge of his official duties. But, in any point of view, his present deliverance is a very dark saying.

It will do no harm for Capt. Kolb to appear at Montgomery to-day and get a Justice of the Peace to swear him in as Governor of Alabama, or to make a personal demand for the office to which Col. Oates has been declared to be elected. There will be no great harm if supporters of his in the Legislature make a "dignified protest" against the inauguration of Oates and demand an investigation of the election. There will be no trouble if they confine themselves to these harmless proceedings, but the danger is that a rabble of excited Populists will gather at the State capital and create disorder which the police and the militia will have to suppress. There is little danger of anything like an insurrection against the duly constituted authorities, but if there should be riot and bloodshed Kolb could not escape the responsibility. He has spent his time for weeks in stirring up bad blood, making inflammatory appeals, and inciting a crowd to gather at Montgomery to resist the law. If there should be trouble he ought to be held to account for any breach of the peace that may take place.

"The only tariff that I have ever advocated in the past," said Gov. McKinley in Ohio just before the recent election, "is a tariff that will compensate for the differences between wages in the United States and abroad." He knows that the tariff recently enacted by the Democratic Party compensates for this difference, and that almost every duty imposed by it largely exceeds the difference in wages cost of the product. The tariff which he "advocated" four years ago provided duties that in many instances were four or five times this difference and exceeded the entire labor cost of the product. We recall that the leading organ of his party pointed out in 1890 that the duties in one of the most important schedules were twenty times the difference in wages cost. Gov. McKinley is not more sincere and truthful in this assertion than Senator Sherman was when he said that "no duty should be levied for protection that is not needed for revenue," and then pointed to the McKinley tariff, with its long list of prohibitory rates, as the ideal and perfect example of tariff legislation.

Touch of a Winter Storm.

The weather yesterday in and about the city was of that peculiarly disagreeable, chilly, penetrating kind accompanying a snow, sleet, and rain storm.

Snow began to fall early in the morning. There were flurries during the day, and just enough fell to cover the ground. It made sloppy, muddy streets and brought little joy to the heart of the small boy, who has been looking forward to coasting.

The southwesterly wind calmed down somewhat toward evening, and the snow changed to rain, increasing the dampness and general discomfort. There is no promise of clearing weather for to-day.

THE SEASON OF WAGNER OPERA

It Will Begin Feb. 25 Under Mr. Damrosch's Leadership—Prominent Singers for the Chief Roles.

The preliminary announcement of the season of Wagner opera in German to begin on Feb. 25 next at the Metropolitan Opera House has been issued. Walter Damrosch will be the director.

Mr. Damrosch's well-known abilities and untiring energy in preparing operatic performances will be ably seconded by the large corps of singers who have been engaged to make this a memorable Winter in German opera.

Besides his chief singers, the leader will have all the minor characters filled by competent voices, and he will have a selected chorus of eighty.

The evening performances will be given on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays of each week, twelve performances in all during the evenings, and four Saturday matinées.

The operas that have been selected to be given are "Tristan and Isolde," "Die Walküre," "Siegfried," "Die Götterdämmerung," "Lohengrin," "Tannhäuser," and "Die Meistersinger."

The artists who have been engaged are: Sopranos and contraltos, Frau Rosa Sucher, Fräulein Johanna Gadski, Fräulein Elsa Kutscherra, Miss Marcella Lindh, Fräulein Marie Brema, Miss Marie Maurer.

Tenors—Herr Max Alvary, Herr Nicolaus Rothmühl, Herr Paul Lange, Herr Paul Siegel.

Baritones and Bassos—Herr Franz Schwarz, Herr Rudolph Oberhauser, Herr Emil Fischer, Herr Conrad Behrens, Mr. James F. Thomson, Herr Adolph Dahm-Petersen.

The New-York Symphony Orchestra of eighty-five musicians will supply the instrumental portion of the performances, with Mr. Damrosch as leader.

Almost before the facts were well known with regard to the coming season, the seats and boxes were applied for, so that the advance sales made on applications by mail and by the Wagner Society already take up 400 orchestra chairs. There are constant inquiries for more.

The lower tier of boxes has been subscribed for by the stockholders of the Italian Opera, and of the sixteen boxes on the grand tier six have already been sold.

Subscription books are now open at the Metropolitan Opera House, and to all those who subscribe for the entire season of sixteen performances a reduction of 20 per cent. will be made.

The scale of prices is as follows: Orchestra chairs, $4; orchestra circle chairs, first row, $4; orchestra circle chairs, other rows, $3; dress circle chairs, $2.50; balcony chairs, first, second, and third rows, $2; balcony chairs, other rows, $1.50; family circle, first, second, and third rows, $1.50; family circle, other rows $1; boxes, holding six, $50; boxes holding four, $30.

WALKER WILL QUIT THE SEA SOON

He Will Become Chairman of the Light house Board, Succeeding Greer, Who Changes Places with Him.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Rear Admiral John G. Walker, who, according to some of the newspapers, is to be assigned to command of the Asiatic squadron, has quit the sea. He has succeeded in ousting Admiral James A. Greer, senior officer of the service, from the head of the Lighthouse Board, where it was supposed he would continue until his retirement by age next February.

Admiral Greer is peremptorily detached from his present duty and ordered to exchange places with Walker. The orders will go into effect Dec. 6.

The Chairmanship of the Lighthouse Board is said to be the duty Walker has been after since his return from Hawaii last September. The duties are comparatively light, and insure his remaining in Washington until his retirement, two years hence.

"IL TROVATORE" ONCE AGAIN

The Familiar Music Sung with Great Vigor at the Opera House.

Verdi's "Il Trovatore" was performed at the Metropolitan Opera House last night for the first time this season. An audience of good size was present, and the customary demonstrations of delight followed the favorite passages. The cast embraced Mme. Libia Drog as Leonora, Mme. Eugenia Mantelli as Azucena, Signor Tamagno as Manrico, Signor Campanari as Il Conte di Luna, and Signor Mariani as Ferrando. The performance in general was one of great vigor, but not of great refinement, although there were passages which were excellently sung. It seems to have become a fixed idea with opera singers of late that the only purpose to be served by a performance of "Il Trovatore" is to give every member of the cast an opportunity for tours de force. In this opera the tours de force consist largely of high notes, and in the delivery of these Signor Tamagno is facile princeps among the tenors of the day.

There are many B flats in "Il Trovatore," and in the "Di quella pira" a high C was introduced many years ago, and has remained there ever since. If a tenor cannot sing that high C he fails in the rôle of Manrico. Now, Signor Tamagno has been known to sing C sharp, so he does not crane at a C. Therefore, he is always a success as Manrico. The fact that he sang the lovely "Ah si ben mio" only tolerably well, and that last night he was off the key all through his first scene and part of his second, count for naught. His high C aroused the house to enthusiasm. It should be said in justice to the tenor that he acted the part in a manly and expressive manner.

Mme. Drog's Leonora was a disappointment after her Aida. Perhaps we have already heard the lady at her best. Last night she displayed a tendency to delay every tempo and to increase the breadth of her tremolo. Mme. Mantelli's Azucena had a good deal of intensity and authority of style. Her sotto voce passages were extremely effective, and had it not been for an irritating amount of vibrato her treatment of the part might have been regarded as one of the very best ever heard by the present generation of operagoers.

The vocal honors of the evening fairly belonged to Signor Campanari, whose singing of "Il balen" was lovely in tone, artistic in style, and particularly pleasant to hear on account of its admirable legato. This young singer ought to prove an extremely useful acquisition to the company. Signor Mariani was a competent and satisfactory Ferrando. The chorus and orchestra did their work efficiently. Signor Bevignani conducted.

Senator Sullivan Goes to Arkansas.

Senator Timothy D. Sullivan left this city last night for the Hot Springs of Arkansas, where he will spend the greater part of December.

Senator Sullivan has concluded to make no effort to secure the Tammany leadership of the Second Assembly District until after the Board of Aldermen reapportions the Assembly districts next June. Meanwhile, he will remain the leader of the Third Assembly District.

He may not try to get the leadership of the Second until he is certain about his renomination for the Senate next year.

Baring List Covered in London.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Baring list was opened for subscriptions to-day, and was covered several times in London alone.

APPEASING THE VICTORS

Negotiations Between China and Japan Progressing Finely.

CHINESE ALREADY BLAME GERMANS

Pekin Is Regarded as Secure from Invasion, but Moukden May Be Taken to Wound the Pride of Celestials.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Unofficial advices received here state that the negotiations for peace between China and Japan, with the United States Ministers at Pekin and Tokio as the medium of communication, are proceeding satisfactorily. Neither of these gentlemen will be permitted either by the United States Government or by Japan to specify the conditions on which China is willing to make peace. It is their duty to bring the two nations together, and this being done, their official connection with the matter ceases. Unofficially, however, each gentleman may be of service in expediting the work of peace.

As previously indicated in these dispatches, Mr. Dun, the United States Minister at Tokio, has lived in that city a number of years. He has a fair knowledge of the Japanese language, and his personal relations with the Ministry are cordial. He is a Democrat, and was appointed originally by the late President Arthur as Second Secretary of Legation. Subsequently, Mr. John M. Swift, whom President Harrison appointed Minister to Japan, promoted Mr. Dun to the First Secretaryship, and upon the incoming of the present Administration, at the request of ex-Senator Thurman of Ohio, whose nephew he is, he was made Minister. Mr. Denby, the United States Minister at Pekin, has held that post ten successive years, and his relations with the Chinese Government are of a nature quite as intimate as those of Mr. Dun with Japan.

The report that Great Britain purposes making a great naval demonstration at Chusan to-morrow falls flat in diplomatic circles. It is argued that the time has passed when Japan can be influenced by any movement of that character.

It is plainly evident that Mr. Gustav Dietering was incontinently snubbed by Count Ito, the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs. Tokio dispatches state that he was not permitted to see the Japanese Minister, and this report is confirmed in other quarters.

He may have made overtures of peace to Count Ito indirectly, but this is doubted. The impression here is that his mission ended in a flat failure. Some days ago the United Press dispatches exclusively stated that Mr. Dietering was the personal representative of Li Hung Chang; that the Japanese Government would not regard him as possessing any plenary powers, and that no negotiations for peace could be begun through him, but that these must be conducted by officials of much higher rank than himself.

Subsequent developments fully sustain the correctness of these statements. It is still asserted that the peace envoys from China will be selected by the Yamen, and will no doubt consist of members of that body. Cout Ito, it is said, will undoubtedly be one of the envoys on the part of Japan, and it is not unlikely that Okuma may be one of his associates. Okuma has held in the past the portfolios of Finance and Foreign Affairs. He is a man of brilliant qualities and tried ability. He is a member of the Opposition, and his selection for this important office would be not only gratifying to the members of that party, but a graceful compliment to a political opponent.

Meanwhile, the victorious Japanese are pushing on to Moukden, the capital of Manchooria. The capture of this place, it is said, will be a matter of easy accomplishment, and almost as humiliating to China's pride as the fall of Pekin.

Moukden is the "Sacred Capital." It has been for many generations the home of the present Chinese dynasty, and the foot of the Western barbarian seldom touches its soil. It lies in the heart of a fertile country, and the Japanese troops can, if they desire, spend the Winter there comfortably.

The capture of Wei-Hai-Wei by the Japanese is daily expected. Its capture will be a mere incident of the march to Pekin, but it is not doubted to be a part of the Japanese programme to invest it before proceeding further into the interior. So jealously are the movements of the Japanese armies guarded that no inkling of their purposes reaches the outer world until something has been accomplished. The lack of information from the front, therefore, is regarded as indicating that one of the Japanese armies is moving forward and that something definite from it may be looked for at any day from the vicinity of Wei-Hai-Wei.

The flagship Baltimore of the Asiatic squadron arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, yesterday.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—A dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette from Che-Foo asserts that the terms of peace between Japan and China have been very nearly completed through the intervention of the United States Government, and that the feeling of security is now so strong that many foreign ladies are returning to Pekin.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Central News sends this dispatch:

"The British war ship Porpoise has returned from Port Arthur, where she arrived on Nov. 20. The Japanese forbade the Captain to take his vessel into the harbor. The officers of the Porpoise relate the story, already known, of the attack upon the Chinese position. At daylight on Nov. 21 the forts began firing on the eleven Japanese war ships and ten torpedo boats off the coast. None of the vessels was hit, although the cruiser Chiyoda had a narrow escape at a six-mile range. In the afternoon the torpedo fleet dispersed and the boats steamed shoreward in pairs to attack the forts. The quick-fire guns were kept in operation for thirty minutes. At the end of that time the forts were silenced, as from the first they had been unable to get the range.

"The officers of the Porpoise landed on Nov. 22, after the capture of the town. They estimate the Japanese loss at 600 in the two days. The whole loss was caused by guns, as there was no close fighting."

SHANGHAI, Nov. 30.—The successive defeats sustained by the Chinese armies and fleets are generally attributed by the native population of this and other cities in China to the influence of the German advisers of Li-Hung-Chang, whose only aim is self-aggrandizement.

Divers sent from this place are examining the Chinese war ship Chen-Yuen, which recently went ashore near Wei-Hai-Wei, and repairs upon the ship have already begun.

CANADA'S CATTLE QUARREL.

Dominion Aggrieved at the English Unjustified Restrictions.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner, has published a reply to Herbert Gardner's statement, in behalf of the Government, concerning pleuro-pneumonia in Canada. He says:

The offer of Canada to pay the expenses of an inquiry by veterinary surgeons is made without qualification or question as to the cost or the results. I challenge the Board of Agriculture to deny that, if any of the alleged cases since 1890 had been pleuro-pneumonia, the disease must have appeared in many parts of Canada before this. No case was discovered before 1890 or since.

As to Mr. Gardner's advice that Canada's henceforth give notice of all cases of pleuro-pneumonia found within her borders, Sir Charles says:

He evidently has overlooked Canada's Contagious Diseases act, which regulates such notifications. As pleuro-pneumonia has not existed in Canada, no notification has been given. The disease found among animals arriving in England was unknown in Canada, and was due to the conditions in transit. Hence it is called transit pneumonia. The Canadian Government feels aggrieved that the representations already made in London and the information sent, proving that Canada is free from pleuro-pneumonia, have not led to the removal of the restrictions.

LONDON SCOTTISH CORPORATION.

Ambassador Bayard Amiably Presides Over the Annual Dinner.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador, presided this evening at the annual dinner of the London Scottish Corporation. In his toast to the Queen, Mr. Bayard said:

Her practice of domestic virtue and dignified private life entitle her to the affection of her own people and all civilized mankind the world over. [Cheers.]

In proposing the health of the Prince and Princess of Wales, mentioned by their Scotch titles, the Duke and Duchess of Rothesay, the Ambassador said:

This is a reminder that the kingdom is still a union. [Cheers.] The threefold bond is the rose, thistle, and shamrock. Such a union will not be broken easily.

Part of his toast to the Corporation was:

I admit that I am an alien and a stranger in such an assembly, touched by a common impulse and influenced by a common feeling. Yet I cannot regard it as a solecism that I am called to the place of honor in the celebration. Charity concerns all mankind. It is a moral force swaying the human heart under all circumstances.

In the United States men live under a written Constitution which has the effect of staying the force of mere numbers and restraining the passions of mere majorities, and controls the accidental results of legislative power. Hence the saying in the United States that the Constitution is intended to protect minorities. So associations like the Corporation can be regarded as moral constitutions, protecting those whom fate has placed in distress from the storms of adversity.

In closing the toast, Mr. Bayard referred to the honorable history of the Corporation throughout the 250 years of its existence.

IMPRESSIONS IN MADAGASCAR.

Price of Cotton Has Risen and the British Regret the Discord.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—The last mail dispatches from Antananarivo say that on Oct. 30 the Queen of Madagascar issued a proclamation which was read in the presence of 15,000 persons. The proclamation gave the main points in the French ultimatum and the reasons of the Malagassy Government for rejecting the same. The Prime Minister, speaking in the Queen's name, said that the French had quitted the country, and that all the remaining foreigners were friends, and must be treated with the greatest kindness and respect.

The people's delegates replied that they always had regarded the British as friends, and would be glad to show their appreciation. This declaration was received with great applause.

It is reported that the intensity of the heat caused terrible suffering in the French column during the march to Majunga. Part of the baggage was burned on account of the difficulty of transporting it. The Hova authorities do not desire a conflict with the French, and probably would concede much to avoid war. The British community in Antananarivo deeply regrets the rupture of pacific relations. The prices of cotton at the capital have risen 25 per cent.

ACCIDENTS TO FOUR VESSELS.

American Schooner Edward Johnson Is Reported to be Lost.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The British steamer Lucerna, Capt. Dyer, from New-York, Nov. 16, for Dover, passed Prawle Point to-day. Two of her boats had been carried away and her davits were bent.

The American schooner Edward Johnson, Capt. Warner, which was last heard of at Bahia, from New-York, is reported to have been lost.

The British steamer Mohican, Capt. Cook, at Bristol from New-York, reports having encountered heavy weather on the passage. She labored heavily, and her cattle pens were damaged and five head of cattle were carried overboard.

The American bark Richard Parsons, Capt. Thorndike, which was wrecked off Mindoro while on a voyage from Newcastle, New South Wales, for Manila, has been sold for £5 and her cargo for £12.

The British bark Siddartha, Capt. Rogers, from Cape Tormentine, N. B., for Manchester, which passed Brow Head yesterday, signaled that she had lost much of her deckload during heavy weather which she experienced on the voyage.

PANIC PREVAILS AT OTTAWA.

Dominion Elections Are to be Ordered at Earliest Opportunity.

LONDON, Ontario, Nov. 30.—The Advertiser (Liberal) says, editorially, to-night it has reliable information that Premier Sir John Thompson and his colleagues have resolved to order the Dominion elections at the earliest opportunity. It asserts that panic prevails at Ottawa because of the fact that the deficit of $5,000,000 has to be faced when Parliament meets, involving large additional taxation on the country. The Cabinet Ministers, it says, do not care to meet this situation before the general election.

ALEXANDER IS NOT PLEASED.

He Has Recalled His Minister from the Cold Russian Court.

VIENNA, Nov. 30.—The King of Servia was so displeased with his reception by the Russian Court that he has recalled from St. Petersburg the Servian Minister, whom he blames for failing to inform him of the Czar's attitude.

Turkey's Armenian Committee.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 30.—The commission appointed by the Sultan to investigate the alleged Armenian atrocities started for Armenia to-day.

For Other Foreign News See Page 3.

MR. TRACEY PREDICTS A QUIET SESSION

Thinks No Effort at Currency Reform Will Be Made at Present.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Representative Charles Tracey of Albany reached the city to-night. He has recovered fully from the effects of his vigorous campaign, and says his health was never better.

Mr. Tracey said to a correspondent for The New-York Times that he did not expect much excitement in the coming session. In his opinion Congress will not accomplish much beyond passing the necessary appropriation bills, and there is not much likelihood of an attempt being made to reform the currency system. Such reform, he thinks, will be brought about in the first session of another Congress.

Mr. Tracey is well satisfied with the result of the bond sale, and thinks that the Government will not be obliged to resort to another issue to maintain a firm financial footing.

Troy Vocalists to Sing in Montreal.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 30.—The Troy Vocal Society will go to Montreal Dec. 12 and sing in that city on the day following.

ERICSSON BREAKS A PISTON ROD

The Torpedo Boat Meets With Another Accident—Much Time Will Be Required for Repairs.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Nov. 30.—The torpedo boat Ericsson met with another misfortune to-day when she went on the course on Long Island Sound for a preliminary run to test her machinery preparatory to a speed trial.

The Ericsson left the harbor about 6 o'clock, going to the west end of the course, when she began the run under favorable conditions. She reeled off the miles at a rattling pace, said to be about 25 knots per hour, when her low-pressure piston rod broke, wrecking the low-pressure cylinder. The Ericsson limped back into the harbor, where she must remain for many days to repair.

DIED ACCUSING HIS ACCOMPLICE

An Illinois Murderer Hanged Declaring a Woman Led Him On.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 30.—George Cantrell was hanged in the jail yard at Belleville, Ill., this morning.

In March last Cantrell assisted Mrs. Kahn to murder her husband at East Carondelet, Ill. Mrs. Kahn will probably receive sentence at the next term of court.

Cantrell died exclaiming: "Mrs. Kahn ought to hang for this; she helped kill him; she is the real murderer."

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

DIED.

ABEEL.—On Thursday, Nov. 29, Julia E. Guenther, wife of George Abeel.
Funeral from her late residence, 5 East 124th St., Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

CURTIS.—Miss Marion Foote Curtis, daughter of William O. Curtis, at Lenox, Nov. 28.

FRAZIER.—At Hotel Lincoln, Friday, Nov. 30, Catharine, widow of Samuel Frazier.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HILL.—At Faribault, Minn., Nov. 28, 1894, Susan Letetia Hill, widow of the late Zaccheus Hill of Rome, N. Y., and sister of the Right Rev. H. B. Whipple, D. D., Bishop of Minnesota.

JUDSON.—In this city, Nov. 29, William Henry, son of the late Dr. Stiles W. and Elizabeth H. Judson, in his 42d year.
Funeral services on Saturday, 3:30 P. M., at the residence of his sister, Mrs. David Thomson, 148 East 36th St.

LEAVITT.—On Monday, Nov. 5, at his residence, Menton-Garavan, France, James T. Leavitt of New-York.
Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Holy Communion, 20th St., corner 6th Av., Saturday morning, Dec. 1, at 9:45 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

LIVINGSTON.—On Thursday, the 29th of November, 1894, at his residence, "The Briars," Garrisons-on-Hudson, Francis Armstrong Livingston, son of the late Catherine R. Kissam and Francis A. Livingston, in the 70th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at St. Phillip's Church-in-the-Highlands, Garrisons, on Saturday, the 1st of December, on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Station at 10:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

STEVENS.—Suddenly, Wednesday evening, Nov. 28, Chauncey Stevens, in the 58th year of his age.
Prayers at the residence, 154 West 92d St., on Saturday, Dec. 1, at 3 P. M.

WOODWARD.—Friday, Nov. 30, Emma Earle Smith, wife of Thos. Woodward.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 16 West 129th St., Monday, Dec. 3, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Special Notices.

"Deserves the attention of Connoisseurs."—Tribune.

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ON EXHIBITION FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.
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SUPERB ORIENTAL PORCELAINS
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ON MONDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, DEC. 3,
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No "OLD CROW RYE" is genuine unless the word
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is printed on the label and case, and our firm name is on the case, cork, capsule, and label. Many counterfeits are offered.
Every barrel of rye whiskey made at this distillery for the past 23 years has been sold and delivered to us; $1.25 per bottle.
The ROBERT STEWART RYE is the best Eastern rye; $1.25 per bottle.
Train's "RESERVE" STOCK" Glenlivet Scotch Whiskey, bottled in Glasgow; very old and choice; $1.25 bottle.
All the popular brands of wines, liquors, malt liquors, &c.; very old and medium ages.
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New Publications.

HISTORY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
By Mrs. MARTHA J. LAMB.
A work of surpassing interest to every citizen of New-York. The story of the past is our best guide for the future. It is well for all to know what a splendid heritage is committed to our keeping.
Read Mrs. Lamb's book! Get a copy for your own library—for your friend's library—for your relatives and friends in distant homes!
Filled with the most entertaining accounts of early families and the moral and political growth of the city from 1620 to the "Greater New-York" of to-day.
In mechanical execution the volumes are superb.—Dr. R. S. Storrs, President of the Brooklyn Historical Society.

A WORD FROM DR. PARKHURST.
Nov. 21, 1894.
There is no work, so far as I know, that rivals it, or even approaches it, as a text book of information touching the history of our city. At this time, when there is so deep and general an interest in municipal matters, I wish there could be created a sentiment in behalf of the earnest reading and patient study of just such a work as Mrs. Lamb's long and wide research has given to the public. I think we could all of us render better service to our city if we were more familiar with its antecedents.
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TWENTY-FOUR-HOUR RACE STARTED

Twenty-two Riders Begin the Long Journey A-wheel — Riversides Ahead for The Times Plaque.

Several thousand people went to Madison Square Garden last evening to see the beginning of the international twenty-four-hour bicycle race for a purse of $1,000. They remained there until long after midnight watching the twenty-two pedalers that started in the contest make the circuit of the plank track at a rate of from eighteen to twenty miles an hour.

Compared with the races between the amateurs in the afternoon and evening, the contest seemed tame in the extreme to a lover of racing. Yet there is no doubt that the test of endurance has a greater fascination for the general public than have those in which the struggles are shorter and sharper.

The crowd seemed glad when the sprint races were ended and when the common laborers in the bicycle world took the place

Lucien Lesna, Switzerland,
Long Distance Champion of Europe.

of the men who race for fun and glory and for the pure sport to be had out of bicycling. At all events, there was a rousing cheer from the crowd when the twenty-two men took their places on the track to await the signal for the start.

The crowd recognized the old favorites among the starters, William Martin, Albert Hosmer, C. W. Ashinger, Peter Golden, and Frank Albert, all veterans at long-distance racing and contestants in bicycle or go-as-you-please six-day races in past years in the Garden.

George H. Van Emburgh, the plucky boy from Arlington, N. J., who was made so much of in the last six day race, was singled out for an enthusiastic welcome, and the ladies present seemed particularly interested in watching him keep up the journey in company with the veterans at the game.

Lucien Lesna, the Swiss champion and winner of the Paris-Bordeaux race, was not only a popular favorite, but the most graceful rider in the big field, and the clever way in which he took the mishaps that befell him in the first hour of the run, in which he had two tumbles and lost a lot of ground and valuable time, won for him a host of friends. He was neatly dressed in a suit of gray, and when Guerry came out as a pace-maker for ten miles, Lesna was the one who took advantage of the assistance thus afforded.

There was quite a delegation of Italians in the Garden, as they have two countrymen in the contest—Arry de Lisio from Milan, who is a wheelman of note in his own country, and Dominick Zicardi of Brooklyn. The latter had the national colors of Italy on his jacket, and at intervals in the contest did some lively sprinting, which set his compatriots and his friends from Brooklyn to cheering and "whooping it up" in a very lively fashion.

A. S. Ellerich, who is said to be the long-distance champion of Australia, represented the antipodes, and had something of a kangaroo hump in his fashion of riding.

Frank Waller, who has to his credit the indoor record of 402 miles in twenty-four hours, and Hosmer, who has 401 miles to his credit in the same time, are two men who had a host of friends in the crowd of spectators. They were men with money, too, for they freely offered to bet that their particular friends of the pair was sure to get not worse than second money by the end of the race this evening at 9:40. Waller and Hosmer and Frank Starbuck of Iowa certainly have a business-like way of riding, and allowed the sprinters to have all the fun they wanted while they pegged away contentedly in pursuit of the cash at the end of the journey.

The youngster of the race this year is not Van Emburgh, as was the case a year ago, but Harry Peper of the Stuyvesant Wheelmen of this city, a fragile-looking youngster, who looked out of place in a con-

A. S. Ellreich,
Melbourne, Australia.

test like this. Yet he went at his work like a veteran, and seemed as much at home among the riders as did Frank Barnard of Brooklyn, who made his first appearance in a race of any kind in this contest.

The race was started ten minutes late, at 9:40, and Martin, Waller, Peter Golden, Frank Albert, and Herbert Swank started off in the lead, and for the first hour kept things going in lively fashion.

Lesna was the first of the lot to get a tumble, due to an accident to his tire, and while he was trying to find another wheel to ride, Martin and Waller gained a lead of nearly a mile on him. But Lesna pluckily went at it again, and in half an hour had another tumble. This time he lost but a minute of time, however, and was upon the track again and sprinting at top speed in a few seconds.

Martin and Waller finished the first hour side by side, with twenty-one miles and seven laps to their credit. Before Martin completed his second mile he and Starbuck collided, and the men and their wheels went down in a heap. Starbuck got up unaided, grabbed a new wheel standing near, and was up and away with very little delay. He had gone a lap before Martin was lifted on his wheel and sent on a journey after Waller.

In spite of this mishap Martin was the first man to put 25 miles to his credit, this being done at 10:55. Waller, Ashinger, Van Emburgh, Golden, Lesna, and Hosmer followed him in putting 25 miles to their credit, Golden changing his machine a half dozen times before he covered the distance. He did this twice without dismounting to the floor, but by leaping from one wheel to another, a trick which seemed to please the crowd greatly.

Following was the score at the end of the first hour of the run, 10:40:

Riders.	Miles.	Laps.
Martin	21	7
Waller	21	7
Van Emburgh	21	6
Albert	21	6
Ashinger	21	3
Golden	21	2
Swank	21	0
Starbuck	20	3
Lesna	20	7
Barnard	20	6
Foster	20	6
Zicardi	20	1
Eaton	20	1
Maixell	20	0
Hosmer	20	0
Gillen	19	7
De Lisio	19	5
Ellerich	19	1
Cassiday	18	7
Gross	18	6
Peper	18	3
Ekhelm	18	3

At midnight the arena had taken on the aspect of the old six-day races. Trainers and hangers-on were plentiful, and the usual incidents cropped out continually. Martin left the track about 11 o'clock, and said he would not continue in the race, but in less than half an hour he was back again pedaling as hard as ever. He did not remain long this time, retiring with thirty-four miles and one lap to his credit. At midnight it was said that he had retired permanently from the race.

Waller and Starbuck got tangled up a few minutes after 11 o'clock, but were not injured in the fall, both continuing with the loss of only one lap.

Albert had the worst bit of luck. Berlo was getting ready to pace the leaders, and while riding slow, to allow them to catch up with him, he got in Albert's way. In his effort to keep clear of Berlo Albert went off the track at the Madison Avenue end and fell in a heap, with his machine on top of him. He was "knocked out." The score at midnight was as follows:

Riders.	Miles.	Laps.
Waller	49	0
Golden	48	6
Swank	47	8
Van Emburgh	47	0
Albert	47	0
Starbuck	47	0
Lesna	46	6
Ashinger	46	6
Eaton	46	2
Barnard	45	0
Meixell	45	3
Peper	45	0
Cassidy	44	0
Gillen	44	6
Hosmer	43	5
Foster	42	0
Zicardi	42	5
De Lisio	42	2
Ellreich	40	0
Gross	39	4
Martin	34	1

WHEELER BEATS ZIMMERMAN.

Crossed the Line Two Inches Ahead in the Five-Mile Race.

The first race run in the evening was the half-mile heat for Class A men, and W. A. Barbeau made the Riverside boys very happy by placing the race to the credit of their club, and thus scoring one more point toward the plaque offered by The New-York Times, for which they have made such a strong fight.

"Tom" Butler and James F. Barry made the pace and held the lead up to the last half of the last lap. Then Barbeau came from fourth place with a spurt, and before the crowd could fairly appreciate it rushed to the front and won by a good, safe margin. Butler and Barry had a hot fight for

Any de Lesio,
Milan, Italy.

the place, which the former secured by about the length of his wheel.

There was a false start for the race, in which Goodman of the Riversides was pushed off so badly that his wheel struck the fence at the beginning of the Madison Avenue turn. Goodman took a header over the rail into the promenade, but fortunately was not hurt. He remounted and took part in the race, being fourth at the finish.

The five-mile scratch race for professionals was the second race decided. This brought out Zimmerman, Wheeler, Martin, Edwards, Verheyen, and Berlo. The latter was the leader for two miles and a half of the run, and then Verheyen and Edwards did a bit of sprinting and got the lead, Zimmerman riding contentedly in fourth place.

As the men swung for the last lap of the third mile Zimmerman treated the crowd to a show of his abilities as a sprinter. It took him but a single lap to get to the front. Martin and Verheyen then went for him, but he kept going just fast enough to prevent them from catching him, and never gave up the lead until after four and a half miles had been run. Then he surrendered it, because he had to, to Harry Wheeler, who came from the rear with one of his phenomenal spurts.

Verheyen and Martin both tried to catch them, but could not, and the last two laps were run with the racing partners well in front. It was the hottest kind of a race between them, and resulted in a scorching run to the end.

The finish between the two American world-beaters produced the liveliest kind of enthusiasm, for they crossed the line with Wheeler a couple of inches in front of Zimmerman, Martin and Edwards being third and fourth, and beaten fully a quarter of a lap.

"Charley" Murphy, with a fifty-yard handicap over Nat Butler, the scratch man, won the two-mile handicap for Class B men. The handicap was too much for the plucky Cambridgeport rider to overcome, and, though he worked like a Trojan and rode as strong as usual, he was unable to get any one of the three prizes. These went to "Charley" Murphy, who had an easy time in beating McDuffee forty yards, and Ganse 110 yards. The two last were leaders throughout the race up to the very last lap, when Murphy came up from fourth place to the front, and won in very handy fashion.

Liebold and Judge put two more points in the race for The Times plaque to the credit of the Riverside Wheelmen, by running first and third respectively, Barry of the Century Cycle Club of Newark finishing second. This was in the final heat of the one-mile handicap for Class A men. Liebold's ninety-yard handicap gave him an advantage at the start that the other riders could never overcome.

The last amateur race of the day was a one-mile lap for Class B men, and in this Nat Butler managed to score an easy victory over McDuffee and Monte Scott, the only three men that rode the race out.

Verheyen won the two-mile professional race very cleverly from Wheeler, Martin again capturing the third money. Wheeler had little chace in the race, as Verheyen kept him well on the outer edge of the track, sprinted when Wheeler did, and rode easy when the American did so. It was probably all fair enough, but it looked as if Verheyen's tactics were decidedly unfair.

Edwards, the Englishman, while running second, got a bad tumble at the end of a mile and a half while spriating at top speed, but managed to escape with a few bruises and a bad shaking up generally.

RUNNING OFF THE TRIALS.

Some Pretty Contests to Qualify for the Final Heats.

The afternoon's programme was a comparatively short one, but productive of some very clever and exciting sport. It was run off witnout an accident or a spill, and the races were witnessed by a larger crowd than has been at the Garden on any afternoon during the week.

The first events decided were the trials of the half-mile heat race for Class A men. There were but three of these heats, but requiring only five circuits of the track, they were run off at top speed.

In the first heat Barbeau of the Riversides was the winner, with J. T. Barry in second place. The second was won by Tom Butler, with Baldwin of Syracuse second, and the third by Goodman of the Riversides, with Charles Liebold of the same organization in second place. The best time was made by Barbeau, in the first trial, which was won in 1:12 2-5.

The two-mile handicap for Class B men required no trial, as but ten of the entries presented themselves. These were Charles E. Gause, E. L. Blauvelt, Monte Scott, Nat Butler, (the scratch man,) C. M. Murphy, E. A. McDuffee, L. A. Callahan, W. F. Murphy, H. A. Githens, and Ben Cleveland. They were all notified to present themselves to run in the final and only heat in the evening.

Trials for the mile handicap for Class A men resulted in victories for E. Hodgson of the Newark Wheelmen, J. M. Baldwin of the Century Cycling Club, W. C. Roome of the Hudson County Wheelmen, and W. A. Barbeau of the Riverside Wheelmen. In the semi-finals Hodgson, J. F. Barry, and Charles Liebold qualified in the first heat, and W. C. Roome, J. W. Judge, and W. A. Barbeau in the second. The latter was the only scratch man to get a place. As Judge, who finished second in the second trials, had not started in the trials, his placing was contested by some of the other starters. The protests will be passed upon before the evening race is run. It was understood, however, that Judge started with the consent of the referee.

In the one-mile lap race for Class B men, the score to be taken and reckoned by the position of the men at the end of each lap, McDuffee, Githens, and William F. Murphy won places in the first trial, and Nat Butler, Scott, and Blauvelt in the second.

Trial heats were also run by the professionals for the two-miles and five-mile races, to be run in the evening. In the former, Harry Wheeler beat Berlo and Edwards in the first heat very cleverly. The second brought about a lively finish between Zimmerman and Martin, in which the first-named had to do some very lively sprinting to win. Verheyen was third in the heat.

In the five-mile trials, run in two-mile heats, Zimmerman beat Berlo and Verheyen in the first trial, the second trial going to the Englishman. Edwards won after a hard race with Wheeler, in which the latter was beaten but the length of his wheel. Martin, who sprinted in vain two or three times, finished in third place.

The Afternoon Summaries.

The following is the summary of the afternoon's racing:

Half-Mile Heat Race, Class A.—First Heat—Won by W. A. Barbeau, Riverside Wheelmen; James F. Barry, Century Cycle Club, Syracuse, second. Time—1:12 2-5. Other starters were E. Hodgson, Newark Wheelmen; Fred A. Nagle, Riverside Wheelmen; W. C. Roome, Hudson County Wheelmen.

Second Heat—Won by Thomas Butler, Cambridgeport; J. M. Baldwin, Century Cycle Club, second. Time—1:16 1-5. Other starters were William L. Darmer, Hudson County Wheelmen; George Gates, Riverside Wheelmen; Louis Hunter, Hudson County Wheelmen.

Third Heat—Won by F. F. Goodman, Riverside Wheelmen; Charles Leibold, Riverside Wheelmen, second. Time—1:15. Other starters were Everett Hall, Narragansett Wheelmen; Thomas J. Bell, Riverside Wheelmen; W. A. Brown, Riverside Wheelmen; F. D. White, Liberty Wheelmen.

One-Mile Handicap, (Limit 90 yards,) Class A.—First Heat—Won by E. Hodgson, Newark Wheelmen, (60 yards;) Thomas Butler, Cambridgeport, (10 yards,) second; Charles Liebold, Riverside Wheelmen, (90 yards,) third. Time—2:26 3-5. Other starters were T. J. Bell, Riverside Wheelmen, (70 yards;) F. D. White, Liberty Wheelmen, (45 yards;) C. J. Kelly, New-York Wheelmen, (90 yards;) Charles H. Clarkson, New-York Wheelmen, (90 yards.)

Second Heat—Won by J. M. Baldwin, Century Wheelmen, (30 yards;) W. A. Brown, Riverside Wheelmen, (90 yards,) second; James F. Barry, Century Cycling Club, (50 yards,) third. Time—2:27. Other starters were O. Hedstrom, Montauk Wheelmen, (80 yards;) George Gates, Riverside Wheelmen, (65 yards;) C. T. Earl, Kings County Wheelmen, (40 yards;) S. J. Engeldrum, New-York Wheelmen, (90 yards;) F. C. Borden, Montauk Wheelmen, (90 yards.)

Third Heat—Won by W. C. Roome, Hudson County Wheelmen, (30 yards;) C. B. Frazier, New-York, second; H. M. Bowes, New-York Tourist Wheelmen, (90 yards,) third. Time—2:24. Other starters were F. F. Goodman, Riverside Wheelmen, (15 yards;) W. J. Ehrich, City College, (90 yards;) W. A. Welpley, Greenwich Wheelmen, (90 yards.)

Fourth Heat—Won by W. A. Barbeau, Riverside Wheelmen, (scratch;) W. L. Darmer, Hudson County Wheelmen, second; A. J. Hargan, Century Cycling Club, (70 yards,) third. Time—2:30 1-5. Other starters were W. H. Higgins, Riverside Wheelmen, (90 yards;) F. W. Lord, Brooklyn, (90 yards.)

One-Mile Lap Race, Class B—First Heat—Won by E. A. McDuffee, West Everett, Mass.; H. A. Githens, Chicago, second; William F. Murphy, Brooklyn, third. Time—2:30 1-5. Other starters were Benjamin Cleveland, Tonawanda, Penn.; L. A. Callahan, Press Cycling Club, Buffalo.

Second Heat—Won by Nat Butler, Cambridgeport; Monte Scott, Crescent Wheelmen, second; E. L. Blauvelt, Tourist Cycle Club, third. Time—2:33 3-5. The other starter in this heat was C. M. Murphy, Kings County Wheelmen.

Five-Mile Scratch, Professional, (Run in Two-Mile Heats.)—First Heat—Won by A. A. Zimmerman, Freehold, N. J.; P. J. Berlo, second; Alexander Verheyen, Germany, third. Time—5:11 2-5. The other starter in this heat was Frank Starbuck, Iowa.

Second Heat—Won by A. C. Edwards, London, England; H. C. Wheeler, East Orange, second; William Martin, Lowell, Mass., third. Time—5:20 1-5. Other starters were Luigi Colombo, Italy; C. J. Appel, Brooklyn.

One-Mile Handicap—(Limit 90 Yards)—Class A.—Semi-Finals.—First Heat—Won by E. Hodgson, Newark Wheelmen, (60 yards;) James F. Barry, Century Cycling Club, (50 yards,) second; Charles Liebold, Riverside Wheelmen, (90 yards,) third. Time—2:23 1-5.

Second Heat—Won by W. C. Roome, Hudson County Wheelmen, (80 yards;) J. W. Judge, Riverside Wheelmen, (40 yards,) second; W. A. Barbeau, Riverside Wheelmen, (scratch,) third. Time—2:26 4-5.

Two-Mile Scratch, Professional.—First Heat—Won by H. C. Wheeler, East Orange, N. J.; P. J. Berlo, Boston, second; A. C. Edwards, England, third. Time—5:18 2-5. Other starters were Luigi Colombo, Italy; C. J. Appel, Brooklyn.

Second Heat—Won by A. A. Zimmerman, Freehold, N. J.; William Martin, Lowell, Mass., second Alexander Verheyen, Germany, third. Time—5:37 1-5. The other starter in this heat was Frank Starbuck, Iowa.

Evening Summaries.

The following is the summary of the evening's racing:

Half-Mile Race, Class A.—Final—Won by W. A. Barbeau, Riverside Wheelmen; Thomas Butler, Cambridgeport, second; James F. Barry, Century Cycling Club, third. Time—1:17.

Five-Mile Scratch, Professional.—Final—Won by H. C. Wheeler, East Orange; A. A. Zimmerman, Freehold, N. J., second; William Martin, Lovell, Mass., third. Time—13:33.

Two-Mile Handicap, (Limit, 150 Yards,) Class B.—Final—Won by C. M. Murphy, Kings County Wheelmen, (50 yards;) E. A. McDuffee, West Everett, (40 yards,) second; Charles E. Ganse, Washington, (120 yards,) third. Time—4:49 2-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Class A.—Final—Won by Charles Liebold, Riverside Wheelmen, (90 yards;) James F. Barry, Century Cycling Club, (90 yards,) second; J. W. Judge, Riverside Wheelmen, (40 yards,) third. Time—2:25 4-5.

Two-Mile Scratch, Professional.—Final—Won by Alexander Verheyen, Germany; H. C. Wheeler, East Orange, second; William Martin, Lowell, Mass., third. Time—5:22.

One-Mile Lap Race, Class B, (run in one heat.)—Won by Nat Butler, Cambridgeport; E. A. McDuffee, second; Monte Scott, Crescent Wheelmen, third. Time—2:20. Other starters were H. A. Githens, Chicago; Ben Cleveland, Tonawanda, Penn.

THE CARD FOR TO-DAY.

Close of the Twenty-four-Hour Contest and Interesting Short Races.

By all odds the feature of the closing day of the International Bicycle Tournament will be the finish in the twenty-four-hour race for professionals. In addition to this important event there will be three contests for the cash-prize men, a one-mile scratch race for Class A riders, and a five-mile scratch race for the Bs. The sport ought to be the best of the week.

The Class B race ought to be one of the most interesting of the tourney, with the principal riders opposed to one another. The ten-mile event for the professionals is also expected to be close and exciting. The entries for the several races follow:

One-Mile Scratch—Class A.—George Gates, R.W.; George P. G. Iffiths, R.W.; F. D. White, L.W.; A. J. L. Pendergast, C.C.C.; Charles K. Granger, R.W.; William L. Darmer, H.C.W.; Charles T. Earl, K.C.W.; W. A. Barbeau, R.W.; C. B. Jack, Chester B.C.; G. F. Royce, T.C.C.; B. L. Jacobus, Montclair W.; John Allison, R.W.; J. M. Baldwin, C.C.C.; J. W. Judge, R.W.; A. Kluge, South Brooklyn W.; George W. Cole, Jr., T.C.C.; Frederick A. Nagle, R.W.; E. A. Bofinger, R.W.; F. C. Chalmers, John J. Bell, R.W.; W. H. Blake, R.W.; O. Hedstrom, Montauk W.; John Hodge, N.Y.W.; F. F. Goodman, R.W.; John H. Gardner, S.A.A.; A. J. Hargan, C.C.C.; Charles W. Young, K.C.W.; L. W. Walleston, Y.M.C.A.; B. T. Webbe, H.C.W.

Five Miles, Class B, (Special Prize to those Beating 13 Minutes.)—Charles E. Ganse, W.R.C.; E. L. Blauvelt, T.C.C.; George C. Smith, R.W.; Edwin F. Miller, R.W.; O. P. Bernhart, Toledo B.C.; Ray MacDonald, Springfield B.C.; D. Connolley, Boston; Monte Scott, Crescent Wheelmen; I. A. Silvie, Jr., R.W.; Nat Butler, Cambridgeport; A. H. Barnett, Cranford, N. J.; William F. Murphy, Flatbush; E. A. McDuffee, West Everett; L. A. Callahan, Press C.C., Buffalo; C. H. Murphy, N.Y.A.C.; Harry H. Maddox, Asbury Park; C. H. Callahan, Buffalo; J. S. Johnson, Minneapolis; H. A. Githens, Chicago.

One-Mile Scratch, Professional.—C. J. Appel, R.A.C., Brooklyn; S. D. Smith, Bellmore; C. W. Ashinger, New-York; A. A. Zimmerman, Freehold, N. J.; H. C. Wheeler, East Orange, N. J.; A. T. Crooks, Buffalo, N. Y.; Alexander Verheyen, Frankfort-on-Main, Germany; A. C. Edwards, London, England; Luigi Colombo, Florence, Italy; Lucien Lesna, Switzerland; Adrien Guerry, Paris, France; Frank Albert, New-York; P. J. Berlo, Boston; C. E. Kluge, Rockaway Beach.

Two-Mile Scratch, Professional.—C. J. Appel, S. D. Smith, C. W. Ashinger, A. A. Zimmerman, H. C. Wheeler, A. T. Crooks, Alexander Verheyen, A. C. Edwards, Luigi Colombo, Adrien Guerry, Lucien Lesna, Frank Albert, P. J. Berlo, C. E. Kluge.

Ten-Mile Race, Professional.—Walter Krouse, N.Y.C.W.; Otto Krouse, N.Y.C.W.; Frank O. Ekheim, N.Y.C.W.; George W. Wolfe, Chicago; C. J. Appel, R.A.C.; C. W. Ashinger, New-York; A. A. Zimmerman, Freehold, N. J.; H. C. Wheeler, East Orange, N. J.; A. T. Crooks, Buffalo, N. Y.; Alexander Verheyen, Frankfort-on-Main, Germany; A. C. Edwards, London, England; Luigi Colombo, Florence, Italy; Adrien Guerry, Paris, France; Lucien Lesna, Switzerland; Frank Albert, New-York; P. J. Berlo, Boston; George H. Van Amberg, Arlington, N. J.; C. E. Kluge, Rockaway Beach.

Riversides Lead for Times Trophy.

The Riverside Wheelmen now have such a strong lead in the race for The New-York Times plaque that their winning of the handsome prize is practically a certainty. Up to the close of last evening's races the Riversides have 13 points scored, the Crescent Wheelmen have 6, and the Kings County Wheelmen and the Century Cycle Club of Syracuse 5 points each. The standing of the other contestants is unchanged.

NOTES OF THE TOURNAMENT.

—Verheyen's win in the two-mile scratch for professionals was very popular. Harry Wheeler gave him a hard brush, but could never quite get up to the German's front wheel. Edwards, the English lad, fell in this race and was considerably jarred. This rider is considered to be among the best in his country, yet he has not won a race here.

—Johnson left for his home, in Minneapolis, yesterday morning. He decided at the last minute not to appear in the Garden races. He was influenced in this decision by a desire to visit his relatives and to avoid further hard work this year. The Western wonder has had a particularly active season, and feels that he has well earned a rest.

—The finish in the one-mile Class A handicap last evening was one of the best of the week. Everybody in the race was trying his best to win. Leibold's victory was well earned, and counted another point for the Riverside Wheelmen in the competition for The Times Trophy.

—"Tom" Eck has a scheme for a half-mile bicycle track in this vicinity. He has got a backer, and says the track will be built during the coming Spring. Eck will spend the Winter in Minneapolis.

—Foxhall Keene, joint owner of the demon sprinter Domino, witnessed the trial heats during the afternoon.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

SATURDAY, DEC. 1.

Cycling.—International races at Madison Square Garden.

Football.—Yale vs. Princeton, at Manhattan Field; Yale freshmen vs. Harvard freshmen, at Cambridge; United States Army Engineers of Willet's Point vs. Company E Battalion Engineers, at West Point.

MONDAY, DEC. 3.

Bowling.—Manhattan vs. Bushwicks, at American Alleys, Hamburg and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn; Kings County vs. Montauks, at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Billiards.—Fournil vs. Gallagher, cushion carrom match, at Maurice Daly's, 8 P. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 4.

Bowling.—Tourist Cycling Club vs. Manhattans; Union County Roadsters vs. Liberty Wheelmen, at Avon Hall, Bedford Avenue and Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

National Amateur Skating Association meeting, 144 Henry Street, Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

Special meeting New-York Athletic Club, 8 P. M.

Billiards.—Fournil vs. Gallagher, cushion carrom match, at Maurice Daly's, 8 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5.

Bowling.—Kings County Wheelmen vs. Tourist Cycle Club, at Paterson N. J.; Brooklyn Bicycle Club vs. Atalantas, at Newark; Montauks vs. Castle Points, at Hoboken.

Billiards.—Fournil vs. Gallagher at Maurice Daly's, 8 P. M.

MR. KOLB'S FRIENDS QUIET

They Declare that Reports that They Propose Revolutionary Measures in Alabama Are Untrue.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 30.—As an answer to the numerous dispatches which have been sent out from this State as to trouble expected here to-morrow at the inauguration of Col. Oates, Mr. Manning, the leader of the People's Party in the House, arose to a question of privilege and characterized the reports that had been sent throughout the country, that the Populists would resort to revolutionary measures in order to seat Mr. Kolb as Governor of this State, as without foundation in fact. He further said his people did not intend to take up arms against the State Government.

Mr. Manning then read a resolution passed by the Populist members of the Assembly, and asked that it be spread upon the minutes of the House. No objection was interposed. The resolution says that "all reports published by an unfriendly press to the effect that any violence or lawlessness in any form is contemplated on the 1st prox., are absolutely false and are calculated to bring our party into disrepute among patriotic citizens."

Reception to Students' Club.

The Young People's Association of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church gave a reception last evening in the church parlors to students living near the church, in behalf of the Students' Club, 129 Lexington Avenue.

In spite of inclement weather, a pleasant evening was passed. The addresses of the evening were delivered by Edmund Coffin, Secretary E. L. Hunt of the Students' Club, Col. John J. McCook, and Dr. John Hall. College songs and light refreshments added to the enjoyment of the evening.

The officers of the association are: President—S. S. Auchincloss; Vice Presidents—William J. Schieffelin and William Dullis; Devotional Committee—Dr. S. Alexander; Social Committee—James A. Hawes.

The following ladies received: Mrs. Henry M. Alexander, Mrs. John Sloane, Mrs. Edmund Coffin, Mrs. Peter B. Wykoff, Mrs. John J. McCook, Mrs. A. G. Agnew, and others.

Tammany Not Short of Funds.

Mayor Gilroy made a positive denial yesterday of the stories that the Tamany organization was "hard up" financially. He said that every bill had been paid before election, that there was no outstanding obligation, and that the stories were silly and hardly worth denying.

There never is much cash on hand in the Tammany treasury after an election, and this year is no exception to the rule.

Dinner to Sir Charles R. Wilson.

A dinner was given to Sir Charles Rivers Wilson at the Union League Club last evening by Henry W. Cannon. Both were delegates to the last International Monetary Conference. Sir Charles was also a delegate to the previous conference in 1878.

TAMMANY MEN WERE SURPRISED

The Appointment of J. N. Lewis as Assistant District Attorney Gives Them Something to Think About.

District Attorney John R. Fellows gave a surprise to the Tammany folk yesterday. He appointed John N. Lewis, a lawyer, of 59 Liberty Street, as Assistant District Attorney, to succeed Mr. Wellman.

Mr. Lewis is a Democrat, but, if he has acted with Tammany recently, he has done so without the general knowledge of the rank and file of the braves. The appointment, coming, as it does, right after those made by Mayor Gilroy last week, the old-line Tammany men do not quite know what to make of.

Mr. Lewis was for years in the offices of Coudert Brothers, but recently he has practiced law alone. Col. Fellows said he had known Mr. Lewis for several years, and that his appointment was recommended by Wheeler H. Peckham, Frederic R. Coudert, William Allen Butler, Esek Cowen, ex-Gov. Hoadly, and ex-Judge Noah Davis.

For a Tammany official to make an appointment on the recommendation of such distinguished anti-Tammany men as are some of the gentlemen named is something new for the Tammany men to think about. They will doubtless think that Col. Fellows's present predicament may have had some bearing on the appointment.

The salary of the place is $7,500. There were plenty of out-and-out Tammany lawyers who have been vigorous in their support of the organization who were applicants for the place, and who would have been delighted with so choice a plum.

Mr. Lewis was born in Malden, Ulster County, N. Y., on March 18, 1837, the same day on which Grover Cleveland was born. He served in the army, and was for years a member of the Seventh Regiment. He is a member of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Club, and lives at the clubhouse, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street.

Mr. Lewis is said to have been a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee in 1878. He is now a member of the Reform Club.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Ex-Senator Joseph E. Brown.

Ex-Senator Joseph E. Brown died at his home, in Atlanta, Ga., yesterday, at the age of seventy-three years. For some time his health had been poor, and his death was not unexpected.

Joseph Emerson Brown was born in Pickens County, S. C., April 15, 1821. He moved to Georgia at an early age, and was educated at Calhoun Academy. He began his professional career as a lawyer in that State, at Canton, in the Fall of 1845, having graduated at Yale Law School. Previous to that, and for a short time, he taught school. Brown was elected to the State Senate in 1845, and served with credit. He was a Pierce elector in 1852, and in 1855 was elected Judge of the Blue Ridge Circuit, defeating Judge David Irwin, one of the most popular men of the circuit, by over 3,000 majority. In 1857 he was nominated by the Democratic Convention, at Milledgeville, as a candidate for Governor. H. G. Lamar, John H. Lumpkin, and James Gardner were prominent candidates before the convention, but after considerable balloting Judge Brown was selected. His opponent was D. B. Hill, the candidate of the American Party. Judge Brown was elected by over 10,000 majority. He was renominated in 1859, and defeated Warren Akin by 20,000 majority. In 1861, for the third time, he was elected Governor, defeating E. A. Nisbet, and again in 1863. He was the Governor of Georgia during the war. When the rebellion ended Gov. Brown was arrested and incarcerated at Carroll Prison, Washington, D. C. After his release by President Johnson he returned to Georgia and resigned his office as Governor. He was opposed to the policy of Jefferson Davis, as expressed in the Conscription act. At the close of the war he was among the Southern leaders who advocated acquiscence in the reconstruction measures prescribed by the Federal Congress. He voted for Gen. Grant in the ensuing election. He was nominated for United States Senator in 1868 as a Republican, and was defeated by Joshua Hill. He was in favor of the Constitutional Convention of 1868, and was appointed in that year by Gov. Bullock as a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia. He resigned the position in 1870, and was made President of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. He had been defeated for United States Senator in 1868. He returned to the Democratic party in 1872, and remained in it to his death. Upon the resignation of Gen. Gordon from the United States Senate Judge Brown was selected to fill the unexpired term. He was afterward elected over Gen. A. R. Lawton to succeed himself. His term expired in 1885, when he was re-elected and served until March 3, 1891.

Frank Bowman.

Frank Bowman, a thirty-second degree Mason, died at his home, 345 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, Wednesday night from the effects of an operation to remove a malignant cancer of the face. He was born in Philadelphia in 1840, and moved to Brooklyn in 1850. He was a blank-book manufacturer.

He was one of the best-known members of the Masonic fraternity in Brooklyn, and was a Director of the Art Museum, a member of the Brooklyn Institute, and an Elder of the Twelfth Street Reformed Church. The funeral services took place in the Twelfth Street Church last night. Mr. Bowman leaves a wife and six children. He was a coin collector, and his collection is said to be valued at $10,000.

Charles T. Warner.

Charles T. Warner, one of the most prominent citizens of New-Brunswick, N. J., died very suddenly last evening. He had been in New-York during the day visiting relatives. He returned to his boarding-house, unlocked the door, and dropped dead in the hallway from heart disease. Mr. Warner was connected with a number of business enterprises, and was Collector of Taxes in New-Brunswick for many years. He was about sixty years old and unmarried. He leaves an estate estimated at about $200,000.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Littlebury E. Stainback, a member of the Cotton Exchange since 1865, died Thursday, at 625 Walton Avenue, Mott Haven. He came here from Petersburg, Va., after the rebellion, having served as Major in the Confederate Army. His business activity and genial manners brought him a good brokerage custom, which included some of the best cotton houses and largest operators in that staple. He was very popular also among the brokers. About one year ago illness forced him to abandon work. He was nearly fifty-seven years old.

—Lieut. Col. D. W. Benham, Seventh Infantry, will be relieved from duty as Inspector of Small Arms Practice, and will join his regiment at Fort Logan, Colorado.

—Lieut. Allyn K. Capron is transferred from the Fifth Infantry to the Seventh Cavalry.

Said He Was Salisbury's Nephew.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 30.—A local paper announces the death in San Francisco of Dr. Thomas Cecil, who until three or four months ago was a practitioner in this city, calling himself a specialist in nervous diseases. The paper says that Dr. Cecil was born in England and that he claimed to be a nephew of Lord Salisbury. The doctor, according to his own statements, had practiced in Cincinnati, Chicago, and Washington before coming to New-Haven. When he left this city it was to accompany a friend on a tour of the world.

It is the plan of *Scribner's Magazine* to give its readers next year a history of the past twenty-five years in the United States, beginning in 1869 and coming down to 1895.

Few people realize what has been accomplished during these years which come so close to the beginning of the twentieth century. The advancement of the country in prosperity and in natural development, during this period, has been *unparalleled in the history of the world.*

The American telephone, the phonograph, the electric motor, and electric light as factors in every-day life were undreamed of at the end of the war.

The country's steam-railroad system has grown from 46,000 miles to nearly 200,000, and the number of electric railways from none to more than 600.

The story of this quarter century has to do with many stirring and dramatic occurrences.

Among them such well-remembered events as the Chicago Fire, the panic of 1873, the terror of the Ku-Klux-Klan, the Tweed Ring, (which plundered the citizens of New-York of One Hundred and Sixty Millions of Dollars, or four times the indemnity which Germany laid upon Paris after it fell,) and a hundred other subjects which the great majority of readers will remember vividly.

It is the story of those happenings one remembers or took part in which, after all, makes the most interesting reading, and this history will therefore be interesting to read. President E. Benjamin Andrews, well known as a graphic and picturesque writer, has written the text, and capable artists will illustrate it.

(Begins in March number.)

Mr. Robert Grant, whose "Reflections of a Married Man" will long be remembered, has written for *Scribner's* a series of articles on the every-day problems which confront the average man, (who, it is taken for granted, is married and has a family.)

Mr. Grant discourses, for example, upon "The Income," and offers as instances two men, one of whom receives $2,200 a year; the other nearly four times that sum. Each man gets for his money many of the same things; does the man with $8,000 income get four times as much as the other? This is the kind of subject Mr. Grant speaks of in a light way, but with seriousness enough to drive the matter home. Mr. C. D. Gibson helps the presentation of the subject by his clever pictures.

(Begins in January.)

Another chapter is devoted to The Dwelling — Where shall it be, in city, in the suburbs, or in the country? Shall the house be rented? Is it cheaper or better to build and pay interest than to lease?

Other sections discuss the household management, providing for the table, the education of children, the ever-present Summer problem for people who live in town; married and single life, the conditions of each, and the advantages of one or the other; the man's side of all these commonplace matters and the same matters from the woman's point of view, etc., etc.

It is easy to imagine what so clever a writer as Mr. Grant makes of these topics, which afford the greatest opportunity for his quiet humor and genuine shrewdness.

(Will run through the year.)

Mr. George Meredith, whom more than one good authority has called the greatest living novelist, has written for the Magazine "The Amazing Marriage"—a very striking novel.

TO BE A SCIENTIFIC GAME

Yale and Princeton Ready for Their Football Battle.

HOW THE TEAMS WILL LINE UP

Superintendent Byrnes Says that the Police Will Not Allow "Slugging"—Trenchard Will Play Full Back.

Princeton or Yale? By to-night this question that has been troubling the patrons of football all over the country will be decided, and for another year there will be peace. That to-day's game will be the most scientific contest on the gridiron of the season is expected, and each side seems to have an equal number of supporters.

The two teams arrived in the city yesterday afternoon, and are waiting impatiently for Referee Dashiel to give the signal for the game on Manhattan Field at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Yale team arrived at the Grand Central Station at 4:30 o'clock. There were thirty players in the party, and they were in charge of Manager Cabell and Trainer Murphy, who had a small army of attendants with them. From the station they were taken to the Plaza Hotel in coaches, and after having had dinner they retired to bed early to get all the rest possible before to-day's contest. The team will leave the Plaza Hotel in coaches to-day soon after noon for the grounds.

The Plaza Hotel is the headquarters for all the Yale crowd it can accommodate. Many of the students arrived last night, and many of the relatives of the players who have also come from all parts of the country are quartered there.

The team appeared to be in good condition as a whole, and the men have recovered from the effects of the hard contest they had at Springfield last Saturday. The line-up will be as follows:

Name.	Position.	Weight.	Age.	Ft.	In.
F. A. Hinkey, (Capt.)	Left end	157	23	5	9
A. M. Beard	Left tackle	195	20	6	3
J. A. McCrea	Left guard	200	24	5	9½
P. T. Stillman	Centre	200	21	6	2
W. O. Hickok	Right guard	194	20	6	3
F. T. Murphy	Right tackle	170	22	6	0½
Louis Hinkey	Right end	140	20	5	11
G. T. Adee	Quarter back	154	21	5	8
S. B. Thorne	Left half back	165	21	6	1
A. N. Jerrems	Right half back	158	20	6	0½
F. S. Butterworth	Full back	158	23	5	11

Manager Cable said to a reporter for The New-York Times: "Butterworth, Jerrems, and Murphy have done so well during the week that I think they will be able to play through the entire game. Of course, we all expect to win, but if any one thinks Princeton is going to be an easy mark for Yale, I think he will find himself mistaken. I hear they are betting two to one on Yale. I think it is only an even-money chance. The Princeton team has had a long rest since the last game, and I hear the playing of the team has improved wonderfully.

"Yale has only had a week to recover from the game with Harvard, and naturally the men feel the effect of their bruises yet."

"Is there any chance of the Yale team playing against the University of Pennsylvania?"

"No, there is not. Yale will not challenge, and I am sure no challenge from Pennslyvania would be considered. I don't thing that there is any chance of the Intercollegiate Association being re-formed. Yale, Princeton, and Harvard are very well satisfied with the way things stand at present."

The Princeton team arrived at Jersey City a few minutes before 6 o'clock and was taken to the Murray Hill Hotel in coaches, and put early to bed. The men were accompanied by Manager Munn, Trainer McMasters, and several attendants. The team is reported to be in good shape and will line up as follows:

Name.	Position.	Weight.	Age.	Ft.	In.
H. Brown	Left end	164	24	5	11
A. Holly	Left tackle	183	22	6	3
A. L. Wheeler	Left guard	200	21	6	1
D. Riggs	Centre	200	19	6	1
J. Rhodes	Right guard	200	18	6	1
K. Taylor	Right tackle	184	21	6	2
G. Cochran	Right end	158	19	5	9
W. D. Ward	Quarter back	150	20	5	9
N. Poe Wheeler	Left half back	140	18	5	4
A. H. Rosengarten	Right half back	152	18	5	9
T. G. Trench'd (Capt)	Full back	150	20	5	7

Trenchard and Cochran will change according to the play, and Barnett, Armstrong, Reiter, and Barnard will be the substitutes back of the line.

Dr. Paul Dashiel of Lehigh will referee the game. The other officials will be chosen to-day.

Superintendent Byrnes yesterday declared his intention of taking a hand in the game if there was any slugging. He said:

"The football game between Yale and Princeton at Manhattan Field to-morrow will have to be a purely scientific one, and not an exhibition of brutality."

The Superintendent announced that he had given orders to stop the game if it proved to be anything else but a purely scientific contest between the college teams. Mr. Byrnes has completed all the arrangements for policing Manhattan Field and protecting the crowds that will be present to witness the great game. Inspector Peter Conlin will be in command of the police forces, and to-day the Superintendent instructed the Inspector that under no circumstance must he allow anything of a brutal nature to occur during the progress of the game. Inspector Conlin has orders to stop the game at the first sign of any brutal proceeding on the part of the players, and Mr. Conlin will carry out his orders to the letter.

Superintendent Byrnes talked freely about the matter yesterday. He said: "I am determined that the football game between the two college teams at Manhattan Field to-morrow, which has excited a great deal of interest, shall not assume the character of a brutal prize fight between a lot of men. There is no violation of law in playing a purely scientific game of football, but when it degenerates into an exhibition of brutality, in which the players adopt prize fighters' tactics and maim each other for life, it becomes a violation of law, and I do not propose to permit such an infraction.

"Inspector Conlin will be in charge of the police at Manhattan Field, with a sufficient force of men to preserve the peace, and I have given him explicit instructions concerning the matter. My orders to the Inspector are that, if during the progress of the game it shall develop from a purely scientific contest into a brutal conflict between the two teams, he shall interfere and stop the game, and prevent any further play. These orders are imperative and will be carried out to the very letter."

The Superintendent has given instructions to the Tenderloin police to prevent the rowdyism and carrying on by the students and their friends which usually prevails in the precinct at night after the termination of the game.

Special policemen will be detailed at the theatres and other places of amusement in the Tenderloin district, where the students usually congregate, to prevent any disorder. The police will not hesitate to arrest any of the football enthusiasts who may disturb the peace and create any annoyance.

Judge Patterson, in the Supreme Court, granted the injunction asked for by Receiver Freedman of the Manhattan Athletic Club to restrain Anna Dressler from removing the stands and clubhouse from Manhattan Field until after Dec. 1. There was some fear at one time that the game might be interfered with, as, if the purchaser of the stands had been allowed to remove them, as she claimed was her right, there would have been no accommodations for the immense crowd that is sure to squeeze itself between the turnstiles to witness the struggle between Yale and Princeton. All this has been averted by Judge Patterson's order, and the purchaser can take the stands she bought any time after the big game is over.

The following persons have engaged seats on the clubhouse balcony for to-day's Yale-Princeton game: Gov. McKinley of Ohio and M. A. Hanna of Cleveland, who will be the guests of Frank de Hass Robison, the Cleveland baseball magnate; John A. McCall, President of the New-York Life Insurance Company; the Hon. John W. Goff, Simon Sterne and party, J. Walter Spalding and party, E. B. Talcott and party, Mr. and Mrs. E. McCall, the Hon. W. C. Arnold, Andrew Freedman and party, Brayton Ives, Col. J. B. Erhardt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hoyt, C. A. Frick of Pittsburg, Blakely Hall, Peter F. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Frank McKee, Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Coombs.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Lawton, Judge Gildersleeve, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Chasseaud, Col. Jacob Ruppert, Mr. and Mrs. Yerkes and party, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Spaulding, Frank Ehret, Mr. and Mrs. E. Clifford Potter, Mr. and Mrs. V. P. Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. John Firth, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Potter, J. D. Archibald and party, Mr. Havemeyer, Joseph J. O'Donoghue, Frederick Woerz, Simon H. Stern, the Hon. W. C. Arnold of New-Jersey.

The familiar programme, in the shape of a football, will be in evidence again, Judge Truax having decided the programme fight in C. H. Nicoll's favor. The latter will issue his official programme in the same style as last year's souvenir. This souvenir is a very handsome one. It is bound in leather, and contains pictures of the players and pictures of their colleges. There are the football rules, score card, description of the way the game is played, college yells, and college colors. It will be prized by all who manage to procure one.

The bulletin board will, as usual, be managed by W. O. Eschwege, and will announce the score, the players who make the touch-downs, and the changes in the teams.

THE PRINCETON PLAYERS.

Sketches of the Men Who Will Play Against Yale To-day.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 30.—In accordance with the usual custom of giving the players a rest before a great game, Capt. Trenchard to-day did nothing more than put the football team through the signal practice, and instructed them in the various plays to be used to-morrow. No hard work was done and no violent exercise indulged in. The team, as a whole, is in as good condition as could be expected, considering the large hospital list during the entire season. All the old players who have been with the team during the present season, with the two exceptions of Right Tackle Lea and Right Half Back Morse, will be in the game on the first line-up, and the new men who will play have won their positions by hard competition. It is probable that the line-up will not differ from that previously published in The New-York Times.

The statistics of the personnel of the orange and black team are as follows:

Harry Brown, '95, left end, comes from Irwin, Penn. He is twenty-four years of age, 5 feet 11 inches in height, and weighs 162 pounds. This is his second year as 'Varsity end, and in his sophomore year he played the same position on the second eleven. He has learned all he knows about the game at Princeton.

Thomas G. Trenchard, '95, right end and full back, has been Captain of the Princeton eleven for two seasons, and is considered one of Princeton's greatest Captains. His home is at Church Hill, Md. Trenchard is twenty years of age, measures 5 feet 6 inches, and weighs 155 pounds. He prepared at Lawrenceville School, where he learned football and played end. He made first substitute on the 'Varsity in his freshman year, and has since played at end on the first team.

Augustus Holly is a member of the senior class. He has played left tackle on the 'Varsity for three years. Owing to sickness in his sophomore year he did not play. Holly comes from New-York City, and prepared at St. Paul's School and Meadville Academy, at both of which places he learned considerable about football. He is twenty-two years of age, stands 6 feet 3 inches, and weighs 195 pounds when in football trim.

Knox Taylor, '95, right tackle, lives at Bound Brook, N. J., and prepared for college at Trenton Model School. He has learned all he knows about football since coming to Princeton, and has played every position in the line except end. In his freshman year he tried for centre, but with little success. In his sophomore year he was tried at tackle, and played the position on the second eleven and first substitute for the 'Varsity. When big "Bucky" Hall was laid off with a lame knee last season Taylor was put in at guard to fill up the gap, and made such marvelous progress that, when Hall had recovered, Taylor had learned the position so well as to be considered the better man of the two, and has consequently played at guard since then, till Lea's accident in the Pennsylvania game on Nov. 10 made it necessary to place Taylor at tackle again. Taylor plays a great game and is one of the most reliable men on the team as well as one of the most popular men in college. He is twenty-one years of age, weighs 182 pounds, and stands 6 feet 2 inches.

Arthur L. Wheeler, '95, left guard, comes from Philadelphia, and prepared for college at the St. Paul's School. Here he also learned the rudiments of football. Wheeler is twenty-one years of age, 6 feet 1 inch in height, and tips the beam at 205 pounds. He is Princeton's tower of strength, and is generally considered the best football guard in the country. This is his fourth season on the 'Varsity, having made the team in his freshman year.

James Rhodes, '97, right guard, comes from Ardmore, Penn. He prepared at Lawrenceville School and played on the team of that school. This is his first year on the 'Varsity, and really his first big game as regular guard. In the Pennsylvania game he succeeded Taylor at the position, Taylor being transferred to the vacancy made by injury to Lea. This arrangement worked so well that Rhodes has been kept at guard in the recent practice, and plays a game very similar and almost equal to that of Wheeler. Rhodes is eighteen years of age, stands 6 feet 1 inch, and weighs 205 pounds.

Dudley Riggs, '97, centre, lives at Baltimore, and is a member of the Riggs family, which has sent a large number of great football players to Old Nassau. Riggs is nineteen years of age, stands 6 feet 1 inch, the same as the two guards, and weighs 202 pounds. He prepared at St. Paul's School, and there learned the first principles of football. This is his first year on the 'Varsity. Last year he played on the second eleven a short time, but this season has worked hard for his position, being continually pressed by Crowdis to hold it.

W. Douglas Ward, '95, quarter back, hails from Rochester, N. Y., and comes of an old family of Princeton athletes, his father having played on one of Princeton's first baseball teams, and his uncle having captained the baseball team of his day. Ward is considered the best all-round athlete in his class, and perhaps the best in college. He is also a fine scholar, standing at the head of his class. He prepared at St. Paul's School, learned football there, and played on the freshman team during his first year at Princeton. This is his second season on the 'Varsity. Last year he played at half back, and filled that position till recently this season, being compelled to go to quarter to fill up the big hole left by King's retirement. At his new position he is a master. He generals the team to the king's taste, and plays his position like a veteran. His presence at quarter braces up the entire team, and everybody has the utmost confidence in his ability to play the right play at the right time. Ward is twenty years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, and weighs 162 pounds.

A. H. Rosengarten, '97, half back, comes from Philadelphia, and prepared at Lawrenceville, where he learned the game. He is eighteen years of age, stands 5 feet 9 inches, and weighs 157 pounds. Rosengarten is one of Princeton's best backs. He plays the bucking style of game, is a swift runner, and an exceedingly hard man to tackle. His endurance, however, is weak, and he will soon be succeeded by Armstrong or Barnett.

Nelson Poe, '97, who is likely to play the other half at the opening of the game, is a member of the famous Poe family of athletes, and comes from Baltimore. His preparation was made at Georgetown Academy, where he added to his natural football knowledge. This is his first season on the Princeton Varsity. Last year he played on the second eleven. Up to recently he has played quarter back on the Varsity, but was displaced by Ward after the Pennsylvania game. His all-round football ability will give him a place on to-morrow's team, but especially his strong defensive game, as he is one of the surest tackler on the field. Poe is eighteen years of age, 5 fet four inches in height, and weighs 137½ pounds.

H. W. Barnett, '96, half back, is from Springfield, Ohio, and prepared at Lawrenceville. He is twenty years of age, weighs 153 pounds, and stands 5 feet 9 inches.

H. C. Armstrong, '98, half back, is from Selma, Ala., and prepared at Lawrenceville. His weight is 172, his height 6 feet ½ inch, and his age nineteen.

H. R. Reiter, '98, half back, comes from Philadelphia. His preparation was made at Pennington Seminary, where he played half back, and captained his school team. He is eighteen years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, and weighs 162 pounds.

Garret Cochran, '98, full back and end, hails from Williamsport, Penn. He prepared at Lawrenceville, and played at end, captaining his school team. This is his first year at Princeton. He is eighteen years of age, 5 feet 11½ inches in height, and weighs 152 pounds.

The entire college will attend the game in a body and support their team by display of the colors, by Princeton's sky-rocket cheer, and by songs written for the occasion.

CHEERS FOR THE YALE TEAM.

Each Player Received an Ovation as He Left New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 30.—Capt. Hinkey and his band of football players and assistants got the finest kind of a send-off this afternoon when they started from the New-Haven House to the railroad station to take the train for New-York. A notice had been posted on the campus calling upon all Yale men to assemble in front of the New-Haven House entrance to cheer for the 'Varsity eleven as they departed for New-York. The college daily paper made a special appeal to the undergraduates to be on hand, saying:

"It seems vitally important in view of the libelous attacks made by the papers upon the eleven and Capt. Hinkey that Yale undergraduates should give formal expression to their perfect confidence in and absolute approval of the team and its Captain."

This notice was signed by twenty of the leading men in the university. The Yale News, in commenting on the notice, said editorially:

"The departure of the eleven for New-York offers the only opportunity for the university to show in what regard it holds the men who have worked so faithfully so fairly, and so honorably for Yale. It is said among graduates that hysterics has taken the place of enthusiasm; if this statement is ever to be proved untrue it must be done this afternoon. A spirited public demonstration is the best answer that the university can make to the scurrilous abuse that the press was heaped upon Capt. Hinkey. The man whose brilliancy and squareness as a player have endeared him to the eleven; whose modesty and manliness have won him the admiration and respect of his classmates; whose devotion and self-sacrifice have made Yale his debtor unquestionably deserves such a tribute. Every Yale man worthy of the name will be present to-day to testify his loyalty to the team in general and to Capt. Hinkey in particular."

This comment gives but a faint idea of the ugly feeling at Yale over the criticisms made by certain newspapers upon Capt. Hinkey and his men in charging to Yale all the brutality that occurred in the Springfield game.

As a consequence of the notice and appeal, when the members of the team appeared to take carriages for the station, no such cheering was ever heard in or about the Yale campus in years. Each man was cheered in turn, but the tumult and the wild old Yale yell that went up when Capt. Hinkey walked to his carriage must have been heard all over town.

The players and their immediate following left New-Haven on the 2:30 P. M. train. Hundreds of students went to New-York on later tranis, and there will not be a student left in town to-morrow morning if he has the cash to get to New-York.

The talk in New-York that the University of Pennsylvania, after thrashing Harvard in Philadelphia yesterday, and now wants to meet Yale, and will send Yale a challenge if Yale defeats the Princetons at Manhattan Field, has reached the Yale men in this city, identified with football at the university. Josh Hartwell, one of the Yale coachers, was asked to-day what he thought about the prospects of Yale accepting a challenge from the University of Pennsylvania team this year, and he replied: "Of course, the University of Pennsylvania will send us a challenge, at the same time knowing full well that Yale will not play Pennsylvania under any circumstances whatever. Why Harvard should enter into a two-year agreement with Pennsylvania I am at a 'oss to know. I should think she had had about all the football she wanted, and Pennsylvania will have a chance to beat her again next year. Of course, the Pennsylvania men will make a big cry about being champions, but Yale will not play Pennsylvania, the public can be assured."

YALE-HARVARD FRESHMAN GAME

A Big Crowd Expected at the Contest at Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 30.—The Yale freshman game with Harvard will take place to-morrow. The freshman eleven has been practicing every day in so hard a fashion that a number of men are laid up through accidents. Knox and Wadsworth are both on the injured list. Manning has taken Knox's place, and Hardenbrook has been transferred from the second eleven to Manning's old position at right half back.

The freshman eleven has a strong centre in Hennen, and Hague is a good second to him. The ends are rather weak, as is also the interference. Redpath is showing a growing ability at skillful and accurate punting. The first eleven is lining up as follows, which will be about the order at the game: Left end, Woods; left tackle, Brown; left guard, Bouvé; centre, Hennen or Hague; right guard, Seaver; right tackle, Holmes; right end, Bull; quarter back, Wadsworth or Scott; half backs, Knox, Manning, and Redpath; full back, Gierasch.

The game will be called on Soldiers' Field at 2 o'clock, and a great crowd is expected.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 30.—The Yale freshman football eleven left here this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock for Boston, where it will spend the night at the Adams House. Fifteen players, regulars and substitutes, were taken, and as the men are in first-class condition, a fine game is expected. Capt. Ely announced this afternoon that Yale, '98, would take the field to-morrow as follows: Right end, Hazen; right tackle, Hickok; right guard, Spreyer; centre, McCrea; left guard, Morris; left tackle, Murray; left end, Thompson; quarter back, Ely; left half back, Gerard; right half back, Chauncey; full back, Betts.

MORE TIME BETWEEN GAMES.

Suggestions of Harvard Alumni Regarding Football Contests.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—The defeat of Harvard Thursday in their contest with the University of Pennsylvania was debated at length to-day at an informal meeting of Harvard alumni.

The great cause of complaint was the handicapped manner in which the Crimson had to meet the wearers of the red and blue. The absurdity of playing two games within five days was sufficiently demonstrated last year, it was argued, when Yale, after vanquishing Harvard, was beaten on Thanksgiving Day by Princeton. Yale learned the lesson last year, and this year positively refused to play Princeton until to-morrow, or a full week after the Harvard contest.

Harvard, it was said, went into yesterday's game severely crippled and with only practically three days' rest, and, added to this, came the tiring journey to Philadelphia. The Pennsylvania boys, on the contrary, went into the battle after three solid weeks of rest.

After discussing at length the situation, a plan was hit upon which will be strongly placed before the college world for indorsement. It was suggested that Harvard versus Yale and Princeton versus Pennsylvania next year play on the same day. The winners could then name a day, say within two weeks, and play off for the championship. The great and final contest will then be played with each eleven having had an equal amount of rest and time for recuperation. The losers of the double contest could play off for third and fourth place. This, it was thought, would satisfy all parties interested, and the college world in general.

ARMY ENGINEERS' SEASON CLOSED

Not a Defeat for the Willet's Point Football Players.

WILLET'S POINT, L. I., Nov. 30.—The football team of the United States Engineer Battalion, stationed here, has closed a most successful season, and now holds the championship of the United States Army League. The team's record for this Fall is an exceedingly creditable one, not a single defeat having been administered to them, and only one team, that of the Army Service at West Point, being able to score against the Engineers.

The Engineer team was organized in the season of 1892. During that year but two games were played, both with the artillerymen of Fort Schuyler. In the first game the Engineers won by a score of 32 to 0, and in the second game by a score of 20 to 0. Only one game was played in the following year, when the Governors Island eleven was vanquished by the Engineers, the score being 48 to 0.

The last season has thoroughly demonstrated the strength of the Engineer team at the hardy sport. Eight teams have tried their line and skirted their ends in vain attempts to reach the goal line of the Willet's Pointers. The ball was not once touched down behind their line. The score made by the Army Service men was the result of a kick by their full back, Malone, from Willet's Point's twenty-yard line, during the game last Saturday for the Army Service championship.

The following teams were defeated this Fall by the Engineers, by the respective scores given: Davids Island, 60 to 0; Fordham College, 18 to 0; Seton Hall College, 8 to 0; Manhattan College, 36 to 0; Flushing Athletic Club, 46 to 0; Fort Adams, 22 to 0; Army Service, 60 to 5; St. Aloysius Young Men's Christian Association of Newark, N. J., 44 to 0.

Lieut. Kutz and Lieut. Morrow were the organizers of the team, and until injured a short time ago played in a style to excite admiration. Their injuries did not, however, prevent them from infusing vim and life into the eleven from the side lines.

The personnel of the team is as follows: Left end, Hoyt; left tackle, Sullivan; left guard, Pfeiffe; centre, Kearns; right guard, O'Sullivan; right tackle, Corcoran; right end, Leigh; quarter back, Laubmeister; left half back, Schaaf; right half back, Walsh; full back, Ryan; substitutes, McDonough, Barden, and Cavanagh.

The large number of accidents to the players sustained in practice has made it uphill work for the organizers of the team. At times there have been as many as half a dozen men in the hospital at once as a result of heavy falls and hard tackles. This prompted Major Koeper, whose duties as Post Surgeon had thus become rather extended, to start an anti-football crusade. But the fascinating game had secured such a firm hold on the Engineers and the players that he did not meet with very great success. Some of the commissioned officers who were fond of the game hunted up the rules of the War Department and found a clause which could be construed as encouraging football as an athletic exercise. The opponents of the game tried in vain to show that so many injuries were sustained among the men that should the battalion be called into active service it would be in an unfit condition. Early in the season Lieut. Kutz had his right ankle broken by a fall during a practice game. Later Lieut. Morrow sprained one of his legs. The loss of these two men, both of whom are snappy players and hard tacklers, weakened the team considerably, but not seriously, as may be seen from the subsequent scores.

Georgetown Faculty Stops Football.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—G. D. Bahen, the half back, who was disabled in the Georgetown-Columbia Athletic Club football game in this city on Thanksgiving Day, proves to have sustained a serious spinal injury. The other Georgetown men who were injured yesterday are doing well. Harder of Columbia, who had his collarbone broken, will come around all right, and was at the theatre last evening, notwithstanding his severe injury. There will be no more football contests between these two teams, as the Faculty of Georgetown University has decided to prohibit it in future.

Baltimore College, 6; Hampton, 0.

FORT MONROE, Va., Nov. 30.—The Baltimore College football team defeated the Hampton eleven at football to-day by a score of 6 to 0.

New Manhattan Athletic Club Opening.

The new Manhattan Athletic Club will be opened on or about Dec. 15. Chauncey M. Depew and J. R. G. Pitkin will deliver addresses to the members and their friends present. The clubhouse, at Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, has been refurnished, and is very handsomely fitted up. The officers of the club are: President—Cornelius Van Cott; Vice President—George W. Proctor Knott; Treasurer—Henry Edwards; Secretary and Manager—C. Henry Genslinger; Advisory Board—E. B. Harper, Edward P. Steers, L. C. Reckendorfer; J. R. G. Pitkin, Arthur Leach, John F. Queeney, E. R. Cullum, Richard D. Schell, Horace H. Mitchell, and Bernard J. Ludwig.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE.—Dr. William Detmold's establishment, consisting of victoria by Demarest, brougham by Brewster, with pole and shafts, pole chains and straps, handsome team carriage horses, brown and gray, latter also good single; set double (Harris & Nixon) and single (Martin) imported harness; two full sets livery, &c., and two lap robes. Inquire for groom, forenoons, at Fulton Stables, 10 7th Av.

PATENT SLOW-FEED MANGER; $1.60 EACH; 9,000 sold. No. 50 Warren St., New-York; 140 North Broad St., Philadelphia, and 53 Elm St., Boston, Mass.

Pianos.

POETIC EMERSON PIANO.
100 UPRIGHTS TO RENT AT LOWEST PRICES; VIEW TO PURCHASE. LOW PRICES FOR CASH; EASY TERMS IF DESIRED.
EMERSON WAREROOMS, 92 FIFTH AVE.

Dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
NO. 681 FIFTH AVENUE,
Class and private lessons. Men's class commences Dec. 3, (new.) THE AMSTERDAM.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Powerful French field glass, cost $30, for $10. Address Post Office Box 392, Cincinnati.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

31st ST., 28 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; cuisine and appointments excellent; references.

47th ST., 16 EAST.—Sunny back parlor and second-story rooms; superior table; references.

Furnished Rooms.

11 WEST 22d ST.—Rooms for gentlemen; newly fitted; bath same floor; connects Clark's restaurant, 23d St.

12 WEST 12th ST.—Handsomely-furnished floors or suites of large rooms in a quiet private house; sunny southern exposure overlooking 5th Av.; windows on two sides in every room; references.

20th ST., 101, CORNER 4th AV.—New management; handsomely-furnished large and small rooms; breakfast optional; references.

22d, 116 WEST, Near 6th Av.—Elegant furnished parlor floor; three large rooms; mirrors; hot water; bath; suitable for gentlemen or family; other nice rooms, double or en suite; excellent table; moderate price.

118 EAST 18TH ST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, square and en suite, to let, without board; baths on second and third floor; hot and cold water.

142 WEST 48th.—Newly-furnished back parlor; suitable for doctor; also bachelor apartments; furnished or unfurnished.

Board Wanted.

TWO GENTLEMEN WHO APPRECIATE REFINED associations wish two rooms, with board, in private family; references tendered; state terms and other particulars fully. Lex, Box 110 Times.

Hotels.

HOTEL VENDOME,
Broadway and 41st St., New-York.
CONTAINING 300 ROOMS, 100 OF WHICH WITH PRIVATE BATH. CONDUCTED ON AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS. LIGHTED ENTIRELY WITH ELECTRIC LIGHTS. OFFERS FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS AT POPULAR PRICES.
LOUIS L. TODD, Proprietor. O. D. POTTER, Manager.

THE REBUILT
BROADWAY CENTRAL HOTEL
will offer a few
ELEGANT SUITS OF ROOMS
to
Permanent Families,
For the Winter only, on very reasonable terms.
Will be open for inspection this week.
The very central location of the BROADWAY CENTRAL, and the facility of the Cable Cars to reach all points, make it central and convenient for all persons doing business in the city.
TILLY HAYNES, Proprietor.

THE DUNMORE,
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European plan.
Furnished suites, with bath.
WILLIAM H. VALIQUETTE.

Winter Resorts.

HAMILTON HOTEL,
HAMILTON, BERMUDA,
Open from December until May.
A. PARK BOYCE & CO., Mgrs.
Mr. Boyce can be seen at 15 Warren St., New-York, until Dec. 27.

Religious Notices.

AT THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 9th St., Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Power of the Keys"; 3 P. M., Sabbath school; 8 P. M., "Thrift Better than Theft." Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock, the monthly missionary concert. Special speakers. Public cordially invited.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, Chickering Hall, 5th Av. and 18th St.—Sunday, 3 o'clock, address by Prof. A. A. Hopkins of Harriman, Penn., subject—"Render Unto Caesar." A choice musical programme. Miss Anna Park, cornetist. JOSEPH BOGARDUS, President; EDWIN GALLOWAY, Secretary.

A SERVICE PARTICIPATED IN BY MORE than 200 children, consisting of singing and recitations, is held every Sunday afternoon at 3:30, to which the public is invited, in the Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth St. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th St.—Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams, 11 A. M.; Sunday school, 3:30 P. M., in charge of Rev. Frederic J. Gauld, associate. The public cordially invited.

AT THE SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, Madison Av., Corner 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service, 11 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The pastor will preach at each service.

AT THE LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN Church, northwest corner 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach, morning, at 11; subject—"Christianity." Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. All are cordially invited.

ARCHDEACON KIRKBY WILL PREACH IN the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, East 74th St., near Park Av., on Sunday (to-morrow) at 8 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M.; evensong at 4:30 P. M.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th AV. Corner 37th St., Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., and Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., Pastors.—Services Sunday, Dec. 2, at 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. Dr. McIlvaine will preach in the morning and Dr. Van Dyke in the afternoon. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of morning service. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, West 68th St.—Madison C. Peters preaches, 11, "What We Have to be Thankful For." Thanksgiving music, 7:45—"Shall the Saloons be Opened on Sunday?" Prelude, "The New South." Welcome.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Corner 34th St. and Broadway, Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Brief popular sermon at 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; communion immediately after the morning service; Sabbath school and pastor's Bible class at 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor meeting Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. Strangers cordially invited.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 57th St., West of 8th Av.—William Lloyd, pastor, will preach morning and evening; morning subject: "What Is Religion?—Its Origin and Evolution"; evening, 7:45, lectures on "Ingersollism Versus Truth"; subject: "Does God Justify Cruelty, Massacres, Polygamy, and Slavery?" Young men particularly invited. Seats free after opening anthem. All welcome.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM.
First Church, 121st St., near 3d Av., Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., Pastor.—Lord's supper and reception of members at 11; sermon at 7:45.
Second Church, 123d St. and Lenox Av., Rev. Wm. Justin Harsha, D. D., Pastor.—Lord's supper and reception of members, 10:30; sermon, 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 42d St. and Madison Av.
Rev. E. Walpole Warren, D. D., rector.
8:30 A. M., holy communion,
11, morning service, 7:45, evening service, with holy communion.
The rector preaches morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5th Av., Corner 45th St.—Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.; subject: "An Answer to Certain Letters of Universalism"; 7:45 P. M. subject: "A Visit to Pullman; or, Pullman a Social Experiment." All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th AV., Above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer; sermon by the Rector; 4 P. M., choral evensong; sermon by the Rev. Arthur H. Judge, M. A.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av. and 35th St.—Morning service and holy communion at 11; evening service at 8. Rev. John Tunis, minister in charge, will preach at the morning service, and Rev. W. S. Bishop in the evening. All persons cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER PARK Av. and 34th St.—Services at 11 A. M.; subject—"The Bulwarks of Great Cities." Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 81st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Edwin C. Bolles, Pastor.—9:40 A. M., Sunday school; 11 A. M., preaching: "Social Tyranny"; 8 P. M., familiar Bible talk.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD AND 71st St., Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector; Rev. Herbert Shipman, Assistant.—Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening service at 8. Sunday school at 10 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON Av. and 35th St., Rev. Arthur Brooks, D. D., Rector.—Holy communion at 10 A. M.; service, sermon, and holy communion at 11 A. M.; afternoon service, 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St. Sunday, Dec. 2, Musical service at 4 P. M. "The Deluge," by Saint-Saens.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Religious Notices.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Communion at the morning service.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. David James Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; topic—"The Central Fact of History"; and 8 P. M.; topic—"A Sermon from the Gallows."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.—Rev. John Hutchins will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av., Corner 55th St.—Services, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The pastor, Rev. W. T. Sabine, D. D., will preach at the morning service. At 7:45 P. M. a special service in commemoration of the twenty-first anniversary of the organization of the Reformed Episcopal Church, when addresses will be made by Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, Rev. Mason Gallagher, D. D., and Mr. Theodore R. Shear. Strangers cordially invited.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th AV. and 12th St.—The pastor, Rev. Howard Duffield, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. on "The Challenge of Destiny," and at 4 P. M. on "The Book of the Revelation." Sunday school, 9:30 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Wednesday evening prayer meeting, 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially welcomed.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. Wm. H. P. Faunce, Pastor.—At 9:45 A. M., Sunday school. At 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., public worship, with preaching by the pastor. Week-day service Friday evening. All are welcome.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St.—The pastor, Rev. John R. Davies, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 11 and 8. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8. Welcome to all.

FIFTH AVENUE PR

SPORT WITH SUGAR STOCK

President Havemeyer's Surprise Sprung Too Early.

TALK OF A MASKED MANAGEMENT

Trust Brokers Controlled the Market —Shares Lose 2 7-8 Points— Hardships in Brooklyn Refineries.

So far as the purpose of President Havemeyer in announcing that the sugar refineries would be closed may have been intended to bear on the price of Sugar Trust certificates in the stock market, it succeeded only fairly well yesterday.

There was a rush to sell Sugar at the opening of the market, the stock coming out in large blocks. No one knew the price at the beginning. To save dispute it was quoted 85-84, meaning either or neither. Then it sold off to 83⅜, and dropped no lower.

When the expected happens at the Stock Exchange, brokers become suspicious. They scented something wrong early in yesterday's game. It was observed that, while everybody took a hand in a moderate way, large dealings were confined to a very few persons. Talk of matched orders was heard, implying that manipulators of the stock had brokers on both sides. That supposed discovery did not deter traders from taking chances in the stock, in the hope of guessing right.

The stock thus continued active through the day, piling up aggregate sales of 124,525 shares, but the sport was almost wholly professional. The closing price was 83⅞, a loss for the day of 2⅞ points.

President Havemeyer had sprung his surprise too early to be generally effective. Publication of actual conditions in the trade and at the refineries, the lack of consistency in the interviews of Directors, and a search for motives, political and financial, had turned the affair into a bugaboo.

It was not doubted among stock dealers that the certificates would lose in price, but most of them thought they could see bottom, and few short contracts were put out after the first break. The spectacle of trust brokers tossing shares to each other by thousands at a time gave them the field so long as they had instructions to occupy it, outsiders taking only short and safe sprints for exercise.

Wall Street did not decide precisely what Mr. Havemeyer was after if his plans ran beyond the stock market and Congress. They could not believe that a stock that had paid 12 per cent. had become suddenly worthless, no matter what the Directors might do with the dividend at Tuesday's meeting.

In the afternoon a report found believers that the present move heralded a reorganization of the trust. The scheme discussed was to the effect that the management found itself so much discredited that it had decided to continue its work behind a mask. It was said that Philadelphians to whom no stigma yet attaches might be put forward to give the trust an appearance of reform and respectability. Then Congress might be approached by an influence apparently distinct from Wall Street, while the real holdings or control in the trust would not be seriously disturbed. With this plan a possibility, outside operators seem content to handle the stock gingerly until something definite shall develop.

HARDSHIPS IN REFINERIES.

Trust Employes Complain of Small Wages and Unsteady Employment.

The steamship Para arrived at the Sugar Trust refineries in Brooklyn, Eastern District, yesterday from Cuba, with a cargo of 16,000 bags of raw sugar.

Edward S. Scott, Port Warden for the Eastern District, who holds a contract with the Sugar Trust for the discharge of such cargoes, put a force of men at work about 2 o'clock P. M. to unload the vessel. They worked until 5 o'clock, and to-day they will probably discharge the remainder of the cargo.

The arrival of the Para was welcome news to the 2,500 men who were suddenly thrown out of work by the partial closing down of the refineries, for it gave them hope that other cargoes would follow, and that it would be necessary for the Trust to take them back very soon. It seemed to be generally understood among them that they would return to work for a while at least on Monday, but Superintendent Bendernagel told a reporter for The New-York Times that even that was doubtful.

"We do not know anything about the future," he said. "We are simply obeying orders from Wall Street. We are employing only as many men as are needed to finish up the stock on hand and clean up the place. When that is done we expect to be ordered to shut down. Different orders, however, may be issued."

The big "Havemeyer" refinery was practically closed yesterday, although the adjoining "Brooklyn" refinery was in operation. Throughout the neighborhood there were groups of idle workmen gathered in saloons and boarding houses, and all were discussing the situation. The great majority of the refinery employes are Poles and Germans, who speak little English. Most of them live in a wretched section of the Fourteenth Ward, known as "Dutchtown," and their condition at best is miserable. They have keenly felt the loss of work.

A reporter for The New-York Times visited a number of tenements and boarding houses yesterday in the vicinity of the refineries, and talked with a few of the idle workmen. According to their stories, and they all agreed, their lot at best is not a happy one.

"There are about 6,000 men employed in the trust refineries," said one man, "and, with a few exceptions, they only receive 14½ cents an hour, and work ten hours a day. They are paid by time, If a man works ten hours, he gets ten hours' pay; if only for three hours, he gets only three hours' pay. For over time they get 15 cents an hour.

"After a man has worked steadily in the refineries for two years, his pay is raised to 15 cents an hour, but, as a usual thing, he only gets that for a short time. Very soon after his pay is raised, an excuse is found to discharge him, and then a few days later he is taken back again as a new hand at 14½ cents an hour. He must work two years more before he gets raised to 15 cents again. Then the trick is repeated. If a man is late ten minutes in getting to work, he is fined an hour's pay.

"But we would not complain of that if we could get steady work at 14½ cents an hour. The trouble is we get only a few days' work during a week—sometimes two days, sometimes three. And when we do work we are driven like horses. One man has to do the work of two, and if a man halts or tries to take a rest, he is cursed and threatened with discharge.

"There are some pretty hot places in the refineries. The kilns are the hottest. The raw sugar is taken, as soon as it is landed, to the mixing department on the first floor, where it is put into huge vats of liquid. From there it is pumped to the top floor, and then poured down through the refining apparatus. About the middle floor it enters the kilns, where it is dried. There the heat is intense, the temperature being kept steadily at 140° to 190°.

"About 100 men are employed day and night in the kilns, and they have to work almost naked. They work in relays of half an hour or an hour, for no man can stand such a heat for a long period. In Summer the place is frightful, and workmen frequently faint away. One man became insane last Summer from the heat, and he ran down through the building and jumped into the river and was drowned. The men in the kilns are paid 14½ cents an hour, like the others.

"Firemen get 16 cents an hour, longshoremen on the dock 25 cents, and on the steamers 40 cents an hour. Longshoremen are not directly in the refiners' employ. Engineers, mechanics, and foremen receive better wages."

Similar stories were told by others whom the reporter saw, but all said they would be content if they could get the work. They said that the profits of the trust ought to enable it to give them employment.

The Mollenhauer sugar refinery is running with its full force It is not connected with the trust.

Speaking of the situation, J. Adolph Mollenhauer said to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"We have not shut down yet, but if Congress takes the duty off refined sugar we will be compelled to close. Our refinery, directly and indirectly, employs 1,000 men.

"All we ask Congress to do is to give us a duty high enough to keep out foreign refined sugar. Granulated sugar now nets us only .0398 of a cent a pound, and the raw sugar that we are working now costs us almost as much as that, so that we are refining it for nothing, because we lose the working expense. But we want to keep on working, and if the Government takes care of us we will make cheap sugar. If Congress kills the trust it will kill the independent houses. The trust refineries are the Havemeyer and Greenpoint, Matthieson & Wichers, in Jersey City, and the Franklin and Spreckels, in Philadelphia. In addition to our house, the independent refineries are the National, at Yonkers; McCahrin's, in Philadelphia, and a concern in Boston. Others will be started if sugar is protected.

"The trouble with sugar is that there is too much Stock Exchange business in it. There is too much speculation. During the tariff controversy last Summer, everybody in Washington, even the bell boys, were speculating in sugar."

"And the Senators?" asked the reporter.

"I do not want to say anything about the Senators," answered Mr. Mollenhauer, reflectively. "I do not know of any Senators who speculated in Sugar.

"As to Senator Smith's reported statement that he would force a free-sugar bill through the Senate, I do not believe he made such a statement. If he wants to kill the sugar industry, let him do it. If we close, sugar will cost more. I do not like the way the newspapers treat this question. Instead of being denounced, we ought to be patted on the back."

A TALK WITH SENATOR SMITH.

He Proposes to Bring the Sugar Trust to Terms—Condemning Its Action.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 30.—An evening paper prints the report of an interview with Senator Smith in which he expresses the opinion that the closing of sugar refineries by the Sugar Trust is an unnecessary and unwarranted injustice. Specifying the grounds upon which he bases this opinion, Mr. Smith says:

"These sugar people came to Washington last Summer and insisted that they were entitled to as much consideration as any other manufacturing industry.

"When it came to the question of sugar we found great difficulty in getting at the exact facts. Those engaged in the business made very meagre reports. They protested vehemently against the reduction of the discriminating duty from one-half to one-eighth of a cent, but I for one was satisfied and still believe that they could stand it without depriving any employe of work. Whether a yet greater reduction was feasible I thought could be determined later, when we would have a better opportunity to thoroughly investigate the details of the industry.

"Now, what is the result? After receiving all the considerations they were entitled to, these refiners now turn around and announce that they are going to close their factories, and throw thousands of men out of employment in midwinter, on twenty-four hours' notice. They are doing this for political effect, and nothing else. By so doing they expect to coerce the Senate of the United States into doing what they desire.

"I am satisfied, from my inquires into the subject in Germany, that there is no necessity for this action whatever, and I do not hesitate to say now that if these men in my State who have been thrown out of employment are not put to work at once, I shall move next week in the Senate to take up the Free Sugar bill, and I shall do everything in my power to make that bill a law.

"They say these factories are closed because of the action of Congress. I say there is no ground for such an assertion, but if they are kept closed there will be in a very short time. If they fufill their threats to shut down these factories in midwinter on the professed belief that the Senate will pass the Free-Sugar bill, then I am in favor of taking them at their word and giving them free sugar as quickly as it can be enacted."

Senator Smith was asked what had been the result of the alleged recent conference between Senators Gorman, Brice, and himself.

"There is no result," he replied, "because there have been no conferences—none, at any rate, in which I have participated. If any programme has been arranged between Senator Gorman and Senator Brice or by anybody else, the fact is news to me and I have no part in it."

"What, if anything, in your judgment, will be done? What policy will you personally advocate?"

"I should certainly oppose any effort to reopen the general subject of tariff legislation, but I have no idea that any such effort will be made by anybody. There is no occasion and no excuse for it. What the country needs now is an opportunity to get upon its feet once more. Everybody appreciates that fact, and I do not believe that any Senator, Republican or Democrat, would think for a moment of forcing a further disturbance of business."

"Does this apply, in your judgment, to the so-called 'pop-gun' bills?"

"Not at all. I see no reason why they should not be disposed of promptly by the Senate. In fact, I think it is our plain duty to get them out of the way once for all, as quickly as possible."

Gottlieb Pleads Guilty of Arson.

Henry Gottlieb, charged with arson, was brought back to this city from Montreal yesterday, and was arraigned before Judge Fitzgerald in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions.

He pleaded guilty, and was remanded till next Friday for sentence.

Gottlieb is accused of having set fire to the four-story brick tenement at 183 Avenue C, on the night of Jan. 16, 1894. A can of benzine with a fuse leading from it was found in the building.

Gottlieb had a saloon in the building, and had taken out several insurance policies.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

BOTH SIDES OF STRIKES

Carroll D. Wright Talks of the Good and the Bad.

STRIKES ARE NOT TO BE FEARED

They Are Protests, He Declares, and All Great Goodness Comes Through Contests—Violence Means Defeat.

Carroll D. Wright, Labor Commissioner of Massachusetts and a member of the commission appointed by President Cleveland to inquire into the recent Pullman strike, delivered an interesting address last evening before the Social Economic Branch of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, in its rooms, Fulton and Bond Streets.

His subject was the "Good and Bad in Strikes." When he had concluded, the members of the society discussed his propositions and plied him with questions, which he answered promptly and to the point. Ex-United States District Attorney Asa W. Tenney introduced Mr. Wright and presided during the discussion.

Mr. Wright began by saying that the subject of strikes at the present time was a ticklish one. One of the witnesses before the Strike Commission in Chicago, he said, had summed up strikes in this way: "The man who gets $1 a day wants $1.25; he who gets $5 wants $10; he who gets $5,000 a year wants $10,000, and he who gets $50,000 wants the earth."

The question, Mr. Wright said, that was the most important was, "How shall man reach a higher standard of life?" He claimed that one struggle followed the other in order to get the necessities and the luxuries of life, but how long these struggles would continue, no man could tell. In fact, it would never be solved, but the idea could be improved to help man on his upward career.

He then explained the reasons, which are so well known, of how the laboring man wanted more wages, while the capitalist wanted to pay less, in order that his investments would become better.

Strikes, he said, were protests against any present or expected troubles; strikes was a harsh term, but it was the term best known. It conveyed the right meaning.

All great goodness to nations and to the people, Mr. Wright said, came through contests of some kind, and no great advancements were made in any country unless from some kind of a contest. The spread of the Christian religion depended upon the contests of Alexander the Great.

"You need not fear contests," said Mr. Wright, "and strikes are contests. The strike might be the worst thing in the world for the principle involved. It depends greatly upon the men who carry it on." In discussing strikes, he said it was a great mistake to discuss personal equation, and There was no reason to ask whether the baker be a walking delegate or an ignorant man—that had nothing to do with the principles involved and the principles were the things fought for.

He said a man when he knew that his wages were to be cut, resented the cut, because he knew that if he did not, he could not get them restored again without another fight. On the other hand, the capitalist believed that he was unable to sell goods at market prices unless he cut down wages; that was one principle, the other being that he was opposed to anybody interfering with his mode of carrying on his business.

So both parties fought for a principle, and it was vital that somebody must give way, as there could not be two issues.

Strikes, he said, while vital interests were impending must result in even justice, as a great wrong would otherwise be done either to capital or to labor.

Neither party interested, he said, could act as a judge and jury. It would be impossible for them to be fair, as they had grave interests at stake and because they had selfish interests in the outcome.

He referred to the excellent results that had been achieved in France by the Board of Conciliation, which went to the root of the troubles and gave its decisions, which had to be carried out. In England, also, he said, conciliation had borne good results in the hosiery trade.

Mr. Wright argued that labor should become more dignified, that the labor unions should be held responsible, financially, for any wrong done. The moment rioting begins, violence ensues, their cause is lost, and public sentiment is set against them.

Labor unions, he said, should become dignified before the law as an organization. They should have a legal status, the same as capital. The difference between capital and labor was that capital could rest, while labor had to put its capital into work every day, else it must go backward.

Capital and labor, he said, were not identical, but they were mutual and reciprocal, and neither could get along without the other.

Mr. Wright called the attention of the laboring man to the fact that in strikes there were three parties interested—capital and labor, and the third party was the people.

The era of strikes was passing away, he said. Strikes were not, Mr. Wright said, due to ignorance, but rather to increasing intelligence; for labor wanted to rise, and the more it was elevated, the greater was the desire to go further upward.

In the past it had been a question of muscle against muscle, but in the future it would be mind against mind. He was opposed to compulsory arbitration. Mr. Wright said that men were beginning to show that they were better than the men of other times, and that as they became more intelligent they would make demands upon capital, which would be settled by conferences and not by strikes.

A discussion followed, in which the members asked Mr. Wright pertinent questions, which he answered in a very pleasing manner.

Expenses of the Lower House.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—James Kerr, Clerk of the House of Representatives, will submit his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, to Speaker Crisp, on Monday next.

The report shows that during the year the disbursements amounted to $930,930. Clerks for members and delegates cost $256,539; officers and employes of the House, $455,385; Capitol police, $19,435; stationery, $96,936; fuel, $10,065; furniture, $14,061; materials for folding, $20,541; packing boxes, $3,218; postage, $750, and miscellaneous items, $54,034.

Don't allow yourself to trifle with a cold, and so encourage the development of some latent pulmonary and bronchial disease, which often ends fatally. You had better cure your cough or cold by promptly resorting to Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an old-time remedy for all Coughs, Lung and Throat Affections.—Advertisement.

The . .

Sunday Times.

To a complete presentation of all the NEWS, domestic and foreign, which is the Leading Feature of THE TIMES on every day in the year, the increased size of Sunday's edition makes possible the addition of innumerable Special Features, all of them timely and interesting and half a dozen admirably illustrated. One to which the alarming rumors from Central America give especial value will tell about

The Nicaragua Trouble.

Events leading up to the present serious misunderstanding. Outgrowth of an old, old issue. It dates back to November, 1893, when Nicaraguan Government sent a new Commissioner to the Mosquito Reserve.

Here are the head lines of other articles that will attract attention:

Home of Artist Gibson.

A charming house and surroundings at Washington, Conn. Studio close to a trout stream. Description of the building and its history. Anecdotes and incidents in the artist's career.

Past the Century Mark.

Old John Battin, soldier, who lies buried in Trinity Cemetery. Served in the Revolutionary war. His grave in the midst of historic ground. The defense and the surrender of Fort Washington.

Noted Vassar Graduate.

Mme. Oyama, wife of Japan's War Minister and Marshal. Sent here at an early age. For years she was a member of Dr. Leonard Bacon's family. A brilliant and very American woman.

December's Star-Lit Sky.

The heavens at night the most beautiful of the year. Days will soon begin to lengthen. After the 21st we shall have more minutes of sunlight. Moon and Mars in conjunction.

Paris Grief and Smiles.

Impressions made on the people by the events in Russia. Living pictures to be refined. What it cost to discover America and what M. Zola gains by discovering Rome. Political small talk.

Then there will be, of course, all the usual and regular departments. They include:

Book Reviews.

Among the new publications that are to receive critical attention to-morrow are: A life of Dean Buckland, the pioneer geologist, written by his daughter; Edward Cary's "Life of George William Curtis," an addition to the American Men of Letters Series; the "Reminiscences of William J. Linton," the veteran engraver, who is and will remain an important and picturesque figure in the history of American art; a volume of travel in antarctic waters, by a Scotch explorer; and several of the newest novels, including Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Bachelor Maid," Julian Gordon's "Poppaea," and a collection of Jewish tales.

Drama and Music.

The season is now in full swing, and rapidly approaching, if it has not already reached, its highest point. This fact makes these departments of Sunday's paper of more than usual interest. Last week's four new productions, including "Twelfth Night" and "The Manxman," and next week's novelties, among which are "The Masqueraders," Miss Coghlan's "To Nemesis," and a most beaming melodrama, will be submitted, the former to judgment and the latter to forecast, while for music lovers, the opera and new stars in the concert firmament are to receive deserved attention.

Amateur Sports.

The many New-Yorkers who are unable to attend the big football game between Yale and Princeton will find a complete account of the battle over the pigskin in The Sunday Times. Experts will describe the various plays in a clear and accurate manner. Cyclists will be interested in the story of the races at the Madison Square Garden international tournament.

In their proper places, too, will be:

The Railroad News, to which The Times devotes more attention than any other paper, and with better results; the Financial and Commercial News, more carefully collected and more intelligibly presented in The Times than anywhere else; the Real Estate News, a comprehensive view, review, and forecast of this important field; the Page for Women, a model of its kind; and, to fill the measure, will be fiction and poetry, fresh and entertaining, and innumerable other attractive offerings, all of which, taken together, will make

The Sunday Times.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.,

Makers. Wholesalers. Retailers.

The shrieking brotherhood of howling, hugging, hopping college men at the football game to-day, may find enthusiasm a first-rate substitute for warmth. But the staid, non-partisan New-Yorker who shivers through it all without an ulster, will be found next week talking in whispers and imbibing cod-liver oil.

The best of ulsters here, in every sort of cloth that good ulsters can be made of—but our prices are low. Most stores, indeed, charge more for a half-way decent overcoat, than we here for a thoroughly good ulster.

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Bleecker St., cor. Greene,

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STEINWAY

The Standard Pianos of the World

The Largest Establishment in Existence.

Warerooms: Steinway Hall, New York.

OPPOSED TO HIGH LICENSE

Brooklyn Saloon Keepers Apply to Mayor Schieren to Stay the Increase Proposed by Him.

A committee from the General Committee of the United Liquor Dealers of Kings County called on the Brooklyn Excise Commissioners yesterday and protested against the proposed increase in the price of licenses. The committee consisted of Julius Gottschalk, President of the Eastern District Liquor Dealers; William L. Eagney, President of the United Dealers; Robert W. Oliver, representing the Central Association; John Collins, President of the Mutual Benefit Association; John Suther, of the Flatbush dealers; Charles G. Haesloop, President of the Western District dealers, and John Tarburg, President of the Twenty-sixth Ward dealers.

Robert Oliver said the effect of the increase of the price of licenses would be to drive hundreds of saloon keepers out of business, and it was not fair to argue that as much should be charged for licenses in Brooklyn as in New-York, as the transient trade was big even in the side streets of New-York, which was not the case in any part of Brooklyn. He believed that the increase should not take place until the two cities were annexed.

William L. Eagney was in favor of a single grade of license, instead of the three grades now in use. Such a measure alone, he said, would protect the liquor dealers from the practices of the restaurants and grocery stores where liquors were sold in violation of the law. "The brewers are, I understand, in favor of this course," said Mr. Eagney, "but why this is so I am not prepared to say, but I do know that they own about 3,000 of the 4,000 licenses in Brooklyn, and if the saloon keepers who run their places are not prompt with their payments, off go their heads."

Commissioner Welles explained that under the amended law the excise money went into the City Treasury.

"Probably none of the board," continued Mr. Welles, "would ever have thought for a moment of raising the price of licenses if he had thought the most of the money was going to that inebriate home in New-Utrecht and such institutions."

The Commissioners promised to consider the matter fully.

Ex-President Gill Not Indicted.

Assistant District Attorney Davis said yesterday that as yet he had not sufficient evidence before him upon which to secure an indictment against Robinson Gill, ex-President of the Harlem River Bank.

About seventy depositors out of 1,100 were anxious to prosecute Mr. Gill on the ground of fraudulent insolvency. Ex-Vice President Budelman called on Mr. Davis yesterday and held a long conference with him.

The affairs of the bank are in a chaotic condition, and it will take a long time to straighten them out.

Christmas Toys for Girls and Boys.

Prudent purchasers of toys are already laying in their store of Christmas presents for the children.

There is always much to be gained by making early purchases, for the early comers have first choice, and do not have to choose from what is left. Then, too, at holiday time the crowds that visit the toy houses are so large as to make the selection and purchase of goods unpleasant. At the toy bazaar of F. A. O. Schwarz, 42 East Fourteenth Street, Union Square, there is a choice line of Christmas goods on hand. There are big blue-eyed dolls and fleecy toy animals, and a thousand and one toys for the smaller children, and for the older ones there are mechanical toys, most of which are instructive as well as amusing. The Schwarz toy bazaar prides itself on the quality of its goods, and it has no connection with any other store.

One of the toys that has proved a leading attraction for little girls is the talking and walking doll. The doll can be made to call "Mamma" and "Papa," and when wound up it will walk the length of an ordinary-sized room.

AN UNUSUAL CHANCE.

If you have a boy between the ages of fourteen and seventeen we can fit him with a *really good* soft chinchilla or fine melton overcoat for eight dollars.

We've been selling these garments right along for fifteen dollars. They ought to go now at a record-breaking pace.

HACKETT, CARHART AND COMPANY.

Two Stores: Broadway and Canal Street. Broadway below Chambers Street.

OPEN THIS EVENING.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,369 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Holiday Shoppers

Who are looking for linens, decorative or useful, for housekeeping purposes, will find all the newest and most desirable articles, including many out-of-the-common fabrics and designs, at THE LINEN STORE. The stock of pure linen handkerchiefs there displayed is the largest, and the variety the most comprehensive to be found on this continent. Handkerchiefs for Men, Women, and Children—plain hemstitched, Initialed, Embroidered, Lace, and Lace trimmed.

Registered Trademark

High-class specialties in Mexican Drawn-work, Honiton and other real lace decorated linens, stamped linens, and all the best materials for Art Needlework.

James McCutcheon & Co.,

THE LINEN STORE,

14 West 23d St.

Established 1845.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Broadway, Cor. 31st St.

Third Ave., Cor. 123d St.
New-York.
Four Brooklyn Stores.

Are you going to the Football Game?

You'll need a heavy top-coat if you do go; you'll need one if you don't.

We've got an Ulster in which you'll look "dressed up." It'll go all right with a silk hat. It's not an ulster, either, but it's just as long and just as warm, and, withal, a much better garment to own in this climate.

We call it the "London Great Coat."

Hundreds of the best-dressed men about town are wearing them, and everybody says they're "great." Four grades, $25, $28, $30 and $35.

Our Broadway and 23d St. store is open Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—A musical allegory, entitled "Sowing and Reaping," will be given at the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, corner of the Boulevard and West Sixty-eighth Street, Tuesday, Dec. 4, at 8 P. M., under the direction of the composer, Miss Saldee Vere Milne. In connection with the allegory, a series of tableaux vivants, symbolical of the work of the King's Daughters, will be given. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Sunday school library.

—The first annual dinner of Good Government Club F will be held to-night at the St. Denis Hotel, Broadway and Eleventh Street. Alfred R. Conkling, Chairman, announces that J. Augustus Johnson, Preble Tucker, R. C. Dusenberry, Fulton McMahon, Gustav H. Schwab, John Brooks Leavitt, and others will speak.

—Miss Lillian Russell will be the guest of Manager Charles E. Evans at the matinée production of "Rob Roy," De Koven and Smith's opera, at the Herald Square Theatre to-day. During the performance the progress of the Yale-Princeton football match will be announced from the stage.

—At a meeting of Excelsior Encampment No. 86, Knights of St. John and Malta, on Nov. 23, one novice was made a Knight of Justice, and several Knights were given the higher orders. Progress is being made toward the formation of the uniformed club.

—The Rev. Dr. J. L. Campbell will preach, by special request, in the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church, corner of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, to-morrow evening, on "Romanism and the A. P. A."

—Dr. F. N. Seerley of Springfield, Mass., will address young men in a "confidential talk" at Association Hall, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, Sunday, at 4 P. M.

—Stephen J. Ferguson, a bond clerk in the Excise Department, resigned yesterday. George C. Sweeney, an Inspector, was promoted to his place.

—Coroner Schultze yesterday held William Driscoll of 122 Cherry Street, charged with having caused the death of John McGrath a sailor.

Brooklyn.

—Commissioner White yesterday dismissed James Pierson, chief clerk in the Engineer's Bureau. He is a Seventh Ward Democrat, and has been in the city employ twenty years. The salary is $2,000 a year. Edward Underwood has been appointed to the place. Mr. Pierson is charged with collecting political assessments during the campaign of 1893. Frank Bishop, who had a clerkship in the Bureau of Sewers, at a salary of $1,500, was also relieved, and John Sparks of the Bureau of Streets was promoted to the vacant clerkship.

—In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, Justice Gaynor yesterday gave judgment in the suit of Andrew C. Buell and others, composing the firm of Buell, Hardman & Co., and William G. White & Co., wholesale dealers in lumber, against William W. Rope and others, setting aside the transfer of the assets of the firm of William W. Rope & Co., retail lumber dealers, to the Rope Lumber Company, and also setting aside as fraudulent a subsequent assignment to Hugo Tollner.

—The accountants who have been engaged on the books of the Brooklyn City and the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Companies and the Long Island Traction Company have finished their work, and a report will be made to the State Railroad Commissioners. The examination was made on the complaint of Henry M. Thompson, a former Secretary of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company and a stockholder in the Long Island Traction Company.

—The annual dinner of the New-England Society of Brooklyn will take place at the Art Association Hall, Montague Street, on Friday evening, Dec. 21, and the specially-invited guests are Gen. Frederic T. Greenhalge of Massachusetts, Chauncey M. Depew, Prof. T. W. Rhys David of England, the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot of the Church of the Saviour, Congressman Joseph C. Hendrix, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, and Mayor Schieren.

—President Patrick H. Flynn of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company yesterday presented to Commissioner White of the Department of City Works supplementary consents of Marcy Avenue property owners to the amount of $197,000.

—The Hamilton Club will give a complimentary dinner to Mayor-elect Strong of New-York on the evening of Dec. 20. Two hundred covers will be laid.

—Francis Sweeny, nineteen years old, of 73 Degraw Street, was taken to the Contagious Diseases Hospital yesterday, suffering from smallpox.

Long Island.

—Frank A. Burling is going to start a newspaper, to be called The News, at Bridgehampton. He is a son of Walter R. Burling, publisher of The Seaside Times, at Southampton, and probably the oldest newspaper proprietor on Long Island in point of years of service.

—Several finback whales were seen sporting in the ocean off Southampton Thursday, but, as they are of little value commercially, the whaling crews did not put off after them.

—Arthur K. Buxton, a Brooklyn lawyer, living at Huntington, went out on the harbor in a small sailboat Thanksgiving Day, and was capsized. He was rescued with difficulty.

—Frederick M. Wilson of Port Jefferson has been appointed Deputy Internal Revenue Collector for Suffolk County.

—The seventh man at each of the Long Island life-saving stations will go on duty to-night.

Yonkers.

—The Bachelors' Ball was held last evening in the clubhouse of the Yonkers Lawn Tennis Club. The matrons were Mrs. William F. Cochran, Mrs. Alexander Smith, Mrs. Harry Holbrook, Mrs. William R. Innis, Mrs. John K. Bangs, Mrs. John Reid, and Mrs. John Q. A. Johnson. The committee consisted of Walter L. Hodgman, Stephen K. Reed, N. D. Lancaster, H. Percy Douglas, and Anson Baldwin.

—While one of the heavy steam rollers used by the Barber Asphalt Pavement Company was going down North Broadway near Wills Avenue yesterday a turnout had to be made to pass a stage that was standing on the east side of the roadway. In making this turn one end of the roller went into a hollow, and it toppled over into the gutter on its side. The engineer jumped from his seat and escaped injury.

—The Pro Tem. Club held its first meeting at the residence of Mrs. Shaeh. There was an auction of living statuary, followed by progressive salmagundi, in which the prize winners were Miss Waterbury, Miss Shaeh, Mr. Archibald, and Mr. Kipp. Miss Waterbury will entertain the club Monday, Dec. 10.

—Albert Bush, the Riverdale Avenue meat dealer who took poison with suicidal intent on the evening of Thanksgiving Day, was reported yesterday to be on the road to recovery in St. Joseph's Hospital. He has given no reason for his attempt to take his life. He had been drinking heavily.

—Evangelist Mills is meeting with great success in his work in this city. The meeting last evening was in the Warburton Avenue Baptist Church. There will be no meetings to-day.

—The members of the Waring Fire Brigade had an enjoyable supper Thanksgiving evening. Speeches, songs, and other amusements made the evening pass pleasantly.

—The Terrace City Gun Club had a pigeon match and quail shoot on Valentine's Hill Thursday afternoon, and the members had an enjoyable time.

—Prof. Scott gave his university extension lecture on Geology last evening in the hall of the Woman's Institute.

Westchester County.

—The Yonkers Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has sent a communication to the Westchester County Board of Supervisors recommending that the "bad boys" who are now sent to the temporary home, in White Plains, where they mix with and contaminate the "good boys," or those who have committed no crimes, be sent to some other institution. The Burnham Industrial Farm at Canaan Four Corners, which will take them at the same rates as are now paid the home, is recommended.

—Many complaints having been made by Grand Jurors that the rooms which they are required to occupy during their sessions are not large enough for the purpose and are extremely inconvenient, a committee of the Supervisors is to ascertain if more convenient rooms can be secured in the Court House at White Plains and the probable cost of preparing the same.

—The December Term of the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer will be opened in the Court House, White Plains, next Monday morning. Justice William J. Gaynor will preside. This will be his first sitting in Westchester County. There are 148 causes on the calendar.

—A concert for the benefit of Ossining Chapel, in Sing Sing, was given last evening. Miss Hazel Ransom, the Misses Branreth, Miss Birdsall, Mr. Rall, and Mr. Hughes volunteered their services in carrying out an attractive programme.

—There are 125 children in the Westchester Temporary Home for Indigent Children at White Plains. During the last year $16,435.26 has been expended in its support, leaving a balance on hand of $227.58.

—Anthony M. Ferris has been appointed Superintendent of Golden's Bridge, over the Croton River.

—The bazaar recently held in Sing Sing for the Ossining Hospital netted $1,500.

Reunions of Old Classmates.

The Class of '78 of the College of the City of New-York will have its annual dinner at Clark's, in West Twenty-third Street, this evening. About twenty covers will be laid.

Some of the graduates of St. Austin's School, Staten Island, will also hold a reunion and dinner at the same place this evening.

Saturday is everything-day, and we sha'n't talk about particular things that only a few want.

Do you know—this is enough to know—that our stores are full to overflowing with good things and goodwill for men and boys—goodwill for mothers, if they'll come, too?

Ulsters, overcoats, clothes, furnishings, shoes, hats—no bribes to salesmen for selling old goods—and your money back if you want it.

"Tip-top"—name of our $5 umbrella because it is tip-top: pure dye, first-rate silk, good stick and handle, best frame, $5.

Stores close at seven to-day.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. { Prince, Warren, 32d St.

FISCHER PIANOS.

Established 1840. Nearly 100,000 now in use. Received Highest Award World's Fair, Chicago.

NEW SCALE, NEW AND ARTISTIC DESIGNS, IN OLD MAHOGANY, WHITE MAHOGANY, (with or without Brass Ornamentations.) BURLED OR CIRCASSIAN WALNUT, OAK, and many other woods.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS IF DESIRED. TO RENT, ALSO EXCHANGED.

FISCHER PIANO WAREROOMS, 110 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 16th St.

Black Persian

Best German (Saxony) Dye

Eton Jackets	$85
Coats and Jackets	100
Mantles	145
Capes	75
Collars	35
Collarettes	15
Boas	12
Muffs	6

And upwards.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,

FURRIERS,

184 Fifth Avenue, New York.

EST'D A. D. 1820.

Saturday
Dec. 1-1894

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

ITS PRESIDENT ARRESTED

Eldridge G. Rideout of Deer Park Investment Company in Charge.

SWINDLING CHARGED BY JOHN VATE

Many Other People Are Said to Have Bought Lots Under False Pretense—Rideout Is Indifferent.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 30.—Eldridge G. Rideout of Tenafly, N. J., President of the "Deer Park Investment Company," which is described on the cover of its handsome circular as "the beauty spot of Long Island, N. Y.," was arrested this morning. He is charged by John Vate of 167 Belmont Avenue with obtaining $190 under false pretenses.

Thomas Blackwell, a real estate agent of 785 Broad Street, says that at least fifty Newarkers are victims of the concern, and that the local investors have given to Rideout and his partner, C. M. Russell of New-York, between $8,500 and $10,000. Newarkers are said to have been paying upon at least 175 lots.

During the last four months no additional lots have been sold by the Newark agents. Blackwell alleges that in July he became suspicious of the concern and declined any longer to represent it.

The investigation which culminated in the arrest of President Rideout was begun last July by several Newarkers, after several other land-improvement and investment companies ceased business or "soared skyward," as Mr. Blackwell puts it.

The company, he says, is indebted to him in the sum of $1,000 for commissions, and he has a civil suit pending for the recovery of the amount. He is interested in the arrest of Rideout, for the reason that his firm sold the lots to the people of this city, and he wants them to be reimbursed or to receive clear titles.

Other victims of the concern, he said, would in all probability prefer complaints against Rideout to-day.

A number of the local investors combined some time ago and employed the United States Title and Search Company of New-York to make an examination of their property, and Lawyer Henry Hahn, who represents them, says that the search revealed the fact that "Deer Park" is mortgaged to the amount of $26,500, about its full value.

The "Deer Park Investment Company" was organized and incorporated under the laws of this State, Dec. 12, 1892, with a capital stock of $500,000. The shares were fixed at $10. The company, so Mr. Hahn alleges, has not complied with the law, inasmuch as it has not filed a record of the names of the Board of Directors.

From Messrs. Hahn and Blackwell it was learned that Rideout and Russell organized the "Deer Park Investment Company" early in 1892. The "park" includes about 20,000 lots, five miles from Babylon. The land is part of the estate of the late Judge Alexander McCue of Brooklyn, and the mortgagees are his heirs.

Mary E. Butler holds a mortgage for $10,000, and Jennie McCue Bergen, Heloise McCue Sands, and John McCue Butler, one for $16,500. The searches, Mr. Hahn says, reveal the fact that no release clauses are contained in the mortgages. The highway and school taxes for 1893 and 1894 are also held as a lien against the property.

Mr. Blackwell says he cannot estimate how many Newarkers have paid in full for their lots, as a majority of the payments have been made at Rideout's main office, in the Bennett Building, New-York, and his claim for services is the commissions to which he was entitled on the payments made at the New-York office. The price of the lots varied from $25 to $300, the average cost of those purchased by Newarkers being about $150. The company required as first payment 10 per cent. of the cost price of the lots and monthly payments at the rate of 5 per cent.

Mr. Blackwell said that perhaps half of the Newark investors had paid in full. The first circular issued by the Deer Park Company named among the Directors of the company such well-known New-Yorkers as ex-Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, ex-Senator C. P. Vedder, Col. John A. Cockerill, Leopold Stern, W. H. Duckworth, and John N. Drake.

It represented that titles to property would be guaranteed by the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New-York. The sheet making this explanation, however, is pasted in the books, and is printed in a different style of type and on an inferior quality of paper.

The company promised to erect a mammoth lace curtain factory, and a hotel to cost $100,000. Every requisite for a "most modern and beautiful suburban home, within an hour from New-York," is guaranteed on a number of the pages. Cuts of the proposed lace factory, the hotel, beautiful dwellings, a station, and fishing and hunting spots are shown.

It appears that the prominent New-Yorkers who were named as Directors never qualified. Mr. Van Cott is quoted as having said that he and the others who had been induced to enter the scheme had no time to devote to the business. Mr. Van Cott said that he had returned his twenty-thousand-dollar block of stock, as had the other men. Rideout's indifference, when being recorded at Police Headquarters, surprised Lieut. Wambold. After giving his name and address, he asked the detective to send for Frank McDermit.

The detective arrested Rideout in the Pennsylvania Railroad station at Jersey City this morning.

Mr. Blackwell says that some years ago Rideout conducted a co-operative land scheme. The property was situated at Ocala, near Leroy Fla. John Vate speculated in this scheme, too.

THE WEDDING SEASON.

The Blewitt-Hyland Marriage—W. F. Cook United to Elizabeth Brown.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 30.—Several couples were married here during the Thanksgiving season. John Blewitt of St. James's Young Men's Catholic Association was united yesterday at St. James's Church to Miss Julia Hyland. The Rev. Father Cody celebrated the nuptial mass, assisted by Father Downes, deacon, and Father McKale, sub-deacon. Miss Nellie Finn was bridesmaid, and Robert Blewitt of Jersey City was best man. The ushers at the church were William F. Millin, John C. Fanan, P. J. Gorman, and R. J. Corbley. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the bride's residence, on Elm Street. The bride wore a gown of white bengaline, trimmed with point lace. Her ornaments were diamonds, a gift of the bridegroom. The presents received were numerous, among them being a handsome china dinner set, the gift of the St. James's Young Men's Catholic Association. Mr. and Mrs. Blewitt are now on their wedding tour to Washington and Virginia. On their return they will reside on Congress Street.

There was a pretty home wedding at the residence of Mrs. James H. Muchmore, 23 Sussex Avenue, on Wednesday evening, the bride, Miss Elizabeth Brown, being the youngest daughter of Mrs. Muchmore. The bridegroom was William Fisher Cook. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Paul F. Sutphen, formerly pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church. The bridal party entered the parlor at 7 o'clock, preceded by the ushers, accompanied by two little tots, Milward Muchmore, a niece of the bride, as maid of honor, and Wilfred Cook, a nephew of the bridegroom, as page. The wedding gown was of handsome ivory satin, with a garniture of point lace and pearls. The bride received many rich and beautiful presents. About 300 guests were present. The house was prettily decorated with palms and potted plants.

Miss Florence L. Wilkinson was married on Thanksgiving Eve to William K. Wilkins, at the home of her parents, 87 State Street. Miss Ida E. Wilkinson, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and William C. Dodd was best man.

The Rev. Dr. Charles T. Haley last night married a prominent couple of Roseville. They were Frank P. Gordinier, chief clerk of the Claim Department of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, and a member of the Roseville Athletic Association, and Miss Jennie, the youngest daughter of ex-County Auditor Thomas Pearson of Myrtle Avenue.

IN NEWARK SOCIETY CIRCLES.

Engagements Announced and Coming Teas and Receptions.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 30.—The engagement is announced of Miss Minnie Cliff of 74 South Eleventh Street to Henry Force of Roseville Avenue.

The engagements have been announced of L. Chauncey Runyon, son of Ambassador Runyon, to Miss Mamie Bogardus of Kingston, N. Y., and of Miss Annie Dodd, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Bethuel L. Dodd of Orange, formerly of Newark, to Charles Henry Stanton of Philadelphia.

Cards have been sent out by Mrs. Robert Gilchrist, Miss Gilchrist, and Miss Charlotte Christian Gilchrist for a tea on Saturday, Dec. 8, from 4 until 7 o'clock, at their home, 20 Chestnut Street. Mrs. Gilchrist will introduce her youngest daughter, who is one of the débutantes of the season.

Judge and Mrs. Kirkpatrick have sent out cards for a large reception on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 11, from 4 until 7 o'clock, at their home, 91 Lincoln Park, when they will introduce their daughter, Miss Alice Kirkpatrick. Mrs. Kirkpatrick and Miss Kirkpatrick will also be at home Thursdays, Jan. 10 and 17.

The South Orange Library has issued dainty cards of invitation for an entertainment, to be given on Monday, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. James Pulsford, Vose Avenue, South Orange. The proceeds will be used for the library.

Mrs. E. V. Connett of Scotland Street, South Orange, gave a delightful chocolate at 4 o'clock to-day, in honor of Miss Mabel Durand. About twenty young ladies called. Chocolate and cake were served. Among the guests were Miss Gene Stevenson, Miss Adams, the Misses Schneider, Miss Elizabeth Loutrel, Miss Lula Kissam, Miss Ward, Miss Emily Paret, and Miss Mabel Blanchard.

Mrs. E. White Adams and Miss Julia Adams of 120 High Street, Orange, have issued cards for an at home on Tuesday, Dec. 11, from 4 to 6.

A crayon party was given at the Sandford Street Methodist Episcopal Church this evening. About fifty guests were present, and at the close of the evening light refreshments were served.

Miss Minnie S. Davis of Hartford, Conn., gave the first of a series of ten lectures on "Mental Healing," at 26 South Clinton Street, East Orange, to-day, before a large audience. Mrs. George Horton of Winans Street, East Orange, has charge of the lectures, which promise to be very popular in the Oranges.

THEY STOLE GOOD ALCOHOL.

It Was Finally Dispensed to Hebrews, Who Preferred It to Whisky.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 30.—Harry C. Cook, sign painter twenty-one years of age, claiming residence at 225 West Eighteenth Street, New-York; Frank Belmont, twenty-nine years old, of 55 William Street, this city, and Harold J. Collard, aged twenty-one, bookkeeper, of 71 East Kinney Street, are held in this city on charges of robbing the Celluloid Company's factory, in Ashbridge Street, when Collard was in charge of a department.

The thefts date back about six weeks, when Patrolman Gross saw a man enter the saloon of Charles Feuerstein, at Prince and Court Streets, carrying a can of alcohol. Feuerstein paid $1 for material worth $2.50. Collard, it is asserted, was the principal in the scheme. He was in charge of the alcohol department. Cook, it seems, was intrusted with the sale of the stuff. Belmont said that he met Cook about six weeks ago, and was asked by him if he could send him to any one that wanted to buy good alcohol. Belmont was aware of the fondness which the members of the Hebrew colony have for alcohol as a beverage, and took Cook to Feuerstein's saloon, where a great deal of the stuff is sold, the customers preferring it to whisky.

FATALLY BURNED IN A BONFIRE.

Maggie Payton Fell Into the Flames—Her Sister Also Injured.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 30.—Five-year-old Maggie Payton fell into a bonfire in front of her parents' home in Harrison yesterday afternoon. She died this morning from the effects of the burns.

Nellie Payton, a sister, two years her senior, in trying to rescue Maggie, sustained injuries which may also result fatally.

The bonfire was started by boys at the corner of First and Essex Streets. They left it burning. The little girls, on their way home from a grocery store, stopped to watch the blaze.

Maggie leaned over to put some wood on the fire, when she fell into the flames. Maggie's dress caught fire, and Nellie, in trying to drag her sister away, also became enveloped in the flames. The girls were carried into a house, and attended by Dr. Dolphin. At 6 o'clock this morning Maggie died, and Nellie's life was despaired of.

Has Lost $200,000 in a Newspaper.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 30.—The Newark Morning Times suspended publication today. It was first issued Oct. 6, 1891, and was owned by Thomas C. Barr. All of the obligations of the concern will be met. In his valedictory Mr. Barr says:

"Mr. Barr's investment in the enterprise was $200,000, and all he has to show for it is a copy of the first and last issues of the paper, which he will save as 'souvenirs.'"

An Unscrupulous Perfumery Agent.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 30.—An unscrupulous young man has been going from house to house in Harrison during the last few days trying to sell a new kind of perfumery and representing himself as connected with the drug store of Dr. Reid, on Kearny Avenue.

Dr. Reid said that he did not authorize anybody to use his name in peddling such an article. The man comes from New-York.

Joseph Hermes's Imprisonment.

NEWARK N. J., Nov. 30.—Joseph Hermes, the slayer of his wife, Sophia, who was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment by Judge Depue, will be taken to Trenton on Monday or Tuesday. He is now confined in the Essex County Jail.

MORE MUTE POLICEMEN

Directed Not to Answer Questions Before the Commissioners.

WOULD NOT WRITE FROM DICTATION

Further Investigation of the Alleged Frauds in the Civil Service Papers—Lawyer Levy Out of Patience.

The investigation to determine the legality of the appointments to the police force of Patrolman Herman F. Ludwig and John Flatley of the Mulberry Street Station and Solomon Cohen of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street squad, who, it is alleged, secured their appointments through fraudulent civil service examination, was continued before the Police Commissioners at Headquarters yesterday.

The cases of Roundsman Joseph Devlin and Patrolmen Dennis Keating, Richard Burk, Edgar F. Douglass, John R. Krushinsky, John Dowling, and Adolph W. Rehage, who are also accused of getting their appointments through fraud, were investigated by the board last week.

Lawyer Abraham Levy appeared to-day in behalf of Ludwig, Flatley, and Cohen. Ludwig was appointed March 1, 1890, Flatley on April 27, 1889, and Cohen Dec. 4, 1889.

Assistant District Attorney Wellman conducted the prosecution for the Commissioners.

In the case of Patrolman Flatley, Lawyer Levy entered a protest against the Commissioners proceeding with the investigation on the grounds that they had no power or jurisdiction and that no charges had been made against his client. He said that Flatley had received an "invitation" to present himself before the board, and had complied to avoid charges of insubordination.

The Commissioners overruled Lawyer Levy's objection.

Mr. Wellman directed Flatley to write at his dictation several answers taken from the policeman's mental examination papers before the Civil Service Board. By advice of his counsel Flatley refused to give a specimen of his handwriting or answer any questions.

Secretary Lee Phillips of the Civil Service Board identified the examination papers in Flatley's case.

He admitted, under cross-examination by Mr. Levy, that the Civil Service Board had certified to the eligibility of Flatley for appointment on the police force, and that the certificate in question had never been withdrawn or revoked. Mr. Phillips also admitted that his board had issued a certificate to Flatley that he had successfully passed the civil service examination. Secretary Phillips said Flatley could not have been appointed unless the Civil Service Board certified to his eligibility.

Mr. Phillips would not swear that the original papers in Flatley's case had not been tampered with. He said they were kept on file in the Secretary's office, and were public documents, any one could have access to them.

David N. Carvalho, expert in handwriting, testified that the writing in Flatley's mental examination papers was different from the writing in the rest of his Civil-Service papers. He also said that he found the same handwriting on the mental examination papers in the cases of Roundsman Devlin and Patrolman Krushinsky.

Mr. Wellman offered in evidence the communication of Mayor Gilroy to the Police Board, calling attention to a report made by Secretary Lee Phillips regarding the alleged frauds in the Civil-Service examination of the accused policeman, and inclosing the report of Expert Carvalho.

Lawyer Levy said that if the papers in question were spread on the minutes it would make a laughing stock of the board, and that Mr. Wellman was putting the board in a false position. He objected to the papers going on record. The objection was overruled.

Mr. Levy wanted to know whether the board would make a disposition of Flatley's case as though he had been regularly tried on charges.

Commissioner Martin said the board had no answer to make to the question, and Mr. Levy made a motion, which was denied, that further consideration of the case be dismissed.

The Commissioners declined to close the case and adjourned the investigation until next Tuesday.

"These proceedings would not be tolerated among the barbarians," exclaimed Mr. Levy.

Policeman Ludwig was then called up. He also declined to write at Mr. Wellman's dictation or answer any questions put to him.

Secretary Phillips gave practically the same evidence as in the Flatley case.

Expert Calvalho said that the mental examination papers in Ludwig's case were fraudulent. He found the same handwriting in Ludwig's papers and in Policeman Burk's. The answers were written by one person he said. Ludwig's case was also adjourned until next Tuesday.

The case of Patrolman Cohen differed from the others. It is charged that Cohen failed to pass, in person, the physical examination before the police surgeons. He was accused of having a substitute pass for him.

By advice of counsel, Cohen refused to answer any questions or write his signature.

Mr. Wellman asked the Commissioners to direct the Captain to be present when Cohen is paid his month's salary to-day, and to see that he signs his signature to the pay roll. Mr. Wellman asked to have the pay-roll submitted in evidence.

The Captain was so directed, notwithstanding the objection of Lawyer Levy.

"I may instruct my client not to sign the pay roll," said Lawyer Levy. "I can lend him a month's salary."

Mr. Wellman announced before any other testimony was taken that he wanted the Cohen case adjourned until Tuesday next.

"I object," cried Mr. Levy. "It looks as though arrangements were made to adjourn the cases before the investigation went on."

"It is usual for the Commissioners to adjourn hearings in order to put in more evidence," replied Mr. Wellman, "just as referees adjourn their hearings."

"Referees adjourn their cases to increase their fees," exclaimed Lawyer Levy, "and the District Attorney probably does it for the same reason."

Expert Carvalho said that, in Cohen's case, the signature of the applicant on the Police Surgeon's examination certificate was different from the signatures on all the other examination papers. It was his best judgment that the signature on the Surgeon's certificate was written by another person.

At this point Mr. Wellman called Policeman Cohen, and directed him to place his hand over his right eye and to look at the courtroom clock, and tell the Commissioners the time.

"Hold on! I object!" cried Lawyer Levy.

Mr. Wellman said that Cohen had a cast in his left eye, and could see but a short distance, and for that reason did not wish to undergo a physical examination.

By direction of his counsel, Policeman Cohen refused to do as requested.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association asking the Commissioners to withhold the pay of the ten policemen who, it is alleged, were appointed on the force through fraudulent examinations, and whose cases are now under investigation.

Treasurer Kerwin said that the board had no power to discontinue the payment of salaries to the men in question while they were performing duty.

The Commissioners had some discussion over the question of retiring members of the department who have served over twenty years. The matter was brought up by Gen. Kerwin, who laid before his colleagues the case of Detective Sergeant Silas W. Rogers. Rogers applied for retirement several weeks ago, but his application has never been acted upon.

Commissioner Kerwin stated that Rogers had an invalid wife, and that he was desirous of being retired so that he could live in the country with her.

Commissioner Murray said it would be a bad precedent to establish if the board retired members of the force because they had sick wives. "Pretty soon," he said, "we should have a large pension fund and very few men on the force. As I understand it, the law says these men may retire after twenty years' service."

"The law says they shall be retired upon their own application," remarked President Martin.

"But under the recent decision of Judge Giegerich in the McArdle case," said Mr. Murray, "the board is only compelled to act one way or the other."

"I understand," said Mr. Martin, "that some of the applicants are going to test the law on the subject."

Commissioner Murray said he hoped they would, so as to have the law concerning the duties of the Commissioners in retirement cases properly defined.

No action was taken in Detective Rogers's case, as Commissioner Sheehan was not present.

No "Shake-Up" Contemplated.

Superintendent Byrnes denied yesterday that he had made any statements that could be construed as an intimation that there would be a general "shake-up" in the Police Department the first of the year, in consequence of the Lexow committee exposures.

CHICKAMAUGA MILITARY PARK

Commander in Chief Lawler Tells What Has Been Done—Roads Finished and Many Monuments Up.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 30.—Commander in Chief Thomas G. Lawler of the Grand Army of the Republic has issued an order in which he reviews the work so far accomplished by the commission which has in charge the establishment of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park.

He says that forty-two miles of road have been completed, which finished the heavy road construction of the project. Three thousand two hundred and fifty acres of forest have been cleared of underbrush and recent growth of timber, so that carriages can drive in any direction through the woods. The driveway from Sherman Heights to Crawfish Springs, twenty miles in length, is completed.

The last monument to the regular troops has been placed in position; these number nine in all, and have cost $1,500 each. The Ohio monuments, fifty-five in number, are mostly in position; a few of the smaller ones have cost $1,000, and all of the others $1,500. Pyramidal monuments of eight-inch shell, each monument about ten feet high, are being erected at the spots where general officers on each side, or those exercising that rank in the battle, were killed or mortally wounded. Seven of these have been completed.

Negotiations are in progress for the purchase of the north end of Missionary Ridge, which, when acquired, will enable the commission, by tablets and monuments, to illustrate every feature of the attack of Gen. Sherman's army upon that position. The mounting of batteries upon iron gun carriages, now being cast, will begin next month. These batteries will be placed in the positions actually occupied by the various batteries on each side during the battle. There will be thirty-five such battery positions for each army on the Chickamauga field.

The division tablets for the Chickamauga field and for Missionary Ridge have been completed and will all be placed in position during the coming month. The tablets for army headquarters, corps, and divisions for the Chickamauga field and for Missionary Ridge have been completed and are in position.

NEWARK FIRMS IN DIFFICULTIES

A Lock Company Asks for a Receiver and a Napping Company Assigns.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 30.—The Standard Nut Lock Company has made an application in Chancery for the appointment of a receiver. Vice Chancellor Van Fleet to-day granted an order to show cause why such action should not be taken.

The corporation was organized three years ago, with $100,000 capital, and owns valuable patent rights, besides having available assets. It manufactured nut locks and railroad supplies.

The Newark Napping Company made an assignment to-day in favor of William J. McGall of the firm of McGall & Brothers of Orange. The liabilities are estimated at $20,000.

The company was organized two years ago, and consists of Mrs. Carrie Yule and William A. Baglin.

A DANCE AT THE COUNTRY CLUB

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Graves Entertain Their Friends.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 30.—A brilliant dance was given at the Essex County Country Club, Hutton Park, this evening, by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Graves of 43 Berkeley Avenue in honor of their daughter, Miss Graves.

The rooms were richly decorated with flowers and an elaborate collation was served. About 150 guests were present, including:

Miss Helen Page, Miss Clara Brewer, Miss Agnes Miles, Miss Elizabeth Loutrel, Miss Hester Oakley, Miss Lula Kissam, Miss Lilie Page Ely, Miss Katie Sweetser.

Miss Mabel Petit, Miss Bradley, the Misses Gellately, Miss Lee, Miss J. Louise Dodd, and Messrs. W. Van der Kieft, Russell Griffin, Yorke Allen, Stanley Ward, W. Dodd, Frank Miles, Robert Miles, Jr., Calvert Brewer and Benjamin Kissam.

ORGANIZED TO OPPOSE BOSSISM

The Belleville Citizens' Reform Club Formed—The Officers.

NEWARK, N.J., NOV.30.—An attempt to down ring rule and bossism will be made by the Belleville Citizens' Reform Club, an organization just formed. Its officers are:

President, Thomas Shaw; Vice President, John Lawrence; Secretary, John L. Hudson; Recording Secretary, Joseph Hahne; Treasurer, Frank Steeble.

At the forthcoming Spring election they propose to put a ticket of their own in the field, provided they are not satisfied with the nominations.

Death of the Mother of Mr. Maxwell.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Advices from Cambridge, N. Y., are that the mother of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell died Wednesday. Mr. Maxwell will not return to Washington before the middle of next week.

CONDITION OF THE ARMY

Annual Report of the Secretary of War, Daniel S. Lamont.

HIS ESTIMATES AND SUGGESTIONS

Recommends the Battalion Formation and Outlines Work for the National Guard to be Employed On.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The report of Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War, is as follows:

The expenditures for the year ended June 30, 1894, the appropriations for the current year, and the estimates for the year beginning July 1, 1895, are shown in the following comparative statement:

Title.	Expenditures for year ended June 30, 1894.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1895.	Estimates ending June 30, 1896.
Salaries and contingent expenses	$2,000,614.99	$1,613,361.72	$1,538,556.00
Pay, &c., of the army	12,025,202.47	13,010,934.68	13,614,312.78
Quartermaster's Department	1,671,181.88	1,682,000.00	1,780,800.20
Expenses of recruiting	103,858.59	100,000.00	100,000.00
Medical Department	190,817.51	173,500.00	196,500.00
Ordnance Department	838,482.11	1,093,600.00	1,081,600.00
Military Academy	330,022.05	333,862.38	424,720.11
Rivers and harbors	10,404,685.98	20,000,000.00	12,857,703.50
Fortifications and seacoast defenses	3,947,963.50	2,763,439.20	1,468,071.55
Parks, cemeteries, military posts, &c.	1,751,522.17	2,427,004.00	1,033,600.00
National Soldiers' Homes	2,788,620.40	2,884,473.00	3,338,326.06
Miscellaneous items	2,415,867.83	820,757.90	760,835.35
Total	$50,030,000.34	$52,423,112.78	$52,318,623.55

Operations of the Army.

The reports of the officers in command of the several geographical departments corroborate the opinion, expressed in my last annual report, that Indian warfare is virtually at an end in the United States, and that beyond occasional calls for police duty in the neighborhood of Indian reservations, the army will henceforth be relieved to a greater degree each year of the labor of armed surveillance over the tribes of the West.

There have been no serious infractions of the neutrality laws on the Mexican frontier during the year, but the presence of a regular force there for some time to come is clearly prescribed by the conditions of civilization in that region.

It was found necessary during the period beginning with March and extending through July of the current year, in various sections of the country, to employ a considerable part of the army to execute the orders of the United States courts, otherwise successfully defied and resisted, to protect the dispatch of the United States mails, to remove restraints to travel and commerce, and to guard the property of the Government. The movement of troops thus necessitated was the largest which has taken place since the close of the civil war.

The difficult and extraordinary tasks imposed upon the officers and men of the army were discharged promptly, firmly, and judiciously, in a manner which attested to the courage, intelligence, and loyalty of those called into aective duty, and the thorough efficiency of every branch of the service. The militia of the States, wherever employed, also proves generally to be composed of qualified and reliable soldiers.

The authorized strength of the army is now: Cavalry officers, 430; artillery officers, 280; infantry officers, 875; total officers of the line, 1,585; general officers and in staff departments, 501; total officers, 2,136.

Enlisted men of cavalry, 6,050; enlisted men of artillery, 3,975; enlisted men of infantry, 12,925; enlisted men of engineers, 500; recruits, 309; total enlisted men in companies and regiments, 23,759; enlisted men in detachments and unassigned to regiments, 1,241; total authorized under act of June 18, 1874, 25,000; enlisted men, hospital corps, act of March 1, 1887, 772; total of all enlisted men, 25,772.

The number of enlisted men in service on Oct. 31 was 25,516. Deducting the sick, those in confinement, recruits not yet joined, those absent on furlough, and others employed in staff departments or on detached service, the effective field strength on the same date was 20,114 of all arms.

Battalion Formation Recommended.

I earnestly recommend that Congress enact the legislation necessary to establish in the army the battalion formation, now adopted by the armies of every other civilized nation. As necessary to effect that change I recommend the removal of the limit of 25,000 men fixed by the act of June 18, 1874, and a return to the limit fixed by the act of July 15, 1870. Legislative approval of these two propositions will restore to the effective force about 4,000 enlisted men, bringing the actual strength of the army up to the nominal strength now fixed by law. By these changes the army will be increased in efficiency 20 per cent., in numbers 16¼ per cent., and in cost of maintenance only about 6 per cent.

In brief, it is proposed that two companies be added to each of the twenty-five infantry regiments, so that each shall consist of three battalions of four companies, and that two foot batteries be added to each of the five artillery regiments. No increase in the cavalry is proposed.

The organization of the line of the army has undergone no material change since the close of the civil war. During this period of thirty years every large foreign army has been completely reorganized. Changes and improvements in arms, ammunition, and equipments have forced upon the leading strategists and tacticians of the great armies of the world the necessity of a broad departure from the old systems. All have adopted the battalion as the tactical unit for infantry and artillery serving as infantry, and nearly all the equivalent of the squadron as the cavalry unit. The light artillery battalion has a similar composition. Should our army ever be brought into collision with disciplined foreign troops, our present formation would prove so defective as to turn the scale against us in a conflict on terms otherwise equal.

For some years the Secretaries of War, the Generals commanding the armies, and the most eminent authorities in military science in this country have urged the adoption of the battalion formation, and our most progressive and best-informed officers believe that the organization of our small army should embody this universally-approved result of modern military thought.

Four companies are as large a body as it is now possible for one officer to lead and control in action. Formerly, and down to a recent date, the Colonel could see and direct the movements of all the men of his regiment, who marched and fought in double rank, with touch of elbows. Under such conditions, a regiment of 1,000 men occupied a front on the battle line no greater than would now be covered by a small battalion of one-third that number. A few years ago small-arms fire was ineffective at distances greater than 600 or 800 yards, while now it will be deadly at ranges of 2,000 yards, or at ever greater distances. In modern warfare the men will act in small groups or singly, and the advance will be made in successive lines in open order. Perfect organization and perfect control by the commander of each unit will be absolutely essential to efficiency and success in the field.

The National Guard of several of the States, more progressive than the General Government, already has the battalion organization, and our own army is being instructed as thoroughly as our defective system will permit, battalions of from two to five companies being improvised in the different garrisons.

By restoring to the military establishment the strength allowed up to 1874, and providing for the battalion formation, with a few minor changes, the organization of the army will be:

Cavalry—Ten regiments of 3 squadrons each, 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 2 extra Captains for Adjutant and Quartermaster, 5 non-commissioned staff; each squadron, 1 Major or Lieutenant Colonel and 4 troops; each troop, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, and 50 enlisted men.

Artillery—Five regiments of 3 foot battalions and 1 field artillery battalion each; 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 2 extra Captains for Adjutant and Quartermaster, and 5 non-commissioned staff; each foot battalion, 1 Major or Lieutenant Colonel and 4 batteries; the field artillery battalion, 1 Major and 2 field batteries; each foot battery, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, and 65 enlisted men; each field battery, 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, and 75 enlisted men.

Infantry—Twenty-five regiments of 3 battalions each; 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 2 extra Captains for Adjutant and Quartermaster, 5 non-commissioned staff; each battalion, 1 Major or Lieutenant Colonel and 4 companies; each company, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, and 55 enlisted men.

This would involve an increase in the number of Majors of 15, in Captains of 140, a decrease in the number of Lieutenants of 15, and an increase of 60 companies, with 3,591 enlisted men.

The battalion of engineers would remain, as now, with four companies of 500 men, making an aggregate of 27,850 of all arms, and a sufficient number remaining for the hospital corps, non-commissioned staff, ordnance detachment, Indian scouts, and other unattached men, to make a total of 30,000. When deductions are made for the sick, absentees, &c., the effective strength of the army would be about 25,000 soldiers and 40 field guns.

The formation desired admits of rapid and great expansion to meet the exigencies of actual warfare, and is especially adaptable to the small force constituting the peace establishment of the United States. Twelve years ago, before retiring from command, Gen. Sherman pointed out the great advantage of the formation in enabling us to put a large and effective force in the field upon short notice by merely enlisting a sufficient additional private soldiers, the officers and organization being always ready for this expansion.

The promotion of eighty Lieutenants to regimental Adjutants and Quartermasters is without expense, save as to the cavalry regiments, and this amounts to but $5,600 per annum.

In order that promotions in the different arms of the service may in the future be more nearly equal than in the past, and that a surplus of Lieutenants of artillery, not required in the new organization, may be absorbed, it is proposed that a considerable number of those Lieutenants should, upon their own application, be transferred to the infantry in present order of relative rank.

Resolving the effect of these changes into money, it appears that for pay, rations, and clothing of the increased number of enlisted men proposed an increase of $1,200,000 in annual appropriations will be required. Retrenchment in the administrative branches of the War Department has reduced expenditures for the current fiscal year by upward of $500,000 compared with last year, and the estimates contemplate further retrenchment for the coming fiscal year. These economies in the administration of the War Department may properly be turned to the benefit of the army, and so regarded, the proposed increase in numbers and the higher efficiency in organization of the enlisted men may be obtained at an increase of about only $700,000 over sums hitherto appropriated annually to the War Department.

The proposition outlined contemplates an increase in the number of line officers, involving an increase for salaries of about $200,000. This increase of expenditures should be met and more than overcome by reductions in the expenditures for the staff.

Ordinary business prudence suggests a consolidation of the Quartermaster's, Subsistence, and Pay Departments into a bureau of supply, to perform also certain duties connected with the furnishing of sundry articles of equipment now imposed on the Chief of Ordnance. The only reason for their continuance is the fact of their existence in the past. Their maintenance as separate departments adds largely to the number of officers on staff duty, and involves an expense not justified by the service required.

The simple statement that it cost the Government last year the equivalent of a commission of 12 per cent. to buy provisions for the army, with attendant expenses, exposes the defect of the present system of supply. The disbursements on account of such purchases were $2,168,165, and the expenses $258,026, not including $41,929.40, the salaries of retired Commissaries and Commissary Sergeants.

The expense attending the paying of the army was $289,739.17, the amount of money disbursed by Paymasters being $12,634,152.54, or about 2¼ per cent., requiring the services of thirty-one officers, whose lowest rank is that of Major. Already a number of posts are paid by check, and with the mail, express, and banking facilities of the present day, and the proximity of troops to towns and cities, this plan could well be extended to cover the entire service, the actual distribution of the funds being devolved on the commandants of garrisons and their subordinates.

The transfer of the duties of these two establishments to the Quartermaster General would simplify business and effect a marked saving in expense, while the organization of that department would require little increase. If the expediency of this proposition is doubted by Congress, then I earnestly urge the reduction of these departments by the early enactment of legislation suspending further appointments to the Subsistence and Pay Corps until the number now fixed by law is considerably reduced.

The decrease in the number of posts—a reduction that must be still further extended—already renders unnecessary and redundant a number of officers in both of these departments. This proposition, together with possible reductions in other staff departments, would go far toward meeting the increased expense for strengthening the efficiency of the line. However contrary to the traditions of the army these suggestions may be, they are in accord with the progressive methods of the present day, and it is believed their adoption would work marked benefit to the service.

Concentration of Troops.

The policy of concentrating the troops and abandoning unnecessary posts has been prosecuted throughout the year. Where practicable, small garrisons, remote from railroads, whose further retention has become unnecessary by a change of conditions, have been consolidated with garrisons at more important centres, thus reducing the cost of maintenance and transportation and utilizing improved facilities for the prompt dispatch of troops to any point where their services may be required.

On June 30, 1893, the army was distributed among ninety-five independent posts. During the last year the number of posts was reduced to eighty, with garrisons ranging from 60 to 750 men. The aggregate area of the military reservations abandoned since the last annual report is upward of 208,000 acres.

Ten of the twenty-five regiments of infantry have been concentrated at single posts. Sixteen garrisons now exceed in strength a full regiment of infantry, and twenty-two others consist of from four to seven companies each. Nine posts remain garrisoned by single companies, and fourteen by only two companies each. Except in so far as determined by acts of Congress for the creation of posts, the disposition of the army has been made, according to the best judgment of the department, to obtain the most useful results for the country from the force available.

It is respectfully urged that the establishment of new military posts by Congress in response to the appeals of local interests is likely to disturb a distribution of the army which aims to secure with the small force under arms the highest efficiency and the fullest protection for the greatest extent of territory, and that the ambitions of localities should not be favored by legislation at the expense of the general welfare.

All the foot artillery is serving near the seacoast fortifications. One-half of the field artillery, more than two-thirds of the infantry, and nine-tenths of the cavalry are still retained at posts west of the Mississippi River, while eight regiments of cavalry are in garrisons within or near the great mountain and plain region lying between the one hundredth and the one hundred and fifteenth meridians. In the sparsely settled portions of this pastoral and sterile belt that the Indians would resort in the event of their breaking away from their reservations.

The distribution of the army by geographical departments Oct. 31, 1894, was as follows:

Departments.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.
California	131	1,385	1,516
Colorado	250	3,223	3,473
Columbia	127	1,506	1,633
Dakota	242	3,190	3,432
East	491	6,626	7,117
Missouri	288	3,754	4,037
Platte	173	2,106	2,279
Texas	161	1,985	2,146
Total	1,858	23,775	25,633

Changes in the Recruiting Service.

The abolition of the three recruiting depots and changes in the method of recruiting have already resulted in adding 1,500 men, equivalent to two regiments, to the effective strength at the military posts, and, directly and indirectly, will reduce expenditures about $250,000 annually.

Heretofore three large depots, at which recruits were detained for weeks or months before joining their regiments, have been kept up at heavy expense. About 100 officers were required for the recruiting service, and the average number of enlisted men, including those under instruction, was 1,600. Last year, of 8,000 recruits enlisted, over 3,000 were secured at military posts without any charge against army appropriations. The remainder, slightly less than 5,000, recruited under the old system, before they reached their regiments cost $185,000, but this did not include the cost of maintenance of the depots, and the salaries, pay, and rations of many officers and several hundred enlisted men withdrawn from their regiments.

Post or regimental recruiting, which involves no charge against appropriations, will be extended and encouraged, and further reductions in the general recruiting service can undoubtedly be made.

The present method places the recruit almost immediately in the command with which he is to serve. He is trained, virtually from the beginning, by his company officers, and becomes qualified for his duties much sooner than under the former system.

The conversion of the three recruiting depots into

HAPPY "LITTLE MOTHERS"

They Enjoyed a Thanksgiving Celebration One Day Late.

NO TURKEY, BUT ICE CREAM AND CAKE

Clarendon Hall Filled with the Mites Who Tend Heavy Babies—Music and Recitations Appreciated.

A joyous and vociferous crowd filled Clarendon Hall, in East Thirteenth Street, yesterday. Three hundred "little mothers" were having a grand Thanksgiving Day festival, and they enjoyed it in a very lively fashion, quite as if life had always presented its bright side, and there were no such things in it as heavy babies for tired little arms to carry.

It was a very gay-looking lot of little women that had come to enjoy the festival, and neither the horse show nor the opera had on exhibition such a varied collection of bright-colored bonnets and hats.

Red was the predominating color, and hoods and Tam o'Shanters of scarlet were bobbing around in a very animated way all over the hall.

Every little mother was in her place some time before the opening of the entertainment and she did not quite know what to do to pass away the intervening minutes. That was the time the gentleman who is supposed always to find mischief for idle hands to do made the most of his opportunities. It was not very bad mischief, but all over the room there was a great waving of small hands, and when some one had time to look into the matter there were sad wails of distress.

"She's a laughin' at me."

"She keeps putting her feet on my chair and hitting me on the head with her cap."

Then, when the small mischiefmaker, with a twinkle in her eyes, had been gently called to order, she became immediately a picture of sedate propriety and made up for her misdeeds by pinning up a rent in a former victim's little frock with a business-like, motherly air, good to behold.

"Please, can't I have a drink?" was the other cry, and if the caretakers had not a wisdom gained by long experience, the audience would have been turned into a procession.

But when the entertainment had actually begun, everything else was forgotten. Mrs. Anna Randall Diehl had the programme in charge, and there were recitations by her, Mrs. Lydia Wood of Brooklyn, and Miss Rose Van Vorhis, and violin solos, and music on the piano by Miss Nettie Brown.

The audience was very appreciative, and applauded with vim. Miss Van Vorhis gave the "little mothers" first a nice little story about "Cash." It told all about the girl in the store who earns five crisp dollar bills every week by calling "Cash," and all the other people who are constantly looking for that same valuable commodity, and closed with the dogmatic statement that "There is not one who does not call for c-a-s-h," and a really professional trill and high soprano crescendo on the last word that highly delighted the little mothers.

They didn't quite appreciate the joke in the story of the "Happy Man," told them by Mrs. Diehl, where of two unhappy men, one had "lost his wife and mourned his lot," and the other "was sad because he had not." But when Mrs. Diehl laughed like the happy man, the children laughed too in such a hearty way that every one else had to join them.

Mrs. Woods's "Bowery Boy" was just in their line, too, and they applauded with rapture when the Bowery boy, who had been eating an apple, said in answer to the solicitations of a friend that there "wasn't goin' to be no core."

They played on imaginary pianos on the backs of the chairs in front of them when Miss Brown was playing, and exchanged glances of delight over the violin solos, but Miss Cory won their hearts entirely when she played a second time and gave them "Annie Rooney." They furnished a vocal accompaniment to that that wasn't on the programme.

They themselves had a chance later to sing. They called loudly for their favorites, "Sweet Marie," "Daisy Bell," "Two Little Girls in Blue," and "The Little Lost Child." The last was a particular favorite, and they knew it all, verses and chorus, and sang in a way that made the rafters ring.

The cake and ice cream came after that, and it would all go though it was taken in small mouthfuls, and made to last as long as possible. Then there was a great rattling of spoons in the effort to get every bit, and one little girl did better than that, for when she found her spoon was useless she took her tongue, and no one would have known the dish wasn't washed.

The very last thing, they marched around the room in bands, each band marked by a "Little Mother" badge of a particular color. There was a nice pink and white or blue and white bag filled with all sorts of good things for each little girl to take home. Then the chaperon—as she is called—of each band took her little charges to some safe place near their homes, where they disbanded.

It is a great hope of Mrs. Alma Calder Johnston, the founder of the Little Mothers' Aid Association, some day to give to all her children a real Thanksgiving dinner. But the expenses of the association, with its headquarters kept constantly open, cooking school, sewing school, and several necessary hired assistants, are so great that it has not been possible yet.

A fair will be opened for the benefit of the "Little Mothers" on Dec. 12, to be held for four days. One of the little girls, who says she can "sew like a steamboat," has hemmed nineteen towels for it already, and a purchaser was promised for them yesterday. The fair is to be held in rooms over Johnston's jewelry store, on Union Square.

Prof. Knapp's Spanish Library.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Prof. Knapp, Head Professor of the Romance Languages in the University of Chicago, has sold his Spanish library, consisting of over 6,000 volumes of works on philology, poetry, religion, history, law, bibliography, and biography. The university has been trying for some months to secure this collection, but the intimate relations existing between Prof. Knapp and A. M. Huntington, the purchaser, added to the other considerations, takes this rare library to New-York, where Mr. Huntington, who is the son of Collis P. Huntington, the railway magnate, will begin his life work in Arabic and mediaeval history. Prof. Knapp was a quarter of a century collecting his prize library, obtaining many rare specimens in Spain during the Republic of 1873, when the social conditions of Spain were so disturbed as to allow the treasured lore of centuries to be ransacked by the curious. The first Papal bull against the art of printing under date of 1487, Spanish dictionaries of 1492, and a Ferrara Bible of 1553, otherwise known as the "Biblia Española," or "Jews' Bible," are a few of the rarities to be found in the Knapp collection. Another early book is a copy of the first edition of Arabic dictionaries ever published in Europe, and bears the date of 1505. It was printed by Alcola at Granada.

Country Journalism as an Art.

From The Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard.

The paper upon "Country Journalism as an Art" read by J. A. Bolles, editor of The New-Milford Gazette, before the Connecticut Editorial Association, at New-Haven, Nov. 19, 1894, has been issued in pamphlet form for distribution and preservation. It is a very well considered paper, and is full of the experiences from which wisdom springs, and the sentiment which tends to elevate the profession and increase its title to the respect of the world at large.

FIREMEN DISCOURAGED BY A LAW

War Veterans, Even Those Who Are Not So Proficient as Others, Given Preference Over Their Comrades.

The eighty-one Captains, or foremen, in active service in the uniformed force of the Fire Department are at present greatly exercised about a law that was passed at the last session of the Legislature. At the death of Battalion Chief Nugent, that occurred recently, a vacancy to a thirty-five-hundred-dollar position was created.

In the regular line of promotion, under the customs and usages of the department heretofore in effect, the company foremen, subject to civil service percentages, were eligible for the position.

Several of the veterans who had seen years of faithful service entertained strong hopes of being promoted, and more than one veteran Captain utilized his time off duty in brushing up on general and technical points connected with the duties of the place, so that the examining board should not catch him napping.

Then there was discovered, on Page 1,798, Volume 2, Laws of 1894, an enactment recorded in Chapter 717, entitled, "An act for the recognition of those who fought in the great rebellion," which interfered with the aspirations of all Captains who were so unfortunate as not to be Grand Army men or war veterans.

This act declares that veterans shall have the precedence of all others, even though their civil service percentages be less than those of other competing aspirants. This statute went into effect May 19, 1894, and is mandatory in its provisions. The law applies to every position under the Municipal Government that pays more than $4 per day and that comes under civil service provisions.

This was a bitter pill for the fire Captains to swallow, especially those who have taken personal pride in their work and have earned advancement from the ranks of third grade firemen by hard labor and bodily risk.

One Captain reported to his superior Thursday night that he should embrace the first opportunity for getting into private business. The effect of this statute cannot but be a continual discouragement to the members of the department who are not ex-soldiers. The higher officials are of the opinion that it would be better to repeal it.

The eligible list will be presented to the consideration of the Commissioners this month.

THE INGALLS WILL CONTEST BEGUN

A Large Sum Involved in the Issue of the Case.

BUFFALO, Nov. 30.—The hearing of the contest of the will of the late David S. Ingalls of Springville was begun in the Supreme Court to-day. An estate valued at $600,000 is involved.

The question at issue is whether the instrument which has been admitted to probate is really the last will and testament of the deceased. The contest is made by the two sisters and the niece of Mr. Ingalls. To his two sisters, whom he cherished all his life, the will simply gives some old furniture, while to the niece is left an incumbered farm. To the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church $200,000 was given; to the Board of Foreign Missions of the same Church, $150,000; to the Philadelphia Home for Aged Presbyterian Ministers, $50,000, and to the Young Men's Christian Association, $100,000. Besides this there are many other smaller charitable bequests. The Presbyterian Church is paying for the defense of the will, and has so far succeeded in having it admitted to probate.

EARNINGS OF NEW-YORK CONVICTS

They Have Been Steadily Increasing—None Under the New Constitution.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 30.—Superintendent of State Prisons Lathrop to-day approved an order for the payment of $50 to the mother of a convict, the sum to be taken from the man's earnings during a term of about five years in Auburn Prison. This is at the rate of $10 per year, and is more than any other convict had previously earned.

The new Constitution, which does away with all prison labor which competes with anything outside, will also nullify this law for the payment of convicts from the net earnings of the prison. The moneys paid out to the prisoners under this law have been increasing steadily during the four years it has been in operation. The first year only about $1,800 was paid to prisoners, but during September of this year a sum nearly equal to that was earned, the records showing $702 earned by Sing Sing convicts, $659 by those at Auburn, and $375 at Clinton.

FOOTBALL PLAYING LEADS TO MURDER

Fatal Shooting as a Result of a Quarrel Over a University Game.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—As an outgrowth of the defeat of the University of California eleven yesterday by the Stanford University football team, "Brick" Whitehouse of the Stanfords was probably fatally shot by Alexander Loughborough.

Whitehouse is a noted football player, and played tackle with the Stanfords this season, acting the last few weeks as assistant to Walter Camp, of Eastern fame, at Palo Alto. Loughborough was a law student at the University of California.

In a saloon this morning Whitehouse became abusive while discussing the game, striking Loughborough, who drew a revolver and fired three shots at Whitehouse, inflicting probably a fatal wound.

TO ACCEPT THE MINNEAPOLIS

The New Cruiser to be Put in Commission Immediately—Detail of Officers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The inspection board of which Commodore Selfridge is Chairman, as a result of its examination of the cruiser Minneapolis on Wednesday, has recommended that the preliminary acceptance of the vessel be made, and advises that she be forthwith put in commission.

These recommendations will be immediately approved by Secretary Herbert, and the crew, which has already been assembled on the receiving ship Richmond, at League Island, will be transferred to the Minneapolis next week. Capt. George H. Wadleigh has been ordered to assume command, with Lieut. Commander E. H. Gheen as executive and Lieut. J. B. Murdoch as navigator. The Minneapolis will go to Norfolk as soon as her guns and electrical contrivances are completely installed.

Incorrect Uses.

From The Independent.

We lately took occasion to criticise the writing of anyone or someone as one word. It is suggested to us that there are one or two other similar and worse instances of the same sort. Thus we occasionally see oneself instead of one's self; and this is apparently the common method of writing the words in England, and is, of course, liable to creep into our own English. Another instance is whatever used as an interrogative. This is a very recent innovation, but frequently appears of late; for example: "Whatever did you do it for?" There is certainly no authority for thus making an interrogative out of the relative pronoun, and the use ought to be frowned on.

GROCER GILB THOUGHT IT FUNNY

Thrown From His Wagon, He Struck on His Head After a Flight of Thirty Feet —Then Chased the Horse.

Samuel Gilb, a grocer of 23 Clinton Place, was thrown from his wagon at Eighth Street and Broadway yesterday morning. He was hurled over thirty feet, and, landing on his head on the sidewalk, was not seriously injured.

Gilb was driving a fractious horse rapidly through Eighth Street. As he crossed Broadway a cable car was coming up. Gilb tried to stop his horse, but could not, so he struck him a violent blow with the whip; the animal sprang forward and then stopped suddenly, and then sprang forward again. The delay gave the car time to come up. As the wagon left the track the car struck its hind wheel, turning the wagon completely over.

A policeman who was standing on the corner tried to catch Gilb as he sailed by, but missed him. Gilb lay where he struck for a few minutes and then got up. There was a long cut over his eye and another on the back of his head. He rubbed his head, looked at the wreck of his wagon, and said:

"Well, py chiminey, dat vas a funny ting."

Then he went to catch his horse. The animal had run down Eighth Street and had met a milk wagon, which he ran into and upset. He was caught at Fourth Avenue and Eighth Street.

John Foran, the gripman of the cable car, was arrested and taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court. There he was discharged, as Gilb told Justice Hogan that the fault of the collision was his and not the gripman's.

TO BE NO GAS CONSOLIDATION

Minority Dealers of Brooklyn Decline to Share in the Movement.

The idea of the consolidation of the Brooklyn gas companies, as was stated in The New-York Times of Thursday morning, has been abandoned, notwithstanding the fact that Gen. James Jourdan, President of the Fulton Municipal Company, had worked hard for weeks to bring it about.

It is said that the cause of the failure has been the position taken by a minority of stockholders in the Williamsburg Gas Company. A majority of them had agreed upon a combination with the other companies on the plan of consolidation, but the minority demanded so high a price for its stock that it ended the business transaction, and, consequently, the consolidation movement is off for a time.

But all the companies are able at present to agree upon an increase in the price of gas. Commencing to-day the price will be $1.25 per 1,000 cubic feet, instead of 90 cents, as in the past, and it is hoped that with the increase a better gas will be furnished, as it is said in all directions that the ninety-cent gas was miserable and of a very inferior quality.

Gen. Jourdan yesterday said: "From the time that the Williamsburg Company began the cutting of prices, last October, the stockholders in the several companies have felt the loss. At first it was in the value of their stock, and then it was in the dividends. The first cut to $1 per 1,000 took away nearly all of the profit, and the further cut to 90 cents has resulted in all of the companies doing business at a loss. The People's and Citizens' Companies have passed their dividends entirely, and the Fulton and the Nassau Companies have been compelled to reduce from 8 to 6 per cent. The cold weather, when the extending of the systems of the several companies would be stopped by the City Works Commissioner, is just about here, and so the companies were brought together, after a great deal of effort, and have signed the agreement to restore the rate and to keep the consumers each has secured. So far as consolidation is concerned, it does not look at all hopeful. There has been very strong opposition aroused in one of the companies, and for the present the attempt has been abandoned."

FUNERAL OF CARLOS G. DE GARMENDIA

A Solemn Mass of Requiem in the Cathedral—Interment in Baltimore.

The funeral of Carlos G. De Garmendia, a well-known Spanish-American citizen, took place yesterday morning. The Rev. Father Newey read the service for the dead at the house, 43 West Forty-eighth Street, after which the body was taken to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn requiem mass was celebrated. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. M. J. Lavelle, rector of the cathedral, with Father Van Rensselaer as deacon, Father T. F. Murphy as sub-deacon, and Father H. T. Newey as master of ceremonies.

Archbishop Corrigan, with mitre and black cope and stole, gave the absolution. There was a large attendance of mourners and friends. The body was taken to Baltimore, where it was interred in Bonnie Brae Cemetery.

The following were the pall bearers: Sir Roderick Cameron, Judge Nelson M. McLean, Richard Irving, Mr. Thoren, E. La Montagne, Sr., Paul L. Thebaud, Mr. Davis, Richard Dillon, Mr. Welch, Mr. Baldona, and F. R. Coudert.

Among those who attended the requiem were Ricardo Acosta, Mrs. José Navarro, the Misses Bouvier, Miss Jacquelin, Mrs. Paul L. Thebaud, Mme. Barill, Mme. Reynault, Baroness de Sellière, Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Thomas J. Kelly, and Mrs. John O'Brien.

"UNCLE BILLY'S" LONG SERVICE ENDED

He Was One of the Oldest Engineers on the Pennsylvania Road.

"Uncle Billy" has made his last run. Forty-three years he was an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad. W. W. Paterson, was his name, but the patrons of the road knew him better as "Uncle Billy," and he himself preferred to be so called. He died at 4 o'clock yesterday morning at his home in Sixty-third Street, West Philadelphia.

"Uncle Billy" was one of the oldest running engineers on the Pennsylvania Road. He went to Philadelphia when the road was purchased from the State, about thirty-seven years ago. Previous to that time he was running on the Western Division of the same road. He was one of the leading lights in the Locomotive Engineers' organization, and an old-time F. and A. M.

For several year he had been a "pilot," that is, he was used for breaking in new engineers who ran into the Broad Street station at Philadelphia. Although so long in service, "Uncle Billy" was never hurt in an accident.

The funeral will take place from the house at 2 P. M. to-morrow.

Two Student Skaters Drowned.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 30.—Arthur Camp, eighteen years old, son of Carleton N. Camp, and John M. Marshall, twenty years old, were drowned in the new reservoir of the Hanover Water Works Company during the noon recess of school today. They were skating with a boy named Dewey, when the latter and Marshall broke through the ice. Camp hurried to the rescue, but was soon chilled and exhausted, and, with Marshall, went down.

Dewey, who was the smallest of the three, managed to crawl out upon the ice, which kept breaking in front of his heavier companions.

Advertising Agencies.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES will be received at the following agencies at the same price as is charged either in THE TIMES Publication Office, Printing House Square, or at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, No. 1,269 Broadway:

American District Telegraph Offices.

Broadway, No. 120, (in Equitable Building,) corner of Cedar Street.
Broadway, No. 195, near Fulton Street.
Broadway, No. 256, near Murray Street.
Broadway, No. 287, corner of Reade Street.
Broadway, No. 407, near Lispenard Street.
Broadway, No. 599, near Houston Street.
Broadway, No. 854, near Fourteenth Street.
Broadway, No. 1,140, corner of Twenty-sixth St.
Broadway, No. 1,227, corner of Thirtieth Street.
Broadway, No. 1,591, near Forty-eighth Street.
Broome Street, No. 444, near Broadway.
Cotton Exchange, Hanover Square.
Church Street, No. 151, near Chambers Street.
Church Street, No. 255, near Franklin Street.
Columbus Avenue, No. 251, near Seventy-second Street.
Columbus Avenue, No. 453, corner of Eighty-second Street.
Columbus Avenue, No. 644, near Ninety-first St.
Desbrosses Street, No. 32, near Washington St.
Eighth Avenue, No. 70, near Thirteenth Street.
Eighth Avenue, No. 985, near Fifty-eighth Street.
Eighth Street, corner of University Place.
Front Street, No. 129, near Wall Street.
Fulton Street, No. 58, corner of Ryder's Alley.
Fourteenth Street, No. 110 West, near Sixth Avenue.
Fourteenth Street, No. 201 East, near Third Avenue.
Fifth Avenue, No. 397, near Thirty-sixth Street.
Fifth Avenue, No. 539, near Forty-fourth Street.
Forty-second Street, in Grand Central Station.
Forty-fifth Street, corner of First Avenue.
Gansevoort Market, Gansevoort Street, corner of West Street.
Grand Street, No. 233, near Bowery.
Greenwich Street, No. 316, near Reade Street.
Manhattan Market, Thirty-fourth Street, corner of Tenth Avenue.
Madison Avenue, No. 763, near Sixty-sixth Street.
Madison Avenue, No. 985, near Seventy-seventh Street.
New Street, No. 9, near Wall Street.
One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, No. 268 West, near Eighth Avenue.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 134 East, near Lexington Avenue.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 104 West, near Lenox Avenue.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 264 West, near Eighth Avenue.
One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, No. 251 West, near Eighth Avenue.
Pearl Street, No. 134, near Beaver Street.
Produce Exchange Building, corner of Bowling Green and Beaver Street.
Sixth Avenue, No. 666, near Thirty-eighth Street.
Sixth Avenue, No. 821, near Forty-seventh Street.
Sixth Avenue, No. 990, corner of Fifty-fifth St.
Tenth Street, No. 398 East, near Avenue C.
Third Avenue, No. 344, near Twenty-fifth Street.
Third Avenue, No. 844, near Fifty-first Street.
Third Avenue, No. 1,059, near Sixty-third Street.
Third Avenue, No. 1,369, near Seventy-eighth St.
Third Avenue, No. 1,616, near Ninety-first Street.
Third Avenue, No. 2,097, near One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.
Twenty-third Street, No. 8 West, near Fifth Avenue.
Twenty-third Street, No. 270 West, near Eighth Avenue.
Thirty-fourth Street, No. 270 West, near Eighth Avenue.
Wall Street, No. 10, near New Street.
West Street, No. 142, near Barclay Street.
West Street, No. 386, corner of Christopher Street.

Other Agencies.

Amsterdam Avenue, No. 745, near Ninety-sixth Street; L. T. Oxtoby.
Avenue A, No. 52, between Third and Fourth Streets; Edward J. H. Tamsen.
Broadway, No. 874, corner of Eighteenth Street; Frank Seaman.
Broadway, No. 1,242, near Thirty-first Street; L. J. Finch.
Canal Street, No. 17, near Division Street; J. Blumberg.
Columbus Avenue, No. 142, near Sixty-sixth Street; William H. Allen.
Columbus Avenue, No. 503, near Eighty-fourth Street; D. Murdock.
Columbus Avenue, No. 708, near Ninety-fifth Street; J. S. McGlynn.
Columbus Avenue, No. 852, near One Hundred and Second Street; J. Cohn.
Division Street, No. 157, near Essex Street; J. Blumberg.
Eighth Avenue, No. 254, near Twenty-third Street; L. J. Finch.
Eighth Avenue, No. 387, near Twenty-ninth Street; Sam Levy.
Eighth Avenue, No. 904, near Fifty-fourth Street; E. Liebermann.
Eighth Avenue, No. 2,348, near One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Elwell & Hopkins.
Eighty-sixth Street, No. 204 East, near Third Avenue; Francis W. Schilling.
Fourteenth Street, No. 20 West, near Fifth Avenue; James A. McGinniss.
Fourteenth Street, No. 92 East, near Fourth Avenue; L. J. Finch.
Forty-second Street, No. 101 West, near Sixth Avenue; Weinberg.
Forty-second Street, No. 106 West, near Sixth Avenue; L. J. Finch.
Forty-second Street, No. 257 West, near Eighth Avenue; Nicholas Heckmann.
Forty-seventh Street, No. 159 East, corner of Third Avenue; L. J. Finch.
Forty-eighth Street, No. 203 East, near Third Avenue; L. A. Reynold.
Fifty-fourth Street, No. 154 East, near Third Avenue; D. J. McQuade.
First Avenue, No. 1,708, near Eighty-ninth Street; L. J. Finch.
Fourth Avenue, corner of Twentieth Street; P. Gotthelf.
Ninth Avenue, No. 856, near Fifty-sixth Street; J. F. Gleason.
One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, No. 244 West, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues; R. A. Carrington.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 104 West, near Lenox Avenue; John Walch.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 156 East, between Lexington and Third Avenues; L. J. Finch.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 243 West, near Eighth Avenue; L. J. Finch.
One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, No. 251 West, corner of Eighth Avenue; Samuel H. Baker.
Second Avenue, No. 788, near Forty-second Street; B. Laguna.
Second Avenue, No. 1,157, near Sixty-first Street; J. Boland.
Second Avenue, No. 1,444, near Seventy-fifth Street; Wimmer.
Second Avenue, No. 1,318, near Sixty-ninth Street; C. Pontal.
Second Avenue, No. 1,519, corner of Seventy-ninth Street; George Deffaa.
Second Avenue, No. 1,663, near Eighty-sixth Street; C. F. Nagel.
Sixth Avenue, No. 152, near Eleventh Street; W. H. Fordham.
Seventh Avenue, No. 2,171, near One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; Mrs. Calahan.
Sixteenth Street, No. 148 East, near Third Avenue; Charles W. Boyd.
Third Avenue, No. 177, near Sixteenth Street; E. W. Barrow.
Third Avenue, No. 329, near Twenty-fourth Street; M. Nussbaum.
Third Avenue, No. 554, near Thirty-seventh Street; Armstrong & Co.
Third Avenue, No. 650, near Forty-second Street; J. Heinbach.
Third Avenue, No. 850, near Fifty-second Street; R. Rudolph.
Third Avenue, No. 957, near Fifty-eighth Street; S. Getzler.
Third Avenue, No. 1,026, near Sixty-first Street; L. J. Finch.
Third Avenue, No. 1,096, near Sixty-fifth Street; F. J. Rahsskopff.
Third Avenue, No. 1,152, near Sixty-seventh Street; F. Hausler.
Third Avenue, No. 1,338, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Streets; Charles Apt.
Third Avenue, No. 1,504, near Eighty-fifth Street; E. Liebermann.
Third Avenue, No. 1,563, near Eighty-eighth Street; Emanuel Ganz.
Third Avenue, No. 1,921, near One Hundred and Sixth Street; C. Rudolph.
Third Avenue, No. 2,110, near One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; J. A. Hagmayer.
Third Avenue, No. 2,262, near One Hundred and Forty-second Street; A. Ragette.
Twenty-third Street, No. 162 East, corner of Third Avenue; C. O. Olsen.
Varick Street, No. 198, near Houston Street; John Hue.

Agencies in Brooklyn.

Atlantic Avenue, No. 110, corner of Henry Street; F. A. Thordale.
Broadway, No. 376, near Keap Street; Lewis & Co.
Bedford Avenue, Nos. 1,252 and 1,260, near Fulton Street; R. C. Talbot.
Court Street, No. 63, near Livingston Street; Edward B. Marryatt.
Ewen Street, No. 194, near Ten Eyck; Henry Schulz.
Fifth Avenue, 240; William Fett.
Fulton Street, corner of Grand Avenue; James Burns.
Fulton Street and Nostrand Avenue; E. Burke.
Fulton Street, No. 166, near Cranberry Street; Williams Brothers.
Flatbush Avenue, No. 269, near St. Mark's Avenue; Mrs. J. R. Suter.
Greene Avenue, 1,056, corner of Broadway; John B. Reitz.
Greene Avenue, No. 1,278; George H. Miller.
Greenpoint Avenue, No. 81, near Franklin; D. B. Treadwell.
Johnson and Washington Streets, and Court, corner of Joralemon Street; J. E. Orr.
Montague Street, corner of Hicks Street; M. Hennessy.

Long Island Agencies.

JAMAICA—David L. Hardenbrook.
LONG ISLAND CITY—Borden Avenue, No. 5; John W. Davren.
PATCHOGUE—James Canfield.

East Orange, N. J.

Main Street, No. 549, opposite Washington; William H. Allen.

Orange, N. J.

Cone St. R. R. Station; W. H. Allen.

Brick Church, N. J.

Brick Church R. R. Station; W. H. Allen.

Agency at Newark, N. J.

Market Street, No. 180, near Broad; Edmond H. Hoffman, Postal Telegraph Office.

Agencies at Hoboken, N. J.

Joseph Lowenberg, First National Bank Building, basement.
Washington Street, No. 203; Reed & Brother.
Washington Street, No. 215; J. Lichtenstein.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; good reference. Call Mrs. Kerrigan's, 463 Columbus Av., near 82d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French girl as chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist with waiting; good city reference. 15 East 56th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young German girl as chambermaid and seamstress. 12 East 62d St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young Swedish gir as chambermaid and seamstress; first-class city references. 235 West 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. 101 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French Swiss girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; flat preferred. 387 7th Av., fancy store.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Swedish girl as chambermaid in public place; first-class reference. 330 East 27th St., basement.

Cooks.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two competent girls, together or separate; cook and assist with washing; waitress and chambermaid; for month of December. Call at present employer's, 141 East 36th St., Saturday, 9 until 1.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER.—By Englishwoman with society lady; would take entire charge of household, dinners, and marketing; has good references; wages, $45 to $50. V. R., 330 West 17th St.

COOK.—By a cook; has lived with leading families of New-York and Newport for the last few years; gives unquestionable city references as to honesty and capability. Cook, 129 West 33d St., Room 6.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; wages, $30 to $35; best city reference; just disengaged. McLaughlin, 142 West 30th St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By first-class family cook; excellent bread and biscuit maker; understands her business; very economical; five years' city reference. 232 West 31st St., Room 4.

COOK.—First-class; competent young woman; private family; understands all kinds family cooking; two years' excellent references. 104 West 53d St., first bell, west side.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By young North of Ireland woman as first-class cook; thorough in French and American styles; excellent baker; first-class city reference. M. A., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By thoroughly-competent cook in private family; best city reference. Seen at last employer's, Friday and Saturday, 132 East 36th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook; good references; no objections to a short distance in the country. 209 East 39th St.

COOK.—By a thoroughly-experienced servant as first-class kitchenmaid and plain cook and breadmaker. 644 6th Av., care Mrs. Kohn.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good plain cook; wash and iron; can be highly recommended from her last place. 232 East 54th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; understands all branches of cooking; best city references; wages, $30 to $35. 155 East 52d St.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook; do coarse washing in small family; wages, $20; city reference. R., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

COOK, CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two Swedish girls together; first-class city references. 345 East 41st St.; ring Mrs. Lind's bell.

COOK.—By young colored woman as first-class cook in private family or boarding house; good reference. 232 West 41st St.; ring Davis's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a Norwegian woman as cook and laundress; city or country; home more than wages. 207 West 29th St.

COOK.—By an English Protestant as first-class cook in small private family; good city reference. M. H., 121 West 19th St., first floor, front.

COOK.—By an experienced young woman as good cook and baker; would do coarse washing; best city reference. J., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; willing to help with washing; city references; in private family. 130 East 32d St.

COOK.—As cook; no objection to washing; in small family. E. B., 68 West 44th St., shoe store.

COOK.—Practical in all branches of French and English cooking. Cook, 57 East 11th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class laundress to do day's work; willing to assist in other work; personal reference. M. C., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to go out by day housecleaning or office cleaning; first-class laundress; not afraid of work. 212 East 28th St., third floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman to go out to wash or housecleaning by day, or would assist at any kind of house work. 805 2d Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Hennig artisan; ladies' tailor, dressmaker, and furrier; guarantees first-class work and fitting; fur garments altered to give tailor-made effects; ready-made styles; prices moderate; call and judge. 820 6th Av., between 49th and 47th Sts.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker and seamstress by day or take work home; skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations, repairing; children's dresses. Davis, 469 Columbus Av., store.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By experienced young Protestant girl in first-class family; highly recommended. E. M., care Mrs. Oliver, 106 East 52d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—French; competent in all her duties; good dressmaker; hair dressing. M. A. P., Box 303 Times, Up Town.

LADIES' MAID.—Speaks German and French; very good seamstress; first-class reference. Fackler, 225 East 49th St.

MAID.—By a well-educated German maid; has had experience; good dressmaker, packer, and do fine needlework; understands her duties; first-class references. Miss J. V. Huerstell, care of Mrs. C. Huerstell, 215 West 31st St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant woman, who understands family washing, or would assist with chamberwork in small family; good city references. Call, for two days, at 186 East 108th St.; ring twice; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as laundress; competent and trustworthy; first-class city references. S. C., Box 110 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress; go out by day or take family washing home; good city reference. 219 East 35th St., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—To go out by day in private family or take washing home; best city reference. 138 West 62d St., McCann's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress, by the day, or take home family washing; best of reference. 220 East 40th St., basement bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent girl as laundress in a private family; city references. M. G., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

HOSPITAL NURSE.—To children, invalids, or one suffering from nervousness; no objection to travel; terms moderate. Nurse, Times Agency, 850 3d Av.

NURSE.—By a young North of Ireland girl of neat appearance, in private family; would do chamberwork; willing and obliging. 250 West 69th St.

NURSE.—By a young French girl, Protestant, lately arrived, to take care of children or do chamberwork; good recommendation. Miss B. M., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By experienced, trustworthy nurse; competent to take charge of baby or grown children; highest reference; wages, $20. 159 East 52d St., top floor, front. Harnett.

NURSE.—By a French nurse for children; four years' reference. M. A., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—Experienced; English; perfect parlormaid or housemaid; highest Newport and New-York testimonials. C. A., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

PARLORMAID.—By a first-class parlormaid, and assist with waiting; first-class city reference. Healy, 117 East 53d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—By neat, experienced young American woman as waitress and chambermaid or waiting only; best personal city reference; city or country. M. Y., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; understands care of silver; all kinds of salads, or as chambermaid; excellent reference. 239 West 37th St., Room 2.

Miscellaneous.

BUTTONHOLES.—Hand-made; first-class work for dressmaker; private families; reasonable. 387 8th Av., 29th St.

SEAL GARMENTS redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker's, 116 West 39th St., near Broadway, late with Gunther's, 5th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By an experienced Frenchman, who understands his business in all branches; good city references. L. M., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; single-handed; careful; silver, china, glass; thorough care of gentleman's wardrobe. H., 625 5th Av.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; tall; willing; experienced; good city reference. Butler, 57 East 11th St.

BUTLER.—First-class; English; age, 32; good city references; wages, $50. W., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—In private family; age, 30; of good habits; willing, obliging; perfectly sober; not afraid of work; thoroughly experienced; best city references from first-class New-York family; speaks French, English, German, Hungarian. Yulian, 806 6th Av., cigar store.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple having over ten years' first-class references; fully capable of taking entire management of first-class private family; would go on trial by the day or week if required. C. B., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; 32; single; sober; understands his duties; care of parlor floor; willing; three years' first-class city references; just disengaged. Eugene, Box 337 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By competent Englishman of good habits; reliable and obliging; single; middle-aged; city and Brooklyn references. Address, by letter, Henry Harrison, 334 East 19th St.

BUTLER.—By competent, hard-working man; Protestant; personal reference will testify that advertiser is strictly sober, honest, and respectful. Scarboro, 201 East 14th St.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman, where a second man or parlormaid is kept; six years' reference; understands wait; the care of silver. J. M., care of E. Glass, 101 West 52d St.

BUTLER.—Lady wishes to place her first-class butler; thoroughly understands all indoor work; willing to take care of parlor floor. Call, Friday, from 10 to 2 P. M., at 29 West 31st St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By first-class Englishman; thoroughly understands his duties; man of good abilities; personally recommended by last employer. A. C., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By Frenchman, single-handed, where parlormaid is kept; understands his duties; first-class city references. R. M., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By compet

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation More Active, with Prices Irregular.

BUSINESS MAINLY LOCAL SWITCHING

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Higher—Provisions Steady —Cotton Lower — Coffee Unsettled.

The breadstuffs market showed considerable animation, and tended to better prices, although the chief trading was in a switching way, and influenced by the advices from the West. The advance in prices brought out selling orders from abroad to a fair amount, but failed to break the market to any material extent. Cotton felt the effect of the increased receipts, and was also influenced by the break abroad. Coffee was unsettled, with Europe selling at one time, and followed by local realizing.

WHEAT—Contracts were active and irregular, with the trading largely in the way of switching between December and May of 4 3-16@4¼c difference. The opening was firm, and prices advanced ⅞c on strong and higher cables, firmer Western markets, and covering by local shorts, with free selling for foreign account at the advance; prices declined ⅝c on local realizing, and closed steady, at ⅛@¼c gain for the day. Spot was more active on local account, with prices ½c higher. Sales, 184,000 bushels, including, for export, 40,000 bushels No. 2 red at 2c over December, free on board, afloat, and 24,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba at 10¼c over December, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 120,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba at 9½c over December, delivered....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 2c over December, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 10⅜c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 12c over December, free on board, afloat....Quotations for free on board at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 60¾c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 72¾c; No. 1 Northern, store, 69¾c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 63¼c. Clearances hence, 38,987 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 96,930 bushels....Receipts, 186,425 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 227,844 bushels; in the interior, 340,737 bushels.

CORN—Contracts opened strong and advanced ¾@1¼c on firmer cables, better West, and firmer Western news, but became weak, and declined ¾@⅞c on local realizing, with the close steady at ½@⅞c gain, and a light local speculation. Spot was very dull and held firmer. Sales, 28,000 bushels, including, 5,000 bushels new No. 2 mixed at 57¾c, free on board; afloat; the trade bought 5,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 58½c, in store; 5,000 bushels No. 3 mixed at 52½c, elevator; 5,000 bushels steamer mixed at 54½c, delivered, and 5,000 bushels old yellow at 59c, in store....Receipts, 43,825 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 65,955 bushels; in the interior, 556,263 bushels....Clearances hence, 282 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 282 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull, and without special features, with prices ⅛c higher, with corn, and the close steady. Spot were in better demand, on home trade account, with prices ¼@½c up....Sales, 105,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 386@384c for 15,000 bushels; No. 3 white, 37¼c; No. 2 white, clipped, 38¾c; No. 3 do, 37¾c; No. 2 mixed, 37@37¾c for 55,000 bushels; No. 3, 33c; rejected mixed, 32c; rejected white, 35½c; No. 2 mixed, 34¾@34¾c, for 5,000 bushels; track mixed, 33@35c; track white, 37@42c for 30,000 bushels....Receipts, 185,100 bushels; exports, 159 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

	WHEAT.			
Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
November			@..	
December	2,915,000	59¾	@59¾	59¾
January	160,000	60⅝	@60⅝	60½
February	80,000	61¼	@61⅜	61¼
March	470,000	62⅝	@62¾	62¼
May	4,840,000	63½	@64⅛	63¾
June	25,000	64¼	@64⅜	64¼
July	10,000	64¾	@64⅞	64¾
Total	8,500,000			
	CORN.			
Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
November			@..	
December	75,000	55	@55⅞	55⅝
January	80,000	53⅛	@53⅜	53⅛
May	310,000	53⅞-10	@53½	53⅛
Total	415,000			
	OATS.			
Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
December	50,000	33⅝	@34	33⅞
January	10,000	34½	@34¾	34½
February	10,000	35½	@35⅝	35½
May	60,000	36⅜	@36½	36½
Total	130,000			
No. 2 white—				
December			@..	38¼
January	10,000	38¾	@..	38¾

FLOUR—The strength in wheat led millers to ask higher prices, and resulted in a very light trade, with rather freer offerings at the close. Sales, 3,800 bbls, including 750 bbls Spring clear, at $2.75@$2.80; 300 bbls Spring straights, at $3.25@$3.40; 300 bbls Winter do, at $2.70; 1,000 bbls Winter patents, at $3@$3.10; 500 sacks No. 1 Winter, at $2.30; 450 sacks No. 2 do at $2.10; 5,400 bbls City Mills patents, on private terms; 125 bbls do clear, at $3.25, and 2,000 bbls fine at $2.10@$2.15....Arrivals, 20,229 bbls and 41,380 sacks; exports, 1,993 bbls, and 6,871 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 31,800 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.	Sacks.	Barrels.
No grade	$1.95@$2.00	..@..
Fine	Nom'l.	$2.00@$2.15
Supers	Nom'l.	2.10@ 2.20
No. 2	2.10@ 2.15	2.25@ 2.30
No. 1	2.30@ 2.35	2.40@ 2.50
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.65
Straights	2.40@ 2.50	2.60@ 2.90
White wheat str'ts	..	2.80@ 2.95
Patents	2.65@ 2.75	2.85@ 3.10
Special brands	2.75@ 2.90	3.15@ 3.35
Kansas patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.60@ 3.80
Kansas straights	2.85@ 3.00	3.00@ 3.15
City patents	..@..	3.90@ 4.00
City clears	..@..	@ 2.35
City No 2	..@..	2.45@ 2.50
City supers	..@..	@ 2.20
City fine	..@..	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.	Sacks.	Barrels.
No grade	$1.80@$1.95	..@..
Fine	Nom'l.	..@..
Supers	Nom'l.	..@..
No. 2	Nom'l.	$2.00@$2.10
No. 1	2.25@ 2.50	2.60@ 2.75
Clears	2.50@ 2.65	2.75@ 2.80
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.20@ 3.40
White wheat str'ts	..	@..
Patents	3.30@ 3.40	3.50@ 3.75
Special brands	3.50@ 3.60	3.70@ 3.85
Kansas patents	..	@..
Kansas straights	..	@..
City patents	For export.	
City clears	For West Indies.	
City No. 2	..@..	@..
City supers	..@..	..@..
City fine	..@..	..@..

RYE FLOUR—Dull and firm; sales, 350 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.65@$2.80; patents, $2.80@$3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Quiet and steady. We quote: New flour at $1.55@2 on spot, and $1.75@$1.85 to arrive; 60c bid and 62c asked for Japanese grain; silver, 55@57c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Firm, but quiet. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $3.05; Esmeralda, $2.95; granulated yellow meal, $3.15@$3.20; white do, $3.35@$3.45; brewers' meal, $1.30@$1.35; grits, $1.35; chops, 90@95c; coarse meal, $1.08@$1.10 for Western and $1.12@$1.13 for city; yellow, $1.20@$1.22; white, $1.23@$1.24.

OATMEAL—Good demand and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4@$4.75; cut, $4.65@$5.15; ground, $4.25, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.65, in kegs.

RYE—Nominal. We quote: 51@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 56@58c for boatloads to arrive.

BARLEY—Quiet and steady at 61@66c for No. 2 Western to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 63¼@64c.

MALT—Neglected. We quote: New Western sample lots held at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c, six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Fairly active and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 75@77½c; middlings, 85@90c; Western, 75@80c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, 90@92½c; rye feed, 85c. Oil meal, $22@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonmeal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive. Screenings, 40@45c for No. 2 and 65@75c for No. 1.

SEED—For clover the market is hardly disturbed. There is little business under way and not much expected until freight room can be had in a more general way. Pending the coming up of trading, holders are not pressing stocks for sale, as they are not excessive. We quote: Spot clover, $9.25@$9.75, in job lots, per 100 lb, as to quality; timothy, $5.75@$6.25, in job lots, per 100 lb; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market has been fairly steady for the day. There is no great rush of supplies here. Only about 3,000 bbls came in yesterday; these had been sold largely to arrive. It is the moderate supply here that tends more than anything else to give the rather regular look to prices. There are ample offerings to arrive; in fact, the market is crowded with offers to sell goods to be here in a few days, at 30c for prime yellow. There is no disposition to pay over 29½c for that class of stock, and at 29¾c there have been three lots obtained from the dark, although some parties do not consider the quality as exactly up to the standard of prime at 29½c. Another rather large lot of off-grade yellow has been sold at 28½c, and to the home trade there is a complete pause to the export business, with not a substantial bid from any source. The fact that the hog product is at a steady price tends also to the keeping up of the price of oil. Crude in shipping order is offered at 25c, but the local refiners do not appear to want more than one or two lots here, as against any near-by deliveries of refined. Prices varied a little, but closed steady at figures that show hardly a change from Wednesday night. Sales of cash were: 250 tcs at $7.35 and 100 tcs at $7.37½. City steam was quoted steady at $6.75, at which price 150 tcs were taken. Options—No sales; December closed at $7.30, and January at $7.35. Refined is in light Continent demand, with $7.70 quoted. South America quoted at $8.20. Compound lard does not show any improvement in demand; quoted at $5.50@$5.75.

PORK—Trading moves along here in light quantities for export, and at very regular prices, with 200 bbls mess taken up. The Chicago market was easier by 10c, but recovered, and advanced 20c, closing as on Wednesday night. Here prices are for mess, new, $13.50@$14; family mess, $12.75@$13.25; short clear, $14@$17.

BEEF—Shippers have taken about 300 tcs extra India mess, of a low grade, at $12@$14, but nice lots are at $16@$17. Home trade wants are of a moderate order, without much change in prices. Packet, $8.25@$9.50; family, $10@$12; extra India mess, best, in tierces, $16@$17; extra mess, in barrels, $7.75@8; plate at $8.25@$8.50.

BEEF HAMS—There is a good stock on offer, but demands continue slack, not only here but at the West. Packers decline to give way on prices. At West quoted at $16, and $17 here.

CUT MEATS—In city meats there is more doing in bellies at a steady price, with 30,000 pounds, 12 lb average taken up at 6¾c. Other loose meats are quiet, with 800 pickled hams sold at 8¾c, and 250 pickled shoulders at 5½c. City pickled hams, 8¼@9¼c; do, shoulders, at 5¾@5½c; 10-lb rib bellies, 7c; 12-lb do, 6¾c; clear bellies, boxed, 7¼c. Western meats at Chicago: Green hams, 16-lb average, 7¾@7¾c; tierced pickled hams, 8¼@8¾c.

DRESSED HOGS—There is a fair supply, which is taken up at steady prices. The receipts of hogs yesterday were 77,303, at all Western points. Chicago was at steady prices, with $3.75, $4.85 quoted; there were 7,000 head left over. Cincinnati was active and higher; $4, $4.85. St. Louis was strong; $4.20, $4.65. Omaha, steady; $3.75, $4.65. Pittsburg firm; $4.50, $4.70. Kansas City firmer; $4.35, $4.70. Indianapolis steady; $4, $4.80. Quotations here are 5¾c for heavy, 5¾c for 180 lb, 6c for 160 lb, 6@6¼c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6¼@6⅝c for pigs.

TALLOW—A strong market prevails, and the outside asking price of early in the week is now bid, while the meiters talk a fractional advance. The receipts from out-of-town sources continue small, and demands of consumers depend more upon the offerings of city made; sales of 100 bbls city at 4¾c, closing with 4¾c bid.

STEARINE—Lard stearine was not offered in excess of demand, and quoted at 9¼c for city Oleostearine—Offerings here are unimportant for prompt delivery, the pressers all sold up; therefore there is no settled asking price; there is steady bidding of 7¼c, while Chicago is at 8c. Oleo oil—At Rotterdam is at 49 florins for best brands.

COTTON.

CONTRACTS were active and lower, with longs realizing freely and an absence of new buyers. The sharp decline of 45 points at Liverpool started the realizing, and prices went off 9@10 points, which brought some local buyers into the market and caused a slight rally, only to react again on the heavy receipts, and closing barely steady at 14@16 points down for the day. New-Orleans estimates receipts for to-day at 8,000 to 9,000 bales. Spot was dull at ⅛c decline, with sales of 105 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling uplands	5 13-16c
Middling Gulf	6 1-16c

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	½c on
Strict good middling	¼c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅛c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
December	5.48@5.49	5.53	5.53	2,000
January	5.54@5.55	5.65	5.53	32,600
February	5.60@5.61	5.69	5.59	8,100
March	5.65@5.66	5.73	5.64	103,000
April	5.70@5.71	5.78	5.70	7,600
May	5.76@5.77	5.83	5.75	68,400
June	5.81@ ..	5.91	5.80	7,500
July	5.86@5.87	5.96	5.86	3,700
August	5.91@5.92	6.00	5.91	4,600
Total				237,500

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, NOV. 30, 1894.

	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Total This Week.	Total Last Week.	Total This Year.
Gal.	8308	15019	8347	17348	8573	..	57595	52521	86947
N. Orl's.	22582	13107	13993	29416	127054	..	306152	86947	1003600
Mobile	2314	3490	1022	3516	14355	..	24697	10036	39718
Savan.	5792	5241	3911	130	24784	..	39758	17393	76304
Chars.	5030	3622	2763	2710	20308	..	34433	17393	76304
Wilm.	4184	2545	..	4251	14729	..	25709	9067	31730
Norf'k	5765	6316	4330	4893	32709	..	54013	31730	90338
Balt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2126	5093
N. Y....	4568	..	669	1243	8593	..	15073	5093	2113
Bos.	..	..	..	..	939	..	939	3005	16424
Phila.	317	727	..	..	3606	..	4650	16710	2935
W. P't.	4383	773	3256	3032	16710	..	28154	16424	7458
N. N's.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2935	..
B'w'k	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
P. R'y'l	..	..	..	..	8721	..	8721	7458	..
V'sco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	65933	50840	38291	67478	359449	..	672991	..	..
This day last w'k.	69653	48869	41308	52903	..	..	..	..	..
This day last y'r.	59426	38485	44189	30749	..	..	292894	..	..

COFFEE.

CONTRACTS were influenced by the decline abroad, and by free realizing on European account, with the close barely steady, at 10@40 points decline, and a fair trade. Havre was quiet at ¼@⅜f decline, and Hamburg steady at a loss of ½ pfennig. Spot Rio was dull, but steady at 15¾c for No. 7, with sales of 1,000 bags No. 8 at 14½c; 1,500 bags maracaibo, and 750 bags Savanilla on private terms.

OPTION SALES—Opening Call, 11 A. M.—December, 250 bags at 13.80c, 250 bags at 13.85c; March, 250 bags at 12.70c, 750 bags at 12.75c; May, 500 bags at 12.95c, 500 bags at 12.40; total, 2,500 bags.

Between Call and Close—December, 1,000 bags at 13.85c, 2,250 bags at 13.95c, 5,500 bags at 13.90c, 1,750 bags at 13.80c, 250 bags at 13.75c; January, 250 bags at 13.45c, 1,750 bags at 13.50c, 2,000 bags at 13.45c, 1,500 bags at 13.40c; February, 1,500 bags at 13.20c; March, 1,000 bags at 12.80c, 250 bags at 12.75c, 500 bags at 12.80c; May, 250 bags at 12.45c, 250 bags at 12.50c, 500 bags at 12.45c, 500 bags at 12.40c; September, 250 bags at 12.10c; 250 bags at 12.00c, 250 bags at 11.95c, 250 bags at 11.80c, 250 bags at 11.75c; total, 20,750 bags. Total for day, 23,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	13.35@13.40	16.15@16.20
February	13.00@13.10	15.80@15.85
March	12.90@12.70	15.70@15.80
April	12.40@12.50	15.55@15.65
May	12.25@12.30	15.35@15.40
June	12.15@12.25	15.20@15.30
July	12.00@12.15	15.00@15.10
August	11.90@12.10	14.85@14.95
September	11.75@11.85	14.75@14.85
October	11.60@11.75	....@ ....
November	....@	....@ ....
December	13.75@13.80	16.35@16.40

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York Wednesday	109,890
Arrivals—Steamship Rosse	24,563
Arrivals—Steamship Grecian Prince, Rio	11,091
Arrivals—Steamship Grecian Prince, Santos	6,673
Arrivals—Steamship Strabo, Santos	31,483
	183,700
Warehouse deliveries Wednesday	3,884
Total stock in New-York to-day	179,816
Total stock in Baltimore	16,066
Arrivals—Bark Glad Tidings	7,500
	23,566
Deliveries Wednesday	340—23,226
Total stock in New-Orleans	36,936
Arrivals	..
	36,936
Deliveries two days	2,144—34,792
Total stock in other ports	..
	58,018
Total stock in United States	237,834
Afloat from Rio per steam to Nov. 29	121,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Nov. 29	Nil.
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Nov. 29	128,000
Afloat from Victoria to Nov. 7	8,000
	257,000
Total	494,834
Same time 1893	447,059

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean	15¾c

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.90 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	2.37½ above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.50 above No. 7	No. 9	2.00 below No. 7
No. 5	1.75 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	25 @27	La Guayra	..
Java, Malang	22½	Cordova	16½@18
Panang, imp'r	24½@25	Caracas	17½@18
Macassar—		Do, washed	18½@20
Timor	21½@22½	Porto Cabello	16¾@17½
Pajo	20½@22½	Do, washed	18½@20
Mocha	26 @26½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	17¾@19
Trujillo	17 @17½	Bucaramga	18½@20½
Bucco	17¼@18	Do, washed	19¾@20¼
Tovar	17¾@18	Bogota	19 @21¼
Merida	18 @20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	17½@18	Cordova, gr'n	18 @18½
Fair to good	18¾@19	Do, white	18½@19
Pr. to choice	18¾@19½	Oaxaca	14½@20
Guatemala and Cuban	18½@22	Central American— Costa Rica	16 @19½
Nicaragua	17½@18	San Salvador	17¼@18¼
Jamaica	15 @28	Do, washed	18½@20

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—The market remains very firm in spite of the rather free receipts, with demand fairly active.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—	
Ordinary	12@13
Common	14@16
Fair	17@18
Prime	19@21
Choice	22@25
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal
N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Fair	28@30
Good	31@32
Prime	33@34
Choice	35@36
Barbados, job'g	25@26
Puerto Rico	29@35

RICE—Supplies are rather light, and full prices realized on the fair demand.

Domestic—		Patna, in b'd	23@3
Ordinary	3¾@4	Japan	4¼@4½
Fair	4¼@4⅝	Java, in b'd	4⅛@2⅜
Good	4⅝@4¾	Siam	3¾@3⅞
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@1.10
Fancy	5¾@6	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Head	4¾@5⅜		

SUGAR—Raw was again without demand, as the receipts continued to supply the trust with sufficient stock for present meltings, while importers hold to old prices. Refined shows no change, and the demand continues slow.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3	@	....
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 9-16	@	....
Centrifugal, 96° test	3½	@	....

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is no additional charge on granulated or Nos. 13 and 14, but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Domino	4⅞ @5 1-16
Cubical	4⅞ @5 1-16
Crushed	4⅞ @5 1-16
Powdered	4 5-16@4¼
Coarse powdered	4 5-16@4¼
Granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Fine granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Coarse granulated	4 1-16@4⅛
Extra fine granulated	4 3-16@4⅛
Con. granulated	4 5-16@4⅛
Cubes	4 5-16@4¼
XXXX powdered	4 9-16@4¾
Mold A	4 5-16@4¼
Diamond A	4 1-16@4¼
Confectioners' A	3 15-16@4⅛
Columbia A	3 13-16@4
Windsor A	3 13-16@4
Ridgewood	3 13-16@4
Phoenix A	3 13-16@4
Empire A	3¾ @3 15-16
No. 6	3½ @3 13-16
No. 7	3⅜ @3 13-16
No. 8	3⅜ @3 11-16
No. 9	3 7-16@3⅜
No. 10	3⅜ @3 9-16
No. 11	3 5-16@3½
No. 12	3¼ @3 7-16
No. 13 (net)	3 3-16@ ....
No. 14 (net)	3 1-16@ ....

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS—The entire market is easier, but mediums suffer most and are about 2½c lower. Prolonged indifference on the part of buyers, their takings limited to small lots, prompts the weakness. The receipts continue moderate, and on an ordinary demand would prove under requirements. The interior holders are not marketing their supplies at all freely, either to Western or Eastern markets. The current market prices here are $2.25@$2.27½, chiefly at $2.25 for best marrows, $1.70@$1.72½ for mediums, $1.72½@$1.75 for peas, $1.25@$1.50 for old and new foreign mediums, as to quality; new white kidneys nominal, $2.30; red kidneys, $2.10@$2.15.

BUTTER—The market is without essential change. Buyers limit their purchases to actual wants, and the movement is of a light character. The moderate receipts tend to a steady holding of prices generally.

STATE.

Creamery, extra, per lb	25 @..
Creamery, seconds to firsts	18 @21
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fresh extras	23 @23½
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	19 @21
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	17 @18
Dairy, tubs, thirds	13 @15
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	21 @22
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	16 @20
Dairy, firkins, extras	20 @21
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	16 @19
Welsh tubs, extra	22 @..
Welsh tubs, seconds to firsts	16 @20

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	26 @..
Creamery, firsts	22½@24½
Creamery, seconds	19 @21
Creamery, thirds	15 @17
Creamery, June extras	22 @..
Creamery, June, seconds to firsts	18 @21
Imitation creamery, firsts	18 @20
Imitation creamery, seconds	13 @15
Dairy, firsts	14 @16
Dairy, thirds to seconds	11 @13
Factory, June, firkins, extras	14½@15
Factory, held, firkins, seconds to firsts	12 @13½
Factory, June, tubs, extras	13½@14
Factory, held, tubs, seconds to firsts	11 @12½
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	12½@13
Factory, seconds	11 @..
Factory, thirds	10 @10½

CHEESE—The demand shows less force, and the receipts, while moderate, seem to be more than ample for current requirements. Fancy full cream colored is held with confidence, and some sales reported made at 11⅜c. The rest of the offerings are quiet and without change.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd fcy	11¼@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy	11 @..
State, full cream, large, choice	@10¾
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10¼@10½
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9 @10
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼@12
State, full cream, small, com. to choice	9 @11
State, part skims, small size, choice	8 @ 8½
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	5½@ 7½
State, part skims, large size, choice	7 @ 7½
State, part skims, fair to prime	4½@ 6½
State, part skims, common	3½@ 4

EGGS—Choice fresh stock is held firmer on the light arrivals, with buyers for a moderate quantity. All held goods are quiet, but steady.

State and Pennsylvania	25 @26
Western, fresh gathered, choice	24½@25
Southern, fresh gathered, prime	23 @24
Western, Fall refrigerators, choice	20 @21
Western, early packed, refrigerators, ch	17 @..
Western, early packed, fair to good	16@16½
Western, early packed, defective, cs	$3.25@$4.00
Western, fresh, seconds, per case	2.50@3.00
Limed, Western, prime, per doz	16
Limed, Canada, per doz	16 @16½

VEGETABLES—Potatoes continue weak for domestic on the free supply. Sweet steady for choice. Onions easy for all but white. Beans weak for the quality offering.

Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	$1.00@$3.00		
Cauliflowers, fancy, per bbl	2.50@ ..		
Cauliflowers, poor to fair	1.25@ 2.25		
Cabbages, common to good, per 100	2.00@ 4.00		
Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, dozen roots	25@ 45		
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, dozen roots	10@ 20		
Eggplants, Florida, per bbl	2.00@ 5.00		
Onions, white, large, prime, per bbl	2.25@ 6.00		
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	1.62@ 1.87		
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.50@ 1.62		
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.25@ 1.75		
Onions, State and Western, yellow, double-head bbl	75@ 1.25		
String beans, Florida, per crate	1.00@ 4.00		
Peas, Florida, per crate	1.00@ 4.00		
Squash, per bbl	50@ 1.25		

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.50@ ..
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.00@$1.37
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	1.50@ 1.62
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.15@ 1.37
Maine, fancy, bbl	1.75@ ..
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	1.75@ 2.75
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads	1.50@ 2.00
Sweets, Monmouth County, per bbl	1.25@ 1.50
Sweets, yellow, Virginia, per bbl	75@ 90

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Receipts of hard bricks have been larger than usual at this season of the year, but the demand has also been very active, and prices have advanced considerably. Haverstraw hard are worth $5.50 per 1,000; up-river, hard, $5@$5.25; Jerseys, $5; pale bricks are quiet and are worth $1.75@$2; Croton, dark and red, $13; Croton, brown, $12; Philadelphia front, $22@$23; Trenton front, $19@$20....Rosendale cement is steady, and is worth 80@90c per bbl, and small lots selling at 95c; American Portland, $1.85@$2.05; Belgian Portland, $1.80@$2; English Portland, $2.05@$2.15; German Portland, $2.05@$2.90....Laths are very scarce and are worth $2.25 per 1,000....Lime is steady. Rockland common lime is worth 90c per bbl, and do, finishing, $1; State common lime, 80c, and do, finishing, $1.05@$1.10....Hair is rather quiet. Goats' hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 16@18c.

HAY AND STRAW—Market quiet and barely steady. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@70c; do, clover, mixed, 50@60c; do, clover, 35@45c; do, trash, 30@35c. Rye straw, 35@50c. Oat straw, 30c.

HOPS—The activity in the interior continues, and the local market is forced to steadiness, while demand is light.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	11 @13
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	8 @10
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop 1893, com. to prime	3 @ 5
State N. Y., old olds	2 @ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	11 @13
Pacific coast, crop 1894, med. to prime	8 @10
Pacific coast, crop of 1893, choice	6 @ 7
Pacific coast, crop 1893, com. to prime	3½@ 5½
Bavarian, new	22 @26
Bohemian, new	23 @28
Altmarks, new	19 @21

HIDES—Offerings are moderate and at full prices while demand is good.

Dry.	Pounds.	Price.
Cordova, selected	21@24	10 @12
Buenos Ayres	20@23	11 @..
Montevideo	22@23	11 @..
California	21@25	9¾@..
Matamoras	23@25	.. @ 8
Orinoco	20@23	9¼@..
Bogota	20@24	8¾@10
Central American	18@22	8¾@ 9
Buenos Ayres kips	10@13	.. @ 9
Cordova kips	10@13	.. @10
Galveston	20@25	7½@..
Dry-Salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	7 @..
Texas, selected	24@30	5½@ 6
Wet-Salted—		
Buenos Ayres City, selected	45@65	5 @..
Havana, as they run	35@50	5 @ 6
City slaughter, native steer	@..	.. @ 8
City slaughter, cows	@..	.. @ 6
City slaughter, native heavy bulls	@..	.. @ 5½
City slaughter, branded and light bulls	@..	4½@ 5
Country slaughter, cow	30@40	5 @..
Country slaughter, steer	50 or over	6 @ 7
Country slaughter, bull	@80	5 @ 5½
Country slaughter, calf	@..	50 @75
Buenos Ayres, bones, cargo lots	..	$17@$17.50
Buenos Ayres, bone ash, cargo lots	..	12@ 13.00

LEATHER—Demand very fair and prices slow, but little change.

	Non-Acid— Buenos Ayres.	Common Hides.	Acid— Hides of all kinds.
Light, first selection	14½@17	.. @..	100 @17
Middle, first selection	16 @17½	.. @..	16½@18
Heavy, first selection	16½@18	.. @..	18½@21
Light, seconds	13 @15	.. @..	15 @16
Middle, seconds	14 @16	.. @..	16 @17
Heavy, seconds	13 @16½	.. @..	16½@18
Damaged, all weights	12½@14½	.. @..	14½@16
Rejects			11½@12½

UNION.

Light backs	22@23	Light backs, cow	21@22
Middle backs	23@24	Bellies	8@ 9
Middle heavy

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Sugar Breaks and Carries the General Market Down.

INSIDERS SUSPECTED OF TRICKERY

Suggested Assessment Depresses Distilling and Cattle Feeding—Tobacco Very Weak—General List Holds Well.

The series of interviews given out by the officials of the Sugar Trust, in which the condition of the industry was depicted as deplorable, had their natural influence on the price of the stock in yesterday's market. At the opening of the Exchange there was so great a rush to sell that it was impossible to record the first figures with any degree of accuracy. The tape reported 6,000 shares as having changed hands between 85 and 84. A little later the price fell to 83⅛, which proved to be the lowest of the day, and from that it recovered to 84⅜. It held fairly steady in the neighborhood of 84 for the remainder of the day, and closed at 83¾, a net loss of 2⅞ points, on sales of 124,525 shares, or a little more than 47 per cent. of the whole day's business. The only surprising feature of the movement, in view of the very bearish character of the statements put out by insiders, was the narrowness of the fluctuations. With no present earnings, and no prospect of any for some years to come, the decision of the managers to close the refineries must meet with approval. And the stock selling in the eighties is certainly too high—that is, if all that is alleged by the insiders is true. But "the Street" has learned to accept statements from the Sugar kings with caution, and at yesterday's recession in price the stock was well bought. It was even suspected that a large part of the buying was for the account of insiders.

Other industrials were more than usually active. Distilling and Cattle Feeding was freely sold, on the suggestion of the managers of the concern that the stock should be assessed $10 a share. It is generally believed that the President of the concern is once more actively engaged in Wall Street speculation, this time on the bear side. The company, however, is said to be in better financial condition than for some time, it having last week paid the last of its indebtedness on the distilleries purchased in 1892. There was a sharp break in American Tobacco, from 94 to 90, on stories of a heavy defalcation, which, however, were officially denied. Chicago Gas was heavy, its loss being 1⅝ points. Western Union was freely sold in the afternoon, and it closed at a net loss of ¾.

The railway list showed good power of resistance in the early hours, when Sugar was under pressure, but later in the day the Grangers were attacked. At the close they showed losses of only ¼ to ⅝. The coalers were very dull, although heavy. Louisville and Nashville and Erie were fairly firm, closing fractionally higher than on Wednesday. The resignation of Mr. King from the Presidency of Erie was not known until the close of business. At the close, the market was dull, and prices were within a fraction of the lowest.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was somewhat firmer. Call loans were made at 1@2 per cent. At the close 1@1½ per cent. was quoted.

Time money was in plentiful supply. Rates were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months, and 3½ per cent. for longer dates.

Commercial paper was in better demand, but the supply was limited. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

Call money in London was quoted at ½ per cent., short and three months' bills at 15-16 per cent.

The Clearing House exchanges were $107,800,105, and balances $8,589,880. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $682,259.

The Bank of England lost £62,000 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liability, which last week was 64.67, became 65.33. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 17,525,000f. in gold and 1,575,000f. in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firm, with few bills offering, and an active inquiry. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.87 for sixty-day bills and $4.88½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.86½@$4.86¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.87⅝@$4.88 for demand, $4.88@$4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.85¼@$4.85¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c. Boston—11@12½c discount. Chicago—35c premium. St. Louis—Par bid, offered, 25c premium.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 62⅛ bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 62⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 50¼c.

In London bar silver was quoted at 28 9-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $20,394,585, and the exports for the same period $86,774,432. The net exports, therefore, have been $66,379,847.

THE WEEK'S MOVEMENT.

The fluctuations of some of the active stocks for the week closing yesterday and the net changes compared with the final sales on Friday a week ago are shown in the following table:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Adv.	Dec.
Sugar	89¾	83⅛	83⅞	..	4½
Chicago Gas	73½	69⅝	70	..	2¼
Dist. & C. F.	9¼	7¾	8¼	..	⅜
Western Union	88¼	86¼	86⅝	..	¾
Cordage	9⅛	8	8⅜	..	⅝
Lead	41	38	38¼	..	1⅜
St. Paul	59⅝	57½	57½	..	1¼
Burlington	71¼	68¾	68⅞	..	2½
Northwestern	97	96⅜	97¼	..	..
Rock Island	61⅝	60⅜	60⅞	..	¼
Jersey Central	96	92¼	92⅞	..	1¾
Lackawanna	160½	158	159⅜	2⅜	..
Del. & Hudson	129¼	125¼	125¼	2	..
Reading	16⅜	15¼	15⅝	..	1⅜
Erie	13⅜	10⅝	11¼	..	1⅞
Manhattan	109¼	104½	104½	⅛	..
Louis. & Nash.	54⅜	53⅜	53⅜	..	⅝
Southern	12½	11	11¼	..	⅝
N. Y. Central	99¾	98	98¼	..	⅜

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

American Exchange	154
Central National	122
Columbia	200
Commerce	180
Hudson River	150
Irving	135
New-York County	520
Ninth National	170
Pacific	175
Seaboard National	176
Shoe and Leather	50
Southern National	167½
State of New-York	109
Third National	105
United States National	175
Western National	110

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	27½	27½	27½	27½	27¼	27⅝	100
American Express	114	114	114	114	112	115	50
*American Sugar Refining	85	85	83⅜	83⅞	83⅝	84	124,525
*American Sugar Refining pf	93	93	91½	92	91½	92	1,145
American Tel. & Cable Co	89½	89½	89½	89½	88½	91	6
*American Tobacco	94	94	90	90½	90½	91½	5,602
American Tobacco pf	108½	108½	108½	108½	104	108	40
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	5	5	5	5	5	5⅛	402
Baltimore & Ohio	66	66	66	66	67	69	50
*Bay State Gas	24⅜	24¾	23¾	23¾	22½	23½	900
Canada Southern	50½	50⅝	50⅛	50¼	50¼	50⅝	450
Canadian Pacific	59⅜	59⅝	58¾	59⅜	60	60¾	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	17½	17¾	414
Chicago Gas	71½	71⅝	69⅜	70	70	70⅛	15,575
Chicago & Northwestern	97¼	97⅜	97	97¼	97¼	97½	5,460
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	69⅛	69⅝	68¾	68⅝	69⅜	69⅝	18,273
C., C., C. & St. Louis	37½	37½	37	37⅜	37⅛	37¾	350
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	58	58⅛	57½	57½	57⅜	57½	16,045
Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pacific	60¼	61	60⅜	60½	60⅜	60½	4,350
Colorado Fuel & Iron	26	26	26	26	25½	26½	300
Col., Hock. Valley & Tol. pf.	60	60	60	60	60	64	100
Consolidated Gas Co	124⅜	125	124½	125	125	126	645
Delaware & Hudson	125½	125⅝	125¼	125¼	125¼	125½	300
Delaware, Lack. & Western	159⅜	159⅝	159⅜	159⅝	159½	161½	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	34¼	34½	34	34	34¼	34½	500
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	8⅞	8⅞	7⅝	8¼	8½	8¾	20,454
General Electric	35	35	34⅜	34⅜	34½	34⅜	3,210
Great Northern pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	100½	102	100
Homestake	17½	17½	17½	17½	17	18	100
Illinois Central	91	91	91	91	89	90½	4
Laclede Gas	22	22	22	22	22	22½	100
Lake Erie & Western	16½	16½	16½	16½	16	16¼	250
Lake Erie & Western pf	70⅜	70⅜	70	70	69½	70½	200
Lake Shore	133	133⅜	133	133⅜	133	133½	850
*Long Island Traction	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13⅝	170
Louisville & Nashville	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53½	1,825
Manhattan Consolidated	105½	106	104¼	104½	104⅜	104½	1,760
Missouri Pacific	27⅝	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	27¼	27½	445
Mobile & Ohio	18	18	18	18	17	18¾	200
*National Lead Co	38½	38⅝	38	38¼	38¼	38½	2,358
*National Lead Co. pf	84	84½	84	84¼	84¼	85	375
National Linseed Oil	20½	20½	20½	20½	20¼	20¾	100
New-Jersey Central	94	94	92⅜	92⅞	92¾	93	3,470
New-York Central	98¼	98⅝	98¼	98¼	98⅜	98⅝	436
N. Y. & N. E., all as. pd.	30½	30½	30⅜	30⅜	30½	30¼	2,185
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	14	14¾	50
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11½	11⅜	11⅝	1,340
N. Y., Sus. & Western	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½	100
N. Y. Sus. & Western pf	42	42	42	42	41½	42½	125
North American	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4	4½	100
Northern Pacific	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4¼	4½	200
Northern Pacific pf	17¾	17⅞	17¾	17¾	17⅝	17⅞	500
Ontario Mining	14	14	13¾	13¾	10	14	20
Ontario & Western	15⅞	15⅞	15¼	15¼	15½	15¾	200
Oregon Improvement	10½	10½	10¼	10¼	10¼	12	100
Oregon Rail. & Navigation	19	19	19	19	19	22	150
Pacific Mail	21¾	22	21½	21½	21⅜	21⅝	880
Philadelphia & Reading	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝	15½	650
Pittsburg & Western pf	30½	30½	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¾	430
P., C., C. & St. Louis pf	44	44	42¾	42¾	42½	43	430
Pullman Palace Car Co	153	153	153	153	153	157	20
Rich. & West P. pf., tr.	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	16	800
Rich. & West P. pf., t. r.	20	20	20	20	9	..	200
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9½	9½	9½	9½	9	9¼	100
St. Paul & Omaha	33	33	32⅜	32⅜	32	32½	677
St. Paul & Omaha pf	110	110	110	110	110	113	100
Southern Pacific	18½	18½	18¼	18¼	18¼	19	260
Southern Railway	11½	11½	11	11¼	11¼	11⅝	2,082
Southern Railway pf	37	37	35¾	36	35¾	36	3,472
Tennessee Coal & Iron	14½	15	14½	15	14½	15	325
Texas Pacific	9½	9½	9½	9½	9⅜	9¾	200
Toledo & Ohio Central	40½	40½	40¼	40¼	46	52	30
Tol., Ann Arbor & N. Mich.	2½	3½	2½	2½	2⅛	2½	2,285
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4	4	100
United States Cordage	8¼	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	8½	8½	500
United States Cordage pf	14¼	14½	14	14½	14¼	15	640
United States Rubber	41½	41½	41½	41½	40¾	41¼	7
United States Rubber pf	96	96	95¾	95¾	95½	96½	420
*United States Leather	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	8½	9½	50
Wabash pf	13⅞	13⅞	13⅜	13¾	14	14¼	200
Western Union Telegraph	87¼	87¼	86¼	86⅝	86½	86⅝	11,905
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12⅜	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	11⅞	12¼	700
Total sales							264,562

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s 1,000 114
Atch, Top & S F 4s 14,000 ..... 64⅜
500 ..... 64½
31,000 ..... 64½
4,000 ..... 64¾
5,000s3 ..... 64½
6,000 ..... 64¼
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A 28,000 19
Atlan & Pac Gtd 4s 15,000 41
Austin & N W 1st 10,000 ..... 88½
5,000 ..... 88½
Brooklyn Elev 1st 1,000 ..... 84½
Buffalo & Erie, New 1,000 ..... 110¼
Bur, C R & Nor 1st 1,000 108
500 ..... 107¾
Cent Pac 6s, 1896 19,000 ..... 103½
Cent Pac 6s, 1897 14,000 ..... 101½
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 19,000 75
Ches & O, H & A Div 1st Cons 4s 5,000 ..... 95¾
5,000 ..... 95¼
Chi, Bur & Quincy Denver Div 4s 1,000 93
Nebraska Ext 4s 10,000 89
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s 20,000 ..... 98½
2,000 ..... 98¼
Chicago & Erie 1st 9,000 ..... 94½
Chi G L & C Co 1st 1,000 ..... 92½
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 3,000 ..... 40¾
16,000 40
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 2,000 104
6,000 ..... 103⅞
C, Cin, Chi & St L St L Div 4s 1,000 91
Colorado Midland 4s 2,000 20
Col, H V & Tol 5s 20,000 91
Del, S So & Atlan 5s 1,000 100
Total sales $896,500

Consumers' Gas Co of Chi 1st 5s 3,000 86
Duluth & Man 1st Dakota Div 10,000 83
East Tenn Reorg Lien 4-5s 13,000 84
Ill Cent 4s, 1953 2,000 ..... 98½
Int & G Nor 2d Mtge 5,000 71
Iowa Central 1st 5s 6,000 89
Kan Pac 1st Cons 2,000 75
2,000 ..... 75½
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s 6,000 90
1,000 ..... 90½
L Erie & West 1st 5s 15,000 114
L Erie & West 2d 5s 10,000 ..... 103½
L S & M So 1st Coup 5,000 ..... 119½
Lehigh Val Term 5s 8,000 ..... 103⅝
Long Island G M 4s 5,000 98
Long Island 1st 500 109
Louis & Nashville Unified Gold 4s 2,000 77
L, N A & Chi G M 10,000 68
Met Elevated 2d 5,000 ..... 107½
Mich Cent Cons 7s 5,000 121
Mil, L S & W Ext 5s 5,000 ..... 112¾
1,000 ..... 113½
Mil & St Paul Cons 4,000 ..... 130½
Mil & St Paul 8s, 1st 1,000 ..... 113¾
Mil & St Paul 1st Wis & Minn Div 4,000 109
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 4,000 83
2,000s3F 83
2,000 83
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 7,000 ..... 46½
Mo, Kan & East 1st 2,000 83

Mob & Ohio G M 4s 2,000 66
5,000 ..... 65⅞
Missouri Pac 3d 13,000 ..... 107½
Nash, C & St L Con 20,000 100
N Y Elevated 1st 5,000 ..... 110¾
Nor Pac 1st Coup 2,000 ..... 115½
5,000, c 115¾
Nor Pac 3d Coup 1,000 ..... 60½
Nor Pac Cons 5s 5,000 28
Nor Pac Col Tr Nts 20,000 ..... 78½
15,000 ..... 78⅜
5,000 78
Nor Ry of Cal 5s 7,000 91
5,000 ..... 90¾
Ohio Southern G M 4s 10,000 48
Ohio Southern 1st 2,000 98
Oregon Improve 1st 1,000 ..... 100½
Ore Imp Co Con 5s 2,000 ..... 49½
2,000 49
Oregon R & Nav 5s Trust Co Certs 2,000 ..... 71¼
Oregon Short Line 6s 30,000 88
Phil & Reading 3d Pref Inc 1,000 ..... 14½
Phil & Read Gen 4s 20,000 ..... 75⅝
8,000 76
7,000 ..... 76¼
P, C & St L 4½s Series A 2,000 105
Pitts & Western 1st 12,000s3 ..... 81¼
2,000 ..... 81½
Rich & Danville 6s 5,000 120
Rich & Dan Equip 17,000 96
Rio Grande West 1st 5,000 70
St L & San Fran 2d Class A 1,000 113
St L & San F Con 4s 10,000s20F 44½

St L & S Fr G M 6s 1,000 ..... 102½
5,000s20F 103
St L S W 2d Inc 2,000 18
St Paul, M & M 1st Con 6s Redu to 4½s 6,000 102
Montana Central 5s 1,000 102
St Paul & Nor Pac 6s 2,000 117
Scioto V & N E 4s 1,000 74
So Pac of Ariz 1st 5,000 ..... 92¾
Southern Ry 1st 5s 20,000 88
2,000 ..... 87¾
8,000 88
2,000 ..... 87⅞
5,000 88
Texas & Pac 1st 5s 3,000, c 89½
2,000 ..... 89¾
7,000 ..... 89⅝
Texas & Pac 2d Inc 2,000 ..... 25¾
10,000 ..... 25½
35,000 25
10,000 ..... 24⅞
Tol, A A & N M 1st 7,000 81
2,000 ..... 80⅞
1,000 81
Union Pac 1st, 1896 1,000 ..... 103¼
Union Pac 6s, 1899 6,000 ..... 103¼
Un Pac Ext S F 5s 10,000 ..... 98¾
U S Cordage Co 1st 5,000 66
1,000 65
1,000 ..... 65⅛
Wabash 1st 5s 15,000 ..... 104¾
2,000 ..... 104⅞
4,000 105
7,000 ..... 104¾
West Shore Gtd 4s Registered 10,000 ..... 105½
W N Y & Penn 1st 4,000 ..... 104¾
Western Pac Bonds 6,000 ..... 106½
Wiscon Cent Co 1st 3,000 ..... 54½

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	140	145	Mexican Telegraph	180	190
Albany & Sus	165	175	Michigan Central	96	98
Alton & Terre Haute	37	38¼	Minneapolis & St. L., all as. pd.	28½	..
American Coal	80	..	Minn. & St. Louis pf., all as. pd.	44	46
American Cotton Oil pf	71½	72½	Minn. Iron	49	50
American District Telegraph	..	49	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13¼	13⅜
Atlantic & Pacific	½	1½	Missouri, Kansas & Tekas pf	22	22⅜
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	7	9	Morris & Essex	163	164
B. & So. Illinois pf	130	..	Nash., Cat. & St. L	65	69
Boston Air Line pf	100¼	..	National Starch	7	9¼
Brunswick Company	2⅛	3¼	National Starch 1st pf	40	50
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	20	National Starch 2d pf	25	35
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	60	New Central Coal	9	10
Burlington, C. R. & N.	49	..	New-York & New-Haven	193	196
Cedar F. & M.	4½	5½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	..	73
Central Pacific	15	16	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	26	30
Chicago & Alton	145	147	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	24	26
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50¼	53	Norfolk Southern	60	..
C. & N. W. pf	141½	142½	Norfolk & Western	6¾	7½
Chicago, Mil. & St. P. pf	117	118½	Norfolk & Western pf	21½	22
Cleveland & Pittsburg	156	..	Northwestern Tel	104½	..
Columbus, Coal & Iron Dev	8½	10	Ohio Southern	16½	18
Columbus Fuel & Iron pf	70	90	Ore., S. L. & U. N.	6	9½
Columbus & H. Coal	5½	6	Pennsylvania Coal	290	310
Columbus, Hocking V. & T	16½	17¼	Peoria & Eastern	2½	5
Consolidated Coal	31½	33½	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	3¼	4
Denver & Rio Grande	11¼	11⅜	P., C. C. & St. L.	15	15½
Des Moines & Ft. D.	5½	7	Pittsburg F. W. & Chicago	157	160
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	30	37	Procter & Gamble	150	..
*D., S. S. & A.	3½	4½	Procter & Gamble pf	140	..
*D., S. S. & A. pf	8½	11½	Quicksilver	1½	4
Erie Tel & Tel	51½	52	Quicksilver pf	..	15
Ev. & Terre Haute	35	45	Rens. & Sar	182	..
Flint & P. M.	8	14	R., W. & O.	115	116½
F. & P. M. pf	..	45	St. L. Southern	96	..
G. B. & W. t. r.	3½	4	St. L. Southwestern	4½	4⅞
Iowa Central	7	7½	St. P. & G. L.	..	5
Iowa Central pf	24	26	St. Paul & Duluth	21½	26
Kanawha & Michigan	..	10	St. Paul & Duluth pf	85	97
Keokuk & Des Moines	..	4	St. Paul, M. & M.	107½	110
K. & D. M. pf	13	..	Silver Bullion certificates	62½	..
Laclede Gas pf	76	80	Texas Pacific Land Tr	8½	10
Long Island	86	89	Toledo & Ohio C. pf	75	80
Louisville, N. A. & Chi.	6¾	7¼	United States Cordage gtd	25	28
Louisville, N. A. & Chi. pf	20	23	Union Pacific	11¼	11½
L. St. L. & T.	1⅝	..	United States Express	42	45
Mah. Coal Road	101	..	*United States Leather pf	59½	61
Mah. Coal Road pf	106	..	Wabash	6⅛	6⅝
Manhattan Beach	2	6	Wells-Fargo Express	105	115
Maryland Coal pf	40	60	Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	38⅜	43
Mexican Central	6¾	..	Wisconsin Central	3⅝	4
Mexican National cts	..	2	*Unlisted.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sugar R.	84½	84½	83	83⅞	53,970
A., T. & S. F.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	10
Am. Tobacco	91⅞	91⅞	90¼	90¼	300
Chi. Gas Co.	71½	71⅝	69¼	69⅝	9,410
C., R. I. & P.	60¼	60¼	60⅛	60⅛	1,660
Chi., B. & Q.	69¼	69⅞	68⅞	68⅞	7,320
C., M. & St. P.	57⅞	58⅛	57½	57⅝	7,130
C. & N. W.	97	97⅜	97	97⅜	1,410
Cent. of N. J.	93⅞	93⅞	92½	92¼	1,060
Del. & Hud.	125¾	125¾	125¼	125⅜	20
Del., L. & W.	159⅝	159⅝	158⅝	158⅝	50
Dist. & C. F.	8¼	8¼	7⅝	8¼	3,010
Gen. Electric	35	35	34⅜	34⅜	1,010
L. & N.	53⅞	53⅞	53¼	53⅜	290
Total sales					94,360

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 4s	64⅜	64⅜	64¼	64¼	$10,000
C. & N. P. 5s cfs.	40	40	40	40	8,000
C. & O. 4½s	75	75	75	75	10,000
L. E. & W. 1st	114	114	114	114	1,000
M., K. & T. 4s	83	83	83	83	5,000
Met. El. 2d	107½	107½	107½	107¼	2,000
P. & R. gen.	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	5,000
South. Ry. 5s	88	88	88	88	5,000
St. L. & S. W. 1st	18	18	18	18	4,000
Tex. Pac. 2d	25	25	25	25	10,000
T., A. & A. & N. M. 1st	81	81	81	81	8,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	2,000
Total sales					$65,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Bodie	.80	.80	.80	.80	200
Chollar	.74	.74	.60	.60	300
Con. C. & Va.	2.85	3.70	2.85	3.70	260
Total sales					1,800

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Comstock T.	.08	.08	.08	.08	1,000
Yel. Jacket	.58	.58	.58	.58	100

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	80	80⅝	80	80⅝	880,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*Acker, Merrill & Condit 1st	94½	97½
American Lithograph pf	..	72
American Bank Note	44½	48½
American Grocery 1st pf	25	45
American Surety Company	210	..
American Typefounders'	3½	5
American Typefounders' pf	29	33½
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	175	190
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	106½	..
†Atlantic Trust	..	215
Barney Dumping Boat Comp'y.	5½	9½
Barney & Smith pf. stock	92	94½
Barney & Smith Car common	20½	23½
Beckton Construction pf	56	..
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent.) N. Y. Central	94	..
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	114½	117½
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue	186	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	108	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	106	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	168	169½
Brooklyn Elevated	10½	..
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext. 5s)	66	68½
Brooklyn Gas Company	117½	..
Brooklyn Traction	15	16
Brooklyn Traction pf	68	70
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102½	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	101	102
Buffalo Street Railway stock	66	68
Celluloid Company stock	66	69
Central & South Am. Telegraph	100	111
Cent. & South Am. Tel. scrip	102¼	..
Central Cross-Town	166	..
Cent. Park, N. & East River	161	166
Central N. J. Land & Imp	52	..
•Central Trust Company	1000	1025
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	62	67
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	..	3
Cin., Jack. & M. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	50	53½
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	20	..
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	130	..
Consol. Electric Storage	1¼	4
Consol. Electric Light 1st	80	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) 1st	92	..
†Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk	67	72
Continental Trust	160	..
Cramp Shipyard stock	92	96½
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	95	..
Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery	145	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st	80	62
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	109½	112
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	180	185
Equitable Gas of N. Y. 1st	107½	..
Equitable Gas & Fuel Co. of Chicago 6s	96	99½
Eighth Avenue	285	..
Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd	27	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	700	730
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	50	55
42d St., Man. & St Nich. Av. 1st	112½	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	53	..
42d St. & Grand St. R. R.	315	330
Gallatin National Bank	..	317
Georgia Pacific R. R. 1st	110	110¾
Georgia Pacific 2d	46½	52
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	107	..
Holland Trust stock	90	..
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	95	96½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling com	74	..
‡Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mills bonds	104½	106½
Helena & Red Mt. R. R. 6s	..	..
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	8	10½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	45	48
Hudson River Telephone Co	33½	..
Indianapolis Gas Co. stock	132½	135½
Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s	100	101
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	69	71½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	73	76
Int. & G. N. 1st scrip	100	..
International Ocean Telegraph	104	..
Iron Steamboat	5	8
Iron Steamboat bonds	62	..
†Journeay & Burnham	..	48
†Journeay & Burnham pf	92	..
*Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	93	96½
†Kings County Elevated	..	5
Knickerbocker Ice Company	75	80
Knickerbocker Trust Co. (new)	165	170
Lafayette Gas Co. stock	85	88
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	82	84
Long Island Traction

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

BONDHOLDERS' REORGANIZATION
OF THE
Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company.

A majority of the bonds of the Grand Trunk, North Michigan, Mount Pleasant and Lake Michigan Divisions has been deposited with the Trust Companies. Of the remaining divisions, and the Consolidated Bonds, so large an amount is now deposited that, with bonds promised and in transit, control is assured.

A penalty of $10 per bond will be incurred on all bonds deposited under the Plan and Agreement of this committee, on and after the 10th day of December, 1894.

THE METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
37 Wall St., N. Y. City, is the depositary for
Grand Trunk and No. Mich. Divisions.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY,
54 Wall St., N. Y. City, is the depositary for
Mount Pleasant, Cadillac, Lake Michigan and Frankfort & So. Eastern Divisions, and Consolidated Bonds.

Immediate application will be made to list the engraved certificates on the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

GEORGE W. QUINTARD,
AMOS F. ENO,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
E. K. WRIGHT,
ROBERT M. GALLAWAY,
R. C. MARTIN,
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
Reorganization Committee.

LORD, DAY & LORD,
120 Broadway, Counsel.
D. C. TATE, 66 Broadway, Secretary.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

In accordance with previous notice, holders of General Mtge. 4 per cent. bonds who have not already assented to the Readjustment Agreement can, on depositing their bonds under the agreement, cash the three overdue coupons with interest thereon at 6 per cent. to January 1, 1895, or, at their option, receive for their coupons equitable 6 per cent. interest certificates.

General Mtge. bonds, Income bonds, stock, and deferred Income bonds may be deposited on or before December 31, 1894, with either of the following depositaries:

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.
The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
The London County Bank,
LONDON.

DATED OCTOBER 30TH, 1894.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

OREGON SHORT LINE
AND
UTAH NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds
AND
Collateral Trust 5 Per Cent. Bonds.

The committee has taken measures to secure information which will have most important bearing upon the earning power of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern property, and upon the value of the bonds. It is, consequently, of the utmost interest to all holders of bonds to send their addresses to the American Loan and Trust Company, 53 State Street, Boston, or the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, 65 Cedar Street, New-York, in order that a full report can be communicated to them as soon as received.

S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, Chairman.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1894.

THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C., I., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1894, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 676, 293, 173, 374, 1,089, 944, 423, have been drawn for such purpose, and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the 1st day of May, 1895, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

Financial. Financial.

$250,000

COLUMBUS, HOCKING VALLEY and TOLEDO RAILWAY COMPANY

FIVE PER CENT. FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS,

Secured by its First Consolidated and Real Estate Mortgage,

Dated September 1, 1881. Due September 1, 1931.

Interest payable March and September.

Principal and Interest Payable in New-York City, in Gold Coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness.

ISSUE OUTSTANDING..... $8,000,000.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustees.

LISTED ON THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, with privilege of Registration of Principal; also convertible into Registered Certificates, in which case interest is payable only to the registered holder or his order.

The above bonds are secured by a FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE to the Central Trust Company of New-York, as Trustee, upon the railroad property of the Company of every description, including docks at Toledo, and valuable real estate in the Cities of Columbus and Toledo; also on 10,000 acres of coal land adjacent to the railway.

The authorized issue of these bonds is for $14,500,000, of which amount $6,500,000 were deposited with the Central Trust Company to be used only for the purpose of retiring divisional liens to a like amount as the same mature; and $777,000 Second Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, due January 1, 1892, having been paid off by an issue of Non-Cumulative Five Per Cent. Preferred Stock, a like number of Consolidated Five Per Cent. Bonds, held by the Trust Company, were canceled.

While a Consolidated Mortgage on the entire property of the Company, the bonds are also a—

First Mortgage on			62	miles of road.
Second "	Hocking Valley Division		76	
" "	Ohio River Division		83	
			159	" "
Third "	Toledo Division		118	" "
			329	" "

and will become a first mortgage on the Hocking Valley Division, Columbus to Athens, in 1897, by the retirement of the $1,401,000 First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds.

The Company reports gross revenue, etc., for the last ten years, as follows:

	Gross Revenue.	Operating Expenses, (Including Taxes.)	Net Revenue.	Interest on Consolidated Mortgage and Prior Lien Bonds.	Surplus Over All Charges.
1885...	$2,311,003	$1,333,697	$977,306	$80,340	$84,939
1886...	2,373,244	1,395,234	978,010	880,340	25,830
1887...	2,640,068	1,601,898	1,038,170	880,340	55,301
1888...	2,904,094	1,653,662	1,250,432	880,340	263,326
1889...	2,524,655	1,488,627	1,036,027	880,340	35,149
1890...	3,088,889	1,748,552	1,340,346	880,340	328,438
1891...	3,303,924	1,847,998	1,455,926	880,340	453,980
1892...	3,382,585	1,890,444	1,492,141	825,950	542,307
1893...	3,280,362	1,901,431	1,378,930	825,950	430,254
1894...	Partly estimated	.....	1,256,000	825,950	100,000

The average net revenue during the same period amounts to..... $1,216,365
Interest charge on all the bonded indebtedness of the Company for the year 1893 was..... 923,030

Maps and further particulars may be obtained at our office. We offer the bonds at 91 and accrued interest, subject to sale or advance in price, and believe them to be a safe and desirable investment.

SAMUEL D. DAVIS & CO.,
40 Wall Street, New-York.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
FIRST MORTGAGE
7 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
CHARLOTTE, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD CO.
MATURING JAN. 1, 1895.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1894.

The holders of the $2,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds of the CHARLOTTE, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD COMPANY, maturing JAN. 1, 1895, are hereby notified that, pursuant to an agreement heretofore made under the "Richmond Terminal" plan of reorganization, the MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY will purchase said Bonds at PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST TO DATE OF MATURITY, (at which time interest will cease,) upon presentation and surrender thereof AT ITS OFFICE IN BALTIMORE, MD., on or after Jan. 1, 1895, or, at the option of the Bondholders, will arrange to EXTEND such Bonds for FIFTEEN YEARS FROM JULY 1, 1894, AT 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM INTEREST, upon terms set forth in the attached notice of the said MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY, if presented at its office on or before Dec. 20, 1894.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
W. A. C. EWEN, Secretary.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 1, 1894.

In accordance with the foregoing notice, the MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY offers to the holders of Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds due Jan. 1, 1895, who shall present same at its office on or before Dec. 20, 1894, the privilege of extending them at Five per cent. per annum for fifteen years from July 1, 1894, upon payment of Two and One-half per cent. upon the amount of Bonds so extended.

Those who do not wish their Bonds extended upon these terms may have them purchased at par and accrued interest to date of maturity by presenting them on or after Jan. 1, 1895, at the office of the MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY.

Thus the holder of $1,000 Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bond, upon presenting it for extension will receive $1,000 extended Five per cent. Bond carrying coupon due July 1, 1895, and $10 in cash.

Or if presenting it for purchase will receive:

Principal.....	$1,000.00
Interest	35.00
Cash	$1,035.00

The extended Bonds are assumed by the Southern Railway Company, principal and interest payable in gold, as per extension agreement and coupon sheet attached to each Bond. The lien remains undisturbed, and $2,000,000 of the First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Five per cent. Bonds of the Southern Railway Company are reserved by the Trustee, for which the holders of Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Extended Bonds have the right to exchange their Bonds at any time prior to maturity.

MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY,
BALTIMORE.

No. 15 Wall St.,
New-York, Dec. 1, 1894.
OFFICE OF
Ohio & Mississippi Railway Company
Equipment Trust.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the terms of the said trust twenty certificates of one thousand dollars each of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company Equipment Trust have been drawn for redemption and cancellation, as follows:

SERIES B.
511, 518, 524, 531, 540, 554, 580, 592, 594, 597.
SERIES C.
608, 613, 615, 630, 635, 678, 681, 682, 691, 693.

The interest upon said certificates will cease on Jan. 1, 1895.

JOHN J. McCOOK,
HERBERT L. GRIGGS,
GEO. F. CRANE, } Trustees.

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23 Wall St., New-York, Nov. 30, 1894.

HOLDERS OF OUR REORGANIZATION RECEIPTS FOR FUNDED COUPON 5 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1885
of the
New-York, Lake Erie & Western R. R. Co.,

may collect the amount of the coupons due Dec. 1, 1894, on presentation of our reorganization receipts for suitable indorsement thereon, either at our office or at the office of Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,289 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PAYMENT OF DEBENTURES.
The Debentures of Series No. 9 of
THE MIDDLETOWN BANKING COMPANY of Middletown, Ct.,
maturing December 1st, 1894, WILL BE PAID at the office of the Company on that day.
ALSO, at the same time and place, the Debentures of Series Nos. 15 and 16, maturing JUNE 1st, 1895.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Dividends.

THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE following bonds and stocks are payable at the banking house of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., No. 17 Nassau St., New-York City, on and after Dec. 1st, 1894:

AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.,
Dividend 3 per cent., Preferred Stock.
CLEVELAND & PITTSBURG R. R. CO.,
Dividend 1¾ per cent.
CIN., RICHMOND & FT. WAYNE R. R. CO.,
First Mortgage 7s.
DECATUR COUNTY, IND.,
Annual 5s.
DUNKIRK, IND.,
Municipal Bonds.
GRANT COUNTY, IND.,
Gravel Road 6s.
MARION COUNTY, IND.,
County 5s.
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHI. R'Y CO.,
First Mortgage 7s, Series "F."
Second Mortgage 7s, Series "M."
PUEBLO, COL.,
Bridge 6s.
Levee 6s.
Sewer 6s.
DEC. 5TH.
CASS COUNTY, IND.,
Ditch 6s.
DEC. 11TH.
RUSH COUNTY, IND.,
County 6s.
DEC. 15TH.
COLUMBIA CITY, IND.,
Municipal 6s.
WHITLEY COUNTY, IND.,
Court House 5s.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF
N. W. Harris & Co., 15 Wall St., N. Y.
DEC. 1ST.

Clark County, Wash., Funding and Refunding.
Creston, Ia., Independent School Dist., School.
Galveston, Tex., "40-yr. Limited Debt."
Guthrie Centre, Ia., Water Works.
Jefferson, Ia., Water Works.
Knox County, Neb., School Dist. No. 28.
Lexington, Ky., Refunding Series 1893.
New Whatcom, Wash., General Municipal.
North Yakima, Wash., Funding.
North Yakima, Wash., School Dist. No. 7.
Ogden, Utah, School.
Omawa, Ia., Electric Light.
Park Rapids, Minn., Water Works.
Pierce County, Wash., School Dist. No. 3.
Pittsfield, Ill., Water Works.
Stevens County, Wash., Funding.
Taylor County, Wis.
Wilmette, Ill., School Refunding.
Winnetka, Ill., Refunding.
DEC. 2D.
Groton, S. Dak., Water Works.
DEC. 6TH.
White County, Ind., Court House.
DEC. 10TH.
Spring Valley, Ill., School Dist. No. 3, School.
DEC. 15TH.
King County, Wash., School Dist. No. 99, School, (So. Seattle.)
DEC. 17TH.
Pierce County, Wash., School Dist. No. 3, School.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
Dec. 1, 1894.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this company on Jan. 1, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 10, 1894, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Dec. 10, 1894, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Jan. 2, 1895. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

ALL COUPONS DUE 1ST PROX. AND THE principal of all bonds due on that date issued by THE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT COMPANY, and secured by rolling stock furnished railroads under car-trust form, will be paid on and after that date at the offices of POST & POMEROY, No. 45 Wall St., New-York, and E. W. CLARK & CO., No. 139 South Fourth St., Philadelphia.
Nov. 30, 1894. H. A. V. POST, Treasurer.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT COMPANY OF MINNESOTA.
Coupon No. 7, due Dec. 1, of this company's First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the financial agents,
MAITLAND, PHELPS & CO.,
24 Exchange Place.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1894.

THE RIO GRANDE JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY.
Coupon No. 10, due Dec. 1, of this company's First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the financial agents,
MAITLAND, PHELPS & CO.,
24 Exchange Place.
NEW-YORK, Nov 23, 1894.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R'Y CO.
45 Wall St., New-York, Nov. 28, 1894.
The coupons of the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Co., maturing Dec. 1, 1894, will be paid upon presentation at the office of this company, No. 45 Wall St., New-York, on and after that date.
C. G. HEDGE, Secretary and Treasurer.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. COUPON NOTICE.
Coupon No. 14 of the First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. bonds of this company, due December 1, 1894, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New-York City.
C. E. SATTERLEE, Treasurer.

MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD CO.,
New-York, Nov. 23, 1894.
Coupons maturing Dec. 1, 1894, on this company's First Mortgage Bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the National City Bank, No. 52 Wall St., New-York.
GABRIEL MORTON, Treasurer.

Keewaunee, Green Bay and Western Railroad Company.
The coupons of this company due Dec. 1, 1894, are payable at the office of
JOSEPH WALKER & SONS,
Mills Building, New-York.

NEW-YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILway Company.—Coupon No. 11, of the Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds of this company, due Dec. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the company, 56 Beaver St.
E. D. RICKARD, Treasurer.

Dividends.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., 16, 18, 20, AND 22 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, ON AND AFTER DEC. 1, 1894:

Alliance Water Co.
Boise City & Mampa Irrigat'n Land & Lum. Co.
Chattanooga Water Works Co. Cons'd Mtge.
Chicago, Burlington & Northern R. R. 6 per cent. 1st and 2d Mtge.
Columbia Gas Light Co.
Commonwealth Water Co. of New-Jersey.
Connellsville Water Co.
Chillicothe, Ohio, Refund'g 4½ per cent. Coupons.
Dover Water Co.
Evansville City School Bonds.
Elwood Water Co., Ind.
Fairmount Coal & Coke Co.
Galena, Ill., Water Co.
Grand Island Light and Fuel Co.
Greenbush Water Works Co.
Greenville Water and Electric Light Co.
Huntington Water Co.
Kearney Water Co.
Merrill City Water Works Co.
Mobile and Ohio R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent.
Mobile and Ohio R. R. Co. Car Trust "G."
Muncie Water Co.
Napanee Water Works Co.
New-Philadelphia, Water Co.
Ohio and Miss. R'y Co. 5 per cent. Gen'l Mtge.
Oregon Improvement Co. 6 per cent.
Paducah Gas Light Co.
People's Street R'y, Scranton, Gen'l Mtge.
Palouse Irrigation Co.
Randolph Coke and Coal Co.
St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas Car Trust.
Sharon Railway Co.
Standard Charcoal, Iron and Chemical Co.
Sheldon Axle Co.
Scranton, City of.
Wichita Water Works Co. Cons'd Mtge.
Balto. and Ohio So. West R. R. Co., Int. on 1st and 2d Pfd. Inc. Bonds.
DEC. 16, 1894.
St. Joseph Water Co.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7, 1894.
Notice.—A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share has this day been declared on the preferred and common stock of this company, payable on the 1st day of December next, to the stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the 10th inst.
The dividend on shares registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the company's agents, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New-York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the company.
C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 WALL STREET, November 27th, 1894.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock and TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the common stock of this company will be paid at this office on Thursday, January 3d, 1895. Transfer books will close on Wednesday, December 5th, and reopen on Friday, January 4th, 1895.
M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 28, 1894.
The coupons due Dec. 1, 1894, on the Baltimore and Ohio Terminal R. R. Co. 1st mortgage 4½ per cent. Gold Bonds will be paid at the banking house of Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & CO., 59 Wall St., New-York.
W. H. IJAMS, Treasurer.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS,
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Alonzo C. Monson, special trustee of the estate of Reuben Withers.
278 shares Bank of State of New-York, Pew in St. Mark's Church; by order of executors.
$40,000 St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. R. Co. Gen'l Const. Land Grant 5 per cent. unguaranteed Bds, 1931.
$20,000 St. Louis and Iron Mountain R. R. (Arkansas Branch) 1st Mtge. 7 per cent. Bonds, 1895.
$23,000 Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co. Gen'l Mtge. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1930.
8 shares Broadway and 7th Av. R. R. Co.
2 shares Nat'l Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
30 shares Consolidated Gas Co., N. Y.
17 shares Home Insurance Co.
3 shares 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
35 shares Exchange Fire Ins. Co.
100 shares North River Insurance Co.
5 shares Pacific Fire Ins. Co.
50 shares Stuyvesant Fire Ins. Co.
6 shares N. Y. Bowery Fire Ins. Co.
57 shares Knickerbocker Ice Co.
By order of Administrator:
$10,000 Omaha and St. Louis R. R. 2d Mtge. 5 per cent. Bonds, 1940, Decr. 1893, coups. (For account of A. W. Cummins, former purchaser.)
100 shares St. Lawrence Marble Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$24,000 Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 5 per cent. Cons'd Gold Bonds, 1940, July, 1893, coups. on. (hypothecated.)
20 shares Belleville and Southern Illinois R. R. pref.
8 shares National Shoe and Leather Bank.
10 shares Nat'l Bank of North America.
25 shares Old National Bank of Spokane, Washington.
47 shares Thousand Island Hotel Co.
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
$2,419 Chattanooga Southern Railway Co. Reorganization Certfs., (hypothecated.)
8,000 shares Comstock Tunnel Co., (hypd.)
$8,000 Comstock Tunnel Co. 1st Mtge. Income 4 per cent. Bonds, 1919, (hypd.)
100 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.
50 shares Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
4 shares Bank of New-York, N. B. A.
6 shares Gallatin National Bank.
500 shares Utah Gold Mining & Smelting Co.
100 shares Investment Co. of New-Jersey.
30 shares American Union Life Ins. Co.

Meetings and Elections.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New-York, Oct. 30, 1894.
Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall St., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Directors.
J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

SOUTHERN AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held in the Western Union Building, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of December, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting.
R. H. ROCHESTER,
New-York, Nov. 26, 1894. Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the cemetery, No. 257 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 3d day of December, at 12 o'clock, at which time an election will be held for five Trustees in place of those whose term of office will expire on that day.
Nov. 17, 1894. C. M. PERRY, Secretary.

ROMANCE AND BUSINESS JOINED

An Aged West Virginian Pays Liberally to Secure a Wife.

MORGANTOWN, West Va., Nov. 30.—Ephraim Walters of Uniontown, (or Masontown,) Penn., aged eighty-two years, and Mrs. Mary Madera of this place, aged sixty-nine years, were married yesterday.

Romance and business were joined at the same time. The third wife of Walters died about two years ago. At that time the old man was very feeble. His friends thought that he would soon follow his wife. To their surprise, he became very sprightly, and soon threw away his cane and began to talk of matrimony. His children discouraged the idea as much as possible, but he was determined to get married. After looking about and finding no one to suit him, he placed an advertisement in the papers, offering $500 to any one who would find him a respectable wife. He also offered $5,000 to any woman who would agree to marry him.

Mrs. Madera heard of the offer, and a correspondence was arranged with Walters. She agreed to become Mr. Walters's fourth wife for a certain sum of money, to be paid her at the time of the marriage. A satisfactory arrangement was made. Mr. Walters came here this morning, and, after placing himself in the hands of a barber for an hour, met his bride, got a marriage license, and signed the written agreement, which makes her the possessor of $5,000.

Walters is very wealthy. The bride has kept a millinery store in Morgantown for a number of years.

Patent Infringement Cases Continued.

BUFFALO, Nov. 30.—The cases of Richard A. Anthony, of New-York, and Dewitt C. Hoover, charged with intimidating a witness, and of Mollie Stephenson, charged with perjury, have been continued till Feb. 7. All are outgrowths of the Eastman-Hoover patent infringement cases.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Among the fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day are S. R. Louden, Riverside, Conn.; M. W. Hargrove, Brown Mills, N. J.; A. A. Van Horn, Hope, N. J., and W. W. Pierce, Blacklock, N. Y.

TO COLLECT THE INCOME TAX

Secretary Carlisle Has the Completed Regulations for Carrying the Provisions Into Effect.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Secretary Carlisle has upon his desk the completed regulations, as prepared by Superintendent Pugh, for putting the income tax into effect. He will give them consideration probably next week. The regulations are very voluminous, and provide as far as can now be foreseen for every conceivable question that may arise in the execution of that law.

Two forms are provided, one for the return of the income of individuals and one for the return of corporations. The latter form provides for every kind of corporation taxable under the law.

A curious feature of the law is the section that directs that "profits realized within the year from sales of real estate purchased within two years previous to the close of the year for which the income tax is estimated" shall be subject to taxation. What constitutes "profits" in the eye of the law is a question that Treasury officials fear will prove perplexing.

As during the present fiscal year there will be only six months' expenses to be incurred—from Jan. 1, 1895, to June 30, 1895—in carrying out the law, it is probable that Secretary Carlisle's urgency estimate on account of the income tax will not be more than $300,000. The appropriation for the next fiscal year, when the law will be in full operation, is expected to reach $400,000, or perhaps more.

So far but $700 of the appropriation of $9,000 for putting this law into effect has been expended, but when all the necessary printing is done this amount will be nearly, if not entirely, exhausted.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL MATTERS

France Suggests a "Prepaid Reply"—Postmaster General Bissell's Views.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Postmaster General Bissell has received from the French Government a request to enter into an agreement with that country whereby a letter can be sent from there with a prepaid reply. France would, of course, agree to accept a similar plan on the part of the United States. With the request of France is submitted a "letter sheet with a paid reply" recently issued by the postal administration of that country for circulation in its domestic service.

This "paid-reply" letter is somewhat similar to the "reply-paid" international postal card. In the international service the letter would cost 10 cents for the original and the reply, and in the domestic service of France it costs 6 cents for the whole letter. The United States is not asked to use the letter in its domestic service, but simply to receive it and recognize the prepaid reply so it could be sent back to France.

Mr. Bissell is in favor of an international stamp, and it is expected that in a short time he will decide as to the merits of the plan.

Postmaster General Bissell has decided that after Jan. 1 the postal rates now applicable to Europe and other countries of the Universal Postal Union shall also be applicable to all of the countries of the world, except Canada and Mexico, with which countries more liberal rates are made. This order applies to Cape Colony and the Orange Free State, Africa, and all the islands inhabited by civilized nations not now included in the Postal Union.

RUMOR DEALERS BECOME TOO BOLD

Working on Fears Growing Out of the Exposure of Seely's Methods.

Rumor dealers have been peddling tales in Wall Street the last few days of a big defalcation on the verge of exposure.

They went so far yesterday as to name a company that they said was in trouble on this account. The officers of the company made positive denial of the rumor. Hope of tracing it to its source proved elusive, for rumor shifted with the traditional facility of a lie.

Stories of this class find ready circulation when a financial misfortune occurs. The Shoe and Leather Bank exposure was favorable to them, and produced a crop that is still spreading. They are tolerated only when such an affair as that of Seely's excites timidity.

Only one small loss has been learned of so far, and there is no evidence in it of anything more serious than incompetency. Fear that lack of checks on dishonesty has led to losses occasionally has provided the foundation for rumors to build upon. It likewise furnishes the food on which bears in the stock market fatten.

CANADA'S BRITISH TRADE DECREASES

A Falling Off in Both Exports and Imports During October.

MONTREAL, Nov. 30.—Canada's trade with Great Britain shows a falling off during October. British Board of Trade returns show that during the month the exports of goods to Canada amounted to $1,271,391, a decrease of $385,893, while imports from Canada amounted to $7,579,507, a decrease of $208,182 compared with the figures for October, 1893.

For the ten months ended Oct. 31 the exports of British goods to Canada amounted to $14,641,645, a falling off of $6,281,428 compared with the value of exports for the corresponding period of last year. British imports of Canadian goods for the ten months were $43,322,501, an increase of $2,255,214, or about 5½ per cent., the chief increase being in the importation of Canadian wheat, fish, and eggs. The lumber trade was fairly good, there being an increase of $127,193 in sawn wood, but a decrease of $142,038 in hewn timber.

KILLS HIS HORSES WITH CHLOROFORM

Mayor Pingree of Detroit Adopts Peculiar Methods of Economy.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 30.—A few days ago Mayor Pingree decided that he would have no use this Winter for his pair of carriage horses, and had them killed by chloroforming them. He said that he did not want to pay for their feed all Winter, and knew it would be economical to buy new ones in the Spring. The horses were young animals, and the Mayor said he would not sell them to any one for fear that they would be abused. The carcasses of the animals were sent to a rendering establishment, but the Mayor kept the shoes.

Services in St. Paul's Chapel.

Special services will be held in St. Paul's Chapel on the three Fridays in Advent. The litany will be said at 12 o'clock noon, followed by a seven-minute address to business men. All will be welcome. The entire service, with address, will be less than half an hour in length.

The list of subjects is as follows: Dec. 7, "A Subject of Faith"; Dec. 14, "A Reason for Hope"; Dec. 21, "The Object of Love." The first address will be delivered by the Rev. George R. Van De Water, rector of St. Andrews's Church, New-York.

Mr. Gillies's Unfinished Contract.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Contractor John Gillies, who has been building the new dry dock at the New-York Navy Yard, will appear before Secretary Herbert to-morrow to defend his contract, the time limit for the completion of the dock being at hand, while the Inspectors report the work less than half finished.

ALIBI FOR "MARSH MARKET JAKE"

Many Witnesses Say They Saw Him About the Time of the New-Albany (Ind.) Post Office Robbery.

United States Commissioner Shields yesterday began the taking of testimony in the case of Charles J. Everard, alias "Marsh Market Jake," who is wanted in Indianapolis, Ind., to stand trial on an indictment by the United States Grand Jury for breaking into the New-Albany (Ind.) Post Office Oct. 16, and stealing more than $4,000 worth of stamps and some money. Everard claims that he was in New-York at the time of the robbery.

Everard was first arrested in Wall Street Oct. 19, three days after the robbery, with a gripsack full of postage stamps.

Gustave Zimmerman, a liquor dealer at 238 Eighth Avenue, testified that he bought a diamond ring from Everard Oct. 16, and paid him with a check for $325 on the Second National Bank.

Mrs. Catherine McBride of 219 West Thirtieth Street testified that from Oct. 16 to 19 Everard had lodged with her at Canal and Forsyth Streets, and that she had seen him every day.

Peter Krein, bartender for Saloon Keeper Charles L. Rosenthal, 429 Sixth Avenue, said that Everard came into the saloon Oct. 15 and delivered $200 to him to be paid to Rosenthal.

Charles L. Rosenthal said he had known Everard well for more than six years. He remembered that Everard had been in his place every night for eighteen months prior to the time of his arrest.

William Van Zandt, a diamond dealer of 113 West Ninety-third Street, testified that he owned the ring that Everard sold. Everard was his agent, he said. Everard got from him $1,050 to buy stamps Oct. 17. He saw in the newspapers the next morning that Everard had been arrested. "I'd trust 'Marsh Market Jake,'" he said, "with any sum of money."

Charles Barnum of 577 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, and a partner of J. F. Crandall, diamond merchants at 200 Maiden Lane, testified that Everard was in his store shortly before noon Oct. 15, and a check for $100 was then paid to Everard. He had known Everard for three years.

Several other witnesses told of having seen Everard Oct. 15. The evidence will be sent to Indianapolis.

BUSINESS COMING HERE FROM WINNIPEG

Manitoba Wheat Growers Find an Outlet for Their Product in New-York.

Reports from Winnipeg that Manitoba grain dealers had decided to divert their wheat shipments from Toronto and Montreal to New-York were read with interest at the Produce Exchange yesterday.

New-York merchants have handled Manitoba wheat in quantities this year, with results satisfactory to all concerned. The wheat comes in bond. It has grown in favor here for export because it is of the same general character as Duluth wheat and is offered at a lower price. A good trade in it has resulted.

Manitoba dealers have had good reason to be pleased with New-York handling. Payments for their product have always been prompt and costs of handling light. The facilities here for dealing in large receipts seem also to have impressed the shippers.

Dealers here would be glad to handle the entire Manitoba product, but they do not expect to do so. They think that the action at Winnipeg probably binds only a group of Manitoba interests. Increased acreage and fine crops have had the effect of broadening the Manitoba market, and since returns from New-York for the two seasons in which wheat has come here have been satisfactory, it is believed that the grain will come here in increasing quantities every year.

This season's receipts have been much larger than last season's. It is expected that the increase will grow into millions of bushels annually without depriving Canadian ports of a share in receipts.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

(All communications for this column must be addressed to the "City Editor, The New-York Times." Matter which correspondents desire to have used in the Sunday edition of The Times must reach this office not later than Thursday evening.)

—Saturday Night Bowling Club.—There will be a meeting of the Saturday Night Bowling Club this evening in the Tennis Building. The club was organized by Miss Harse. Its meetings are under the patronage of Mrs. J. Frederick Harse, Mrs. Thomas F. Patterson, Mrs. William Aldrich, and Mrs. John L. Farrington. Among its forty members are the Misses Thomas, Miss Farrington, Miss Ada Merrall, Miss Beatrice Richardson, Miss Grace Hutton, Miss Lella Blair, Miss Miller, Miss Day, Miss Martin, D. Milliken Spaulding, J. B. Arnold, Nathaniel C. Robbins, H. D. Mills, Ellwood W. Brooks, Mr. Lauterbach, Warren D. Brown, Robert McCord, and Walter Merrall.

—H. B. King's Dinner.—Considerable interest is already shown in the dinner to be given on the evening of Dec. 11 at the Waldorf by Herbert Booth King. It will be the largest private banquet recently given in this city, and the entire "state apartments" at the Waldorf have been engaged for that evening. The list of acceptances comprises prominent men in social and public

WOES OF SIGNOR RIMOLDI

Hotel Guests Find Fault with His Food and the Cooking.

SURPRISES FOR THE SIGNOR IN COURT

Sought to Get an Injunction Against the Landlord and Hears Tales About His Bill of Fare.

Signor Joseph Rimoldi prides himself on the fact that he was once "wiz Delmonico." In consequence of this distinction he feels firmly convinced that if there is anything he doesn't know about running a restaurant it had better be wiped off the calendar.

John Chatfield runs the Hotel Jefferson, formerly known as the Hotel Dam, in Fifteenth Street. Mr. Chatfield is firmly convinced that Signor Rimoldi's proper sphere in the restaurant world is on the Bowery, and if Signor Rimoldi ever worked for Delmonico, Mr. Chatfield says, openly, he is sorry for Delmonico. Only Mr. Chatfield puts it somewhat differently, garnishing his expression of sorrow with certain short, but very explosive, words.

In proof of his qualifications to judge of Rimoldi's qualifications as a restaurateur, Mr. Chatfield says that the Italian has made the Hotel Jefferson dining department a by-word and a reproach among people who have a decent regard for their stomachs.

There was a time when Mr. Chatfield and Signor Rimoldi were on the best of terms. This was before the hotel proprietor let out the restaurant privileges of his establishment to the Signor. Since that time, a year ago last July, their relations have been growing more and more strained, finally reaching that point where the restaurateur says he has been compelled to look down the cold, gleaming barrel of a thirty-four-calibre revolver that to his Italian eyes looked as big as the mouth of a cave.

That he isn't at this moment, and hasn't been for some time past, a corpse, Signor Rimoldi attributes solely to his discretion, and the keen appreciation of that condition when a wise man knows that the other fellow has the "drop" on him.

After living for many months a life that Signor Rimoldi declares would have wrecked the nerves of the bravest son of Italy, the restaurateur has finally had recourse to the law of the land for the protection of his rights as a citizen and householder.

With his lawyer he appealed to Justice Truax of the Supreme Court for an order to enjoin Mr. Chatfield from interfering with him in the conduct of the Hotel Jefferson restaurant, which the Signor claims is his, under a five year-lease executed to him July 1, 1893, by the hotel proprietor.

In an affidavit submitted to support his prayer, Rimoldi swears that when he took the restaurant it had entirely run down. By hard work and advertising he declares he has now built up a good business. He serves a table d'hôte dinner, which, he says, proudly, is "the best that can be served for the money."

On the other hand, Chatfield asserts in a rebutting affidavit that "the food served is not fit to eat," and that the remaining of the caterer in the hotel will be to its serious detriment. Guests are daily leaving on account of the bad restaurant, Mr. Chatfield swears

The war in the hotel came to a crisis Saturday, Nov. 17, last, Rimoldi on that date went down town. On his return, he says, he found that the water in the restaurant had been shut off. He went to the cellar to turn on the water, but was met by the son of the proprietor, who had nailed up the door. Rimoldi swears he tried to open the door, but young Chatfield threatened that if Rimoldi did not stop interfering he would shoot him. Then it was that the caterer sought his attorney and brought the action for an injunction.

The Signor's head waiter, in an affidavit, gives fervent corroboration of the revolver incident, which caused the head waiter's hair to stand on end, and, worse still, made him forget all about a customer who was always good for a twenty-five-cent tip. As to the food, so shockingly maligned by Mr. Chatfield, the head waiter declares, with true Italian moderation, that his employer gives the best service in the city for the price charged. As to this, the head waiter says he knows, because he has worked in many places.

To further strengthen his case the restaurateur submitted affidavits from various tradesmen, who swore that he bought at their establishments the best goods to be found in the market.

Against this battery of affidavits, Mr. Chatfield yesterday presented a solid breastwork of rebutting testimony that fairly silenced the other side, causing them to run up a flag of truce and appeal for more time in which to present more sworn testimony.

As a skirmisher, Mr. Chatfield threw out the affidavit of Mrs. Fannie Kahn, a guest of the hotel. Among other little items, Mrs. Kahn says her stomach was turned by Rimoldi's serving her with a roach in an omelet she ordered one day. Since that event she has been asking her meals out, despite the pleading of Mr. Chatfield, who told her it would hurt the hotel if it was known that she could not eat at the table there.

Mrs. Jessie Tyson, another guest, swore in an affidavit that roaches were so common that she almost reached a stage where she was grateful that nothing worse found its way into her food. As an added attraction, she once found, she says, a collection of flies at the bottom of a bottle of wine she had been drinking. Mrs. Tyson also declares the restaurant was in such a filthy condition that, when she accidentally dropped her handkerchief to the floor, it was unfit for use again.

Mrs. M. R. Shipman swore that she lived in the hotel for fourteen months. In that time, she said, she had had served her by the plaintiff tainted fish and oysters; the linen was dirty, and the place was so conducted as to bring an objectionable lot of people there.

Mrs. Katharine M. Mann swore that she was compelled to leave the hotel, after having been there a long time, on account of the very poor meals and service in the restaurant.

Poor Signor Rimoldi was overcome with grief and indignation when all these affidavits were read. That such things should be said of a man who had been "wiz Delmonico" was too much for him.

The Signor's attorney was equally indignant, but less overcome. He asked for a week to put in additional affidavits on his side, and Justice Truax granted the request.

PAPER IN THE CASE DISAPPEARS

Judge Brown's Remarks in Deciding the Yacht Aztec Collision Suit.

Judge Brown in the United States District Court yesterday handed down two opinions in admiralty cases for libel. One was the case of Ferral C. Dinniny against the Sam Sloan of the Starin Line.

In July last Mr. Dinniny's yacht Aztec was in collision with the Sam Sloan, at Hallet Point, in the East River. The yacht's stern was cut off, and she was beached. The total loss was claimed.

Judge Brown sustained the libel, with costs. He also says that a paper in the case unaccountably disappeared. This is his language:

"The material parts of the first report made by the master of the Sloan, filed with the local Inspectors on July 2, has disappeared, and on July 6 an amended report was filed. Nothing remains of the original report except a few lines at the beginning, the rest having been torn off.

"No one, it seems, knows by whom this was done. It amounts to both a suppression of the original official account filed by the party charged with the fault, and also in the abstraction of the part of an important official paper from the official custodian—serious misconduct in both points of view.

"If the custodian had authority to permit an amended report to be filed, there is no authority to permit any removal or obliteration of the one already filed. Both reports are in the handwriting of a clerk in the claimant's office, and, without explanation, the claimant would inferentially stand chargeable with the responsibility of this abstraction.

"If there were otherwise any doubts about the merits of the collision, such an abstraction of the original would reasonably throw great discredit on the claimant's side of the case."

The libel was granted on the ground that the yacht had the right of way. A referee will take testimony as to the sum to be awarded.

Judge Brown also decreed a libel on the four-masted steel ship Kenilworth, that was in collision with the small schooner Flora A. Sawyer fifty-five miles southeast of Barnegat, on May 19 last, in a fog. The ship's main yard swept the deck of the schooner.

One-half damages were awarded to the schooner.

Judge Brown says that neither of the vessels sounded foghorns with frequency, and also that the master of the ship was in fault in not standing by the schooner, whose crew was compelled to leave her and take to the boats.

HIS LAST DAY ON THE BENCH.

Recorder Smyth to Wind Up His Official Affairs This Month.

Recorder Smyth passed his last day on the bench in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. He remains in office until Jan. 1, but during December he will be in chambers to sign papers and look into business connected with the Sinking Fund Commission.

The Recorder reached the courtroom a few minutes before noon. The first business was the calling of Cornelius P. Griffiths, a forger, for sentence. Griffiths is a white-haired bookkeeper. He was employed by Everall Brothers, 236 Fifth Avenue, and was indicted April 16 for forging checks on the concern.

Henry Daily, Jr., appeared for Griffiths and made a plea for mercy. The lawyer read an affidavit setting forth an argument why his client was entitled to leniency. He said that Griffiths, in view of mercy that might be extended, would overlook clerical errors in the indictment, for which the District Attorney was responsible. He pointed out that the offense was stated to have been committed on March 10, 1893, when, as a matter of fact, the date was March 10, 1894.

The Recorder looked about and said: "Where is Mr. Macdona, who had charge of the case? I will let the matter go over to this afternoon."

Assistant District Attorney Osborne arose to make an explanation for Mr. Macdona, but the Recorder waved him aside and ordered the prisoner remanded.

The prisoner's counsel protested that the point was immaterial, and that his client would not press it. He was prepared for the action of the court.

Mr. Osborne arose again and said: "It is perfectly clear. The court says—"

"What court?" asked the Recorder. "You mean the code says."

Assistant District Attorney Townsend, who was sitting beside Mr. Osborne, laughed at his colleagues mistake.

The Recorder looked severely at Mr. Townsend and said: "You needn't read any further. I ought to know what the code says by this time. I rule that the case go over until this afternoon, or until Mr. Macdona appears."

Henry Hosier was the next prisoner who appeared. He was convicted of swindling a number of poor boys by means of a bogus employment agency. He had required the applicants for positions to make deposits as security for good behavior in the positions which he was obtaining for them, and had appropriated the money. The prisoner's lawyer made an appeal for clemency, urging that it was his client's first offense; that the man had already spent ten months in prison, and that he had a wife and two children depending upon him for support, while a third child had died two days after the father had gone to prison.

"These are matters," said the Recorder, "that should properly be brought before the Governor. He alone has the power of executive clemency, as you should know."

"There is one other consideration that may weigh with you," persisted the lawyer, "for my client has been of service to the State."

"What service could he have been to the State?" asked the Recorder.

Mr. Osborne held a whispered conference with the court. It was afterward learned that the prisoner had agreed to appear against his accomplices.

"This man," said the Recorder, "is one of numberless swindlers with whom I have had to deal during my long experience on the bench. They are always represented as honorable and respectable people until their misdeeds bring them before me. This man has swindled many young men who wished to earn an honest living. There are scores of fellows like this prisoner on Park Row and Centre Street who depend for their existence upon their swindling operations. The sentence of the court is three years and six months in State prison at hard labor."

Several other sentences were imposed for larceny and forgery before the court adjourned.

REPORT ON AN ASTOR TRUST.

Disposition of Certain Funds Set Aside by William B. Astor.

Charles D. Burrill, as referee, has made a report to the Supreme Court passing upon the accounts as correct of James Gallatin and John Jacob Astor, as trustees under the ante-nuptial agreement which was made on Sept. 19, 1853, by William B. Astor and his wife, Margaret R. Astor, in contemplation of the marriage of their son, William Astor, to Caroline Webster Schermerhorn, the daughter of Abraham Schermerhorn.

Under the provisions of the deed of trust executed by William B. Astor by which he appointed James Gallatin and John Jacob Astor trustees, he gave to them securities of the value of $184,555, and also the property at the southwest corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, and the adjoining property on Thirty-fourth Street, in trust, for the benefit of his son William, for life, the income to be applied for his uses, and, upon his death, it was provided that the income of $75,000 of the trust should be devoted to his widow, Caroline W. Astor, for life, and upon her death to go to her issue.

The trustees continued in the execution of this trust until they died, and no trustees has since been appointed. Up to December, 1887, the net gain of the capital of the securities was $43,223.72, making the total sum at that time $227,778.72. Of this, $227,000 is invested in water stock of this city. Upon the death of William Astor, the beneficiary of this trust, he left a will by which he gave the greater part of his estate to his son, John Jacob Astor, Jr., that portion of the real estate included in the trust being subject to the life estate of his mother.

Philip Kissam, John Jacob Astor, William Cruikshank, and George Lord Day, the executors and trustees under the will of William Astor, brought suit against William Waldorf Astor and Charles F. Southmayd, as executors of the will of John Jacob Astor, to have the accounts of the original trustees of the deed of trust examined and passed upon. It was a friendly suit, and was sent to Charles D. Burrill as referee in February, 1893.

He finds that the accounts are correct, and that the United States Trust Company should be appointed trustee under the deed of trust. The interest on the water stock from October, 1889, to April 25, 1892, is found to amount to $17,429. Out of the funds representing the trust, the turst company is to receive $92,565 and hold it for the benefit of Caroline W. Astor for life, who is also to receive one-half of the interest on the water stock. The residue of the trust, amounting to $134,500, the referee finds that John Jacob Astor is entitled to absolutely, and also the share held by his mother upon her death.

The report will be submitted to the court for confirmation.

WOULD STOP THE ALIMONY.

New Motion Made in the Bernard Divorce Proceeding.

The Bernard divorce suit took on another phase yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Judge Truax. Coudert Brothers made a motion on behalf of Joseph Bernard to set aside the order granted in 1891 giving the wife, Leah, alimony of $20 a week pending the suit for divorce brought by the husband.

In the moving papers it is alleged that Mrs. Bernard had a husband living at the time she married Bernard, by the name of Joseph W. Bogle, to whom, it is alleged, she was married in Pittsburg in 1877. There are also papers attached showing that one May Bogle had, in 1883, begun an action for divorce from her husband Joseph in the Massachusetts courts.

There is also an affidavit of James E. Bogle, a step-brother of Joseph, attached to which is a photograph of a woman who he swears is the wife of Bernard and also the wife at one time of his brother. The Massachusetts divorce was dismissed for want of prosecution in 1888.

P. A. McManus, representing the wife, submitted the affidavit of the defendant, in which she absolutely denies that she is or ever was known as Wallace or Bogle, but that in 1877 she married or went through some sort of ceremony with a man named Brown in Pittsburg, and that she lived with him only two days, after which he deserted her, and she afterward heard of his death.

She positively denies that she is the person referred to in the Massachusetts divorce papers, and it is also stated as a reason for continuing the alimony granted in 1891 that there has been no effort on the part of Bernard to push the proceedings for an absolute divorce.

Judge Truax took the papers and reserved decision.

NOW MAX IS IN JAIL.

Lena Says He Sought Her Hand Simply to Prove His Boast.

Max Yungelson is a more than ordinarily wicked man if Lena Schwartz's story is to be believed.

As Lena told her story under oath to Justice Fitzsimons of the City Court and the Judge issued an order of arrest that sent Max to Ludlow Street a prisoner, the presumption so far is against Max, who is charged by his accuser with winning her heart and her consent to marry him just because he wanted to show a rival candidate for Lena's hand that he could do it.

Having succeeded in the scheme, Max refused to carry out his matrimonial contract, and Lena promptly brought suit for $2,000 damages for breach of promise.

In this suit Max was required to furnish $300 bail. Being unable to do so, he is now cooling his heels in a cell.

In her complaint Lena tells how she met Max during the latter part of last August. She says he became devoted to her, and after a courtship of a few weeks begged her to marry him. Lena did not consent at first, but says that after Max had besought her many times to marry him she placed reliance in his declarations of love, and did finally agree to marry him on Nov. 20, 1894.

A few days later, Lena says, the engagement was celebrated in the presence of their friends.

Two days afterward, she says, Max told her that they had better consider their engagement off. When she demanded an explanation, Lena says Max told her:

"I never intended to marry you, and only became engaged to you to show another fellow you know that I could marry you if I wanted to."

To this, Lena says, she replied by begging Max to marry her, but that he declined to do so, and as a last resort she began the suit.

RECEIVERS FROM TWO COURTS.

Conflict of Authority Between the Common Pleas and Supreme Courts.

There seems to be a conflict of authority between the Supreme Court and the Court of Common Pleas upon the question of the appointment of a receiver for the David Jones Company, (brewery.) There had been considerable dissension among the stockholders of the company, Patrick Kiernan, John Keenan, and Augustus T. Docharty, which finally resulted in proceedings in the Court of Common Pleas for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation and the appointment of a receiver.

Judge Bookstaver in the Court of Common Pleas, to whom the case was presented by petition on Nov. 10, appointed James A. Blanchard receiver of the company. He filed his bond and took possession of the company's property on Nov. 14.

About Oct. 23 proceedings were brought in the Supreme Court by the Attorney General to wind up the affairs of the company upon the ground of its insolvency. This proceeding resulted on Nov. 13 in the appointment of Isaac Dannenberg as receiver. He filed his bond the following day—the same day as Blanchard.

It is claimed that there was an understanding between the Attorney General and the counsel for the company that the proceedings in the Supreme Court would be abandoned and the Court of Common Pleas given jurisdiction.

A motion was made before Judge Bookstaver to vacate the order appointing the receiver in his court, and to discontinue that proceeding, upon the ground that the Supreme Court had jurisdiction of the case. Judge Bookstaver denied this motion yesterday, and holds that as the Court of Common Pleas first obtained jurisdiction, it should now have sole jurisdiction over the receiver and the property of the company.

Henry Astor Estate Suit.

Judge Bookstaver, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, granted a commission directed to Quincy Eckford, Consul for the United States at the city of Kingston, in the island of Jamaica, to take testimony there in a suit pending between Ada Aller, plaintiff, and Alfred L. White, Henry L. Morris, and Charles A. Peabody, as trustees of the estate of Henry Astor, deceased, defendants.

Consul Eckford is directed to examine under oath John Sweeny, now serving in the Marine Corps of the United States on the ship Marblehead, stationed at Kingston, upon behalf of the defendants to the suit.

New Court Officer Appointed.

The Justices of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed James Green as a court attendant and officer in the Supreme Court, in the place of James J. Connor, deceased.

At the request of Justice Edward Patterson, George T. Campbell, recently appointed a court officer, was designated by the Justices of the Supreme Court to act as secretary to Judge Patterson.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF

—The certificate of incorporation of the East Side House, the purpose of which is to maintain a free circulating library and reading room, and also for literary, gymnastic, and athletic exercises, was filed in the office of the County Clerk yesterday. The managers of the house are Everett P. Wheeler, Edward R. Saterlee, John S. Smith, Walter F. Brush, Henry K. Pomroy, A. McClean Parker, Pierre Jay, Clement March, and David S. Wheeler.

—James O'Mara was sentenced to three years and six months in State prison for bigamy by Judge Fitzgerald, in Part I. of General Sessions, yesterday. He pleaded guilty last week. In 1878 he married Mary Marre, in Ireland. Nine years a go he came to America, leaving her with three children. Last July he married Julia O'Mahony.

—George W. Lederer, the theatrical manager, must show cause next Monday morning, before Judge Fitzsimons of the City Court, why he should not be punished for contempt in failing to appear for examination in supplementary proceedings on a judgment for $185, obtained by George Patterson.

—John Garvey, the Astor tramp, was arraigned in Part I. of General Sessions yesterday, on the charge of burglary. His lawyer is Jacob Berlinger, who entered a plea of not guilty. None of the Astor people was in the court. Garvey was remanded for trial.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

CIRCUIT COURT—Lawrence, J.—Saturday calendar called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate—Emma Murray, Herman Bohlen, John A. Kernan, Rebecca Rosein.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.
Kernan vs. Donovan—Hamilton Odell. Furlong vs. Foran—S. L. H. Ward. Carscallon vs. Hart—James J. Nealis.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.
Macdonald vs. Baldas—Charles A. Runk.

SUPERIOR COURT—Freedman, J.
Stone vs. Sweeney—Henry Thompson. Meyer vs. Barnes (two cases)—George W. Cotterill.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.
Matter of Grand Central Bank—James J. Nealis.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, J.
Peter H. Ohlckers vs. Theodore B. Foulke—Ralph H. Raphael.

TWO MORE DEATHS ARE REPORTED

John Street and Victor Nelson Die as the Result of Their Injuries.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 30.—John Street and Victor Nelson, wounded in yesterday's grade-crossing accident, died last night. Four deaths have now occurred as a result of the accident. The others injured are reported to be comfortable and likely to recover from their wounds.

John Street, Captain of the Williams College freshmen eleven, was one of the most popular students in college. He was a brother of Walter Street, the famous Williams football player, and of Charles Edward Street, quarter back of this year's Williams eleven.

Taylor, who is thought to have sustained fatal injuries in the same accident, is twenty-five years of age, and President of the senior class at Williams. He has been preparing for the ministry, and has been active in the Young Men's Christian Association work in the college. He has been a member of the college eleven for four years, and before entering college played on the Andover team. He was credited with being one of the best football players in the country. In the Cornell-Williams game at Albany a few weeks ago the muscles were torn from his hip, and he was obliged to retire from the game.

NEW RULINGS ON MARRIAGE CONTRACTS

The Massachusetts Supreme Court Gives a Novel Decision.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—The full bench of the Supreme Court to-day handed down a decision sustaining the exceptions of the defendant in the famous Van Houten-Morse breach-of-promise case, in which Miss Van Houten secured a verdict of $40,000 against Mr. Asa P. Morse of Cambridge. Mr. Morse is seventy years old, while the plaintiff is considerably younger.

The decision contains rulings never made before in this State, and distinctly lays down for the first time that marriage contracts are to be regarded in the same light as business contracts, and, further, that false representations by either party, unprompted by inquiry, of facts material to the contract are to be considered by the jury in making up its verdict.

Miss Anna D. Van Houten, the plaintiff, came here from Spokane, Washington, in 1890. She sued for $60,000 and was awarded $40,000.

JERSEY GRAPE JUICE NOT IN FAVOR

Its Sale Subjects an Ohio Drug Clerk to a Heavy Fine.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 30.—Justice Winkler to-day heard the case of the State Food and Dairy Commission against Bert Horsley, a druggist's clerk. This was one of the prosecutions for selling grape juice containing salicylic acid. The defendant was found guilty and fined $200 and costs. The case will be appealed. As in the other prosecution by the commission on the same grounds, the article in question was manufactured in New-Jersey, which State furnishes a large share of the grape juice sold hereabouts.

End of the Canal Season.

ALBANY, Nov. 30.—Superintendent Hannan of the State Department of Public Works said this afternoon that all of the State canals would be closed to-night, with the exception of the Erie. There are about thirty boats between Cohoes and Fort Plain, and this end of the Erie will be kept open if there is any chance of their getting through to tidewater. The ice is about two inches thick.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 30.—The official closing of navigation to-day on the Erie Canal found a number of canal boats locked in the ice at West Troy and vicinity. This morning there were thirty-two boats on the canal between Glens Falls and tidewater at West Troy.

Camden Republicans Upheld.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 30.—Chief Justice Beasley and Associate Justices Depue, Van Syckle, and Abbett, in the Supreme Court, to-day rendered a decision upholding the Republican Board of Freeholders of Camden County. The decision not only upholds the constitutionality of the Freeholder act of May 9 last, under which the Republican board was appointed, but also recognizes the legality of that body and declares that the Democratic board has no legal existence, and classes its members as usurpers. The court imposes a fine of $200 upon each member of the Democratic board for refusing to obey the legislative enactment which terminated their official career.

Quarantine at Winfield.

WINFIELD, L. I., Nov. 30.—The Newtown Board of Health has closed the schools in this village, diphtheria and scarlet fever having become dangerously prevalent. A number of cases have been reported to the board, and the patients are now under quarantine.

WERE BURNED TO DEATH IN JAIL

Three Colored Prisoners Cause Their Own Death In an Attempt to Secure Their Liberty.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 30.—Three negroes were burned to death in the guardhouse, at Polkton, N. C., last night.

Henry Butler and Oscar Thompson stole a cow and took it to Monroe. They were arrested on suspicion and brought to Polkton for examination. The two were placed in the guardhouse there, to be sent on to Wadesboro later. Another negro, Hamp May, accused of stealing shoes, was also in the guard house.

About midnight the guardhouse burned. Nothing could be done for the relief of the prisoners, though axes were used as long as the flames permitted.

After the house burned down, the charred remains were taken from the embers. Evidently the negroes tried to burn their way out, and, losing control of the fire, brought upon themselves their own destruction.

A CUSPIDOR WAS USED IN THE FIGHT

Lieut. Pentony Bruised Corp. Byrnes's Head in the Sixty-ninth Armory.

Lieut. John Pentony and Corp. Byrnes of the Sixty-ninth Battalion had a struggle in the armory some time during the small hours on Thursday morning, from which both emerged with battered faces and the loss of much blood.

It was not until the matter was aired in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday that the facts were made known, as an effort had been made by the interested persons and the members of the battalion to keep the affair quiet.

The story, as made known in the Police Court, is that Pentony assaulted Byrnes with a large nickel-plated pewter cuspidor, which was placed in evidence with many bloodstains upon it. Byrnes appeared in court with a large bruise upon his head that had been inflicted with the cuspidor, and related his story as follows:

"We had been at the Clan-na-Gael ball at the Lenox Lyceum. We had returned to the armory to change our uniforms, which we wore at the ball, for our citizens' clothes. I am employed at the armory, and have keys to the building, so that I can go in whenever I want to. Lieut. Pentony is not employed there, and after the janitor locks up at night no one besides those employed there is supposed to be allowed in the building.

"'Let's hurry up and get out of here, so that no one will see you in here,' I said to Lieut. Pentony. He was very much intoxicated. Remarking 'What have you got to do with it?' he threw this cuspidor at me. I threw up my arms to ward off the blow, and also dodged. The cuspidor struck me a glancing blow.

"We nad never had any trouble before. With a curse, he came at me and struck me. We clinched and had a rough-and-tumble time of it. I did the best I could to defend myself, and threw him on the floor. We had bruised each other considerably, but the Lieutenant had grown less aggressive by this time, and I tried to reason with him. He declared that he was going to prefer charges against me. After he had been on one of the seats in the armory until daylight, I had him arrested."

"I think I got the worst of it," said Lieut. Pentony to Justice Feitner. "I got used up pretty badly myself. There's my blood on the cuspidor."

"I guess both of you have some blood on the cuspidor that got there while you were fighting," said Justice Feitner. He decided that Pentony was the aggressor, and held him for trial under bond of $300, which was soon given.

It is said that the affair will be investigated by the officers of the battalion.

CHARGED WITH KEEPING POLICY SHOPS

Evidence Against Charles and William Mack and Philip Hehling.

Three men were arrested yesterday for keeping alleged policy shops in Harlem.

One was Charles Mack, fifty-two years old, of 151 Ninety-seventh Street, who is said to be the keeper of a policy shop at 335 East One Hundred and Fourth Street. He was held in the Tombs Police Court in default of $500 bail.

The evidence against Mack was secured by Vincent Majewski of 349 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, who testified before the Lexow committee in regard to the existence of policy shops. Majewski, who is known as "Frenchy," got Moses Mintz of 419 East One Hundred and Sixth Street to buy the slips.

In raids on the alleged policy shops at 15 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and 1,963 Park Avenue, large quantities of sheets, slips, and manifold paper were secured. Two men were arrested. William Mack was selling slips at the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street place, and the detectives had a man buy a "gig" from him.

Philip Hehling was in charge of the Park Avenue place.

In the Harlem Police Court Mack and Hehling were held in $500 bail each for trial.

CONTROLLER FITCH AS A JOKER

His Reply to a Country Minister's Offer of Old Coins.

Controller Fitch is fast developing a vein of humor. So far residents and taxpayers of this city have not been allowed a chance to pass on his wit. The Controller has been playing his comedies at rural towns before presenting them to metropolitan audiences.

When any one out of town writes to the Controller that he wants to sell the city a mowing machine or something the city has no earthly use for, the Controller's exquisite sense of humor is appealed to, and he straightway dictates a reply that would make Artemus Ward turn green with envy.

The Controller received a letter yesterday from the Rev. K. P. Ketcham, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Freeport, L. I. The minister has some old coins and Continental currency which he wishes to sell to this city. He suggested that the Board of Aldermen might want to buy them to start a museum with.

The Controller saw his opportunity. He wrote a letter brimful of witticisms, which he modestly withheld from publication. He, however, gave out a characteristic passage. It was: "The Aldermen nowadays are after the coin of the realm, and prefer it to coin that is only of value to the collector."

Hairpin Driven into Her Head.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 30.—Mrs. Wilhelmina Meyer, thirty-two years old, of 42 Sherman Avenue, while dancing in Pohlmann's Hotel last night, slipped and fell. A hairpin she wore was driven into the back of her head with such force that she became unconscious. She was taken to her home, where she recovered.

Margaret Sheehan Released.

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y., Nov. 30.—Margaret Sheehan, who was before the Grand Jury charged with murdering her brother, was discharged from custody to-day by Judge Mills. The Grand Jury found no bill against the prisoner, taking the ground that her brother had threatened to take her life.

Bolt Works Increase Hours of Labor.

WINSTED, Conn., Nov. 30.—The managers of the Franklin Moore Bolt Works have announced that, beginning next Monday, they will run five days a week, nine hours per day. For the last six months the works have run twenty-eight and a half hours each week.

SENTENCED FOR ILLEGAL REGISTRATION

Eight Men Punished—Four of Them from the Second Assembly District.

The following prisoners were sentenced for illegal registration by Judge Fitzgerald, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday:

William Allen, for registering in the Second Election District of the Second Assembly District, two years in State prison.

Beasedel Nigro, for registering in the Twenty-first Election District of the Second Assembly District, one year and nine months, in the penitentiary.

James Calderbant, for registering in the Forty-fourth Election District of the Second Assembly District, one year in the penitentiary.

John Casy, for registering in the Thirty-fifth Election District of the Second Assembly District, one year in the penitentiary.

John Darrington, for registering in the Twenty-fifth Election District of the First Assembly District, one year in the penitentiary.

William Mutchler, for registering in the Thirty-fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Assembly District, two years in State prison.

Andrew Otto, for registering in the Fortieth Election District of the Eighteenth Assembly District, two years in State Prison.

James Fitzsimmons, for registering in the Sixteenth Election District of the Fifth Assembly District, two years in State prison.

Mrs. Nigro was in court with her two children when her husband was sentenced. She fainted, and was carried into the corridor, where she was revived. She wept bitterly.

Mrs. Thurow May Be Extradited.

District Attorney Fellows stated yesterday that although Mrs. Augusta Thurow, who is wanted as a witness against the five ex-Police Sergeants, who have been indicted, may be without the jurisdiction of the State courts, she can be extradited, if it is possible to show that she received money to absent herself.

"If she took money," he said, "from any one to go away, so that she need not appear as a witness in the trials of the ex-Sergeants, she has committed a crime, and can be brought back to New-York."

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre is investigating her departure, and will make his report to Col. Fellows shortly.

Miss Moll Swears Against P. H. Sumner.

Perrin H. Sumner was again in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, when the examination in the case of Miss Moll, who secured his arrest on a charge of forgery, was continued before Police Justice Hogan.

Miss Moll accuses Sumner of falsely acknowledging, as a notary public, her signature to certain mortgages, which, he says, were given by her to his daughter, Mrs. Crass.

At the examination yesterday Miss Moll swore positively that she had not signed the deeds in question. The examination was continued until Dec. 17.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The American Rubber Company, to manufacture rubber goods in Setauket, Suffolk County; capital, $300,000, and Directors, Benjamin F. Jayne of Brooklyn, Joseph W. Elberson of Setauket, Herbert F. Barnes, Acton C. Bassett, and Henry C. Beadleston of New-York City.

The Penn Yan Manufacturing Company, to manufacture washing machines and novelties in Penn Yan; capital, $10,000, and Directors, Melville B. Miller, Thomas S. Burns, Frank M. Fletcher, John W. Walsh, and H. R. Phillips of Penn Yan.

The Best Brick Company, to manufacture building and paving brick in Mechanicsville; capital, $10,000, and Directors, A. B. Orcutt, Jones B. Orcutt, William N. Carey, Ezra W. Swartout, and Harry E. Barton of Mechanicsville.

The Kuhn Ice Machine Company, to manufacture ice machines in Buffalo; capital, $10,000, and Directors, Rosa C. Kuhn, Emma Kuhn, and Jacob F. Kuhn of Buffalo.

The Bazaar Glove Fitting Pattern Company, to conduct a fashion publication and to manufacture patterns for wearing apparel in New-York City; capital, $25,000, and Directors, George H. Bladworth of Sound Beach, Conn.; Horace Dumars and Joseph H. Dumars of Brooklyn.

The Bay Ridge and Sea Beach Ferry Company, to operate a ferry from Whitehall Street, New-York City, to Sixty-fifth Street, in Brooklyn; capital, $10,000, and Directors, Charles C. Protheroe, Irving S. Carmer, William O. Platt, James T. Nelson, and Charles B. Lambert.

The William Tilly Company of Brooklyn, to manufacture hardware and articles used in the construction and decoration of buildings; capital, $5,000, and Directors, Edwin M. Moore, William Tilly, and A. S. Walsh of Brooklyn.

The Patchogue Steam Ferry Company, to operate ferryboats between Patchogue, Blue Point, Bayport, and the Great South Beach, over the waters of the Great South Bay, in Suffolk County; capital, $2,500, and Directors, Edward T. Moore, Henry Gillette, and Howard S. Conklin of Patchogue, and others.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE R. LANSING, plaintiff, against GRIFFEN TOMPKINS and Bertha E. Tompkins, his wife; Frank Harding and Harriet Harding, his wife; George Harding and Mabel H. Harding, his wife; Francis B. Thurber, Albert E. Wyland, Alexis Godillot, Jun'r, Jacob S. Gates, William E. Parshall, Henry B. Kirkland, Edward Harding, Norman Seymour, The People of the State of New-York, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and, in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 16, 1894.

DAN'L SEYMOUR,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 29 Wall St., New-York City.

To the above-named defendants, George Harding and Mabel H. Harding: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles H. Truax, acting as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 14th day of November, 1894, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the said City of New-York, on November 14, 1894.

DAN'L SEYMOUR,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and P. O. address, 29 Wall Street, New-York City. n17-law6wS

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—LILLY A. G. CODDINGTON, plaintiff, against EMILY K. BOND, George E. Bond, Frank Brown, Charles E. Coddington, Henry Siegman, Madge I. Hennen, Ann I. Ryan, as executrix of the last will and testament of William Ryan, deceased, Albert L. Foss, Charles E. Coddington, and Lily A. G. Coddington, Administrator and Administratrix of Kathleen E. Brown, deceased, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, October 2d, 1894.

CANNON & ATWATER, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 115 Broadway, Boreel Building, New-York.

To the defendant George E. Bond: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. George C. Barrett, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 29th day of October, 1894, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office, in the County Court House, in the City, County, and State of New-York.—Dated New-York, October 31st, 1894.

CANNON & ATWATER, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 115 Broadway, New-York City. n3-law6wS

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN HERMAN RECKNAGEL, assigned to Louis C. Gillespie and Carl L. Recknagel, Jr., for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, to be held at the chambers thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the eleventh day of January, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Louis C. Gillespie and Carl L. Recknagel, Jr., as assignees of above-named John Herman Recknagel, for the benefit of creditors should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignees' accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Court of Common Pleas to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. [L. S.] Henry W. Bookstaver, Judge of the said Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, this 24th day of November, 1894. ALFRED WAGSTAFF, Clerk.

R. BURNHAM MOFFAT, Att'y for Assignees, 60 and 62 Cotton Exchange Building, New-York. 4-law6wS

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF TH

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

E. B. Thomas Succeeds John King as President of the Erie Railway.

MR. KING WILL REMAIN AS RECEIVER

The Change in the Presidency Not Unexpected—It Is Caused by the Retiring President's Ill Health.

John King, who has been President of the Erie Railway since the Fall of 1884, declined a re-election to that office yesterday, and the new Board of Directors chose First Vice President E. B. Thomas his successor. Mr. King has been contemplating for some time a retirement from the Presidency on account of ill health. He will continue to act in the capacity of Director and as receiver, with John G. McCullough.

The offices of the First and Second Vice Presidents were not filled at yesterday's meeting of the board, and in consequence of the protracted and unfortunate illness of Second Vice President George H. Vaillant, there is no one in the company's employ in line of promotion for the First Vice Presidency. So far as the actual operation of the Erie lines is concerned, Mr. Thomas has been for many months President and First and Second Vice Presidents all in one.

The retiring President, Mr. King, enjoys a well-earned reputation as an efficient railroad man. Although only sixty-three years old, he has been in active railway service for about thirty-eight years. He began, when a boy, with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and remained in the employ of that company twenty-seven years, during which time he was successively ticket agent, paymaster, Auditor, General Freight Agent, Vice President, and for some time President pro tem. Within the same period he was also President of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad, and receiver of the Marietta and Cincinnati, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroads. He was elected President of the Erie Railway in November, 1884.

E. B. Thomas, the new President of the Erie, ranks among the few really first-class, all-around railroad men in this country. Unlike the majority of good railroad men, his abilities are not confined to any particular sphere of railroad work. He is a master of details in all departments, and has executive capacity of rare scope. Although conservative in methods, Mr. Thomas is broad-minded and enterprising in developing the resources of his road. He believes in maintaining a high standard, and his great personal popularity with his subordinates is a significant testimonial to his character. Mr. Thomas has been with the Erie Road since 1858, when he was elected Second Vice President. Previous to that he was Second Vice President and General Manager of the Richmond and Danville and Georgia Pacific Roads, and prior to that service he was, for several years, General Manager of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad.

Mr. Thomas succeeded S. M. Felton, Jr., as First Vice President of the Erie Railway, about three years ago. He has surrounded himself with a very competent corps of operating officers. D. I. Roberts, the General Passenger Agent of the company, whose work has always been in harmony with Mr. Thomas's views, is one of the most progressive and wide-awake men in the railway transportation business.

TO SERVE A NEW COMPANY.

Operating Officers of the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic.

John E. Searles of this city, President of the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Transportation Company, has issued a circular defining the location and jurisdiction of the various managing officers. This company recently acquired the properties of the Baltimore and Eastern Shore Railroad Company, the Maryland Steamboat Company, the Eastern Shore Steamboat Company, and the Choptank Steamboat Company.

Under President Searles's order Nicholas P. Bond, the Vice President, is made general counsel. Mr. Winthrop M. Tuttle of 22 William Street, New-York, is the Secretary and Treasurer. Capt. Willard Thomson, the General Manager, will have his offices at 241 South Street, Baltimore. With him there will be B. L. Fleming, General Freight and Passenger Agent, and Andrew Hunter, Jr., both newly-appointed men. The Superintendent of the railway division, A. J. Benjamin, will have his headquarters in Salisbury, Md. General Freight and Passenger Agent Fleming will report to Vice President Bond, while Mr. Benjamin will be directly under Capt. Thomson.

Traction Deal Interfered With.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 30.—An effort of the Trenton Passenger Railway Company, the big electric line of this city, to transfer its property and rights to another corporation, known as the Trenton Traction Company, was defeated to-day, temporarily at least, by the action of Samuel K. Wilson, one of the stockholders, who secured an injunction in the Court of Chancery. Negotiations between the two companies have been pending several weeks, and the deal was to have been consummated to-day. Wilson, in his application for the injunction, states that he knew nothing of these negotiations until yesterday, although he is the Vice President of the company and the owner of $500,000 of its stock. He alleges that the company's property is mortgaged for $1,000,000, and that $40,000 of its paper has gone to protest. A great injustice to other stockholders besides himself would result from the consummation of the scheme.

A rule to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent has been granted.

Wilbur T. Herbert, Receiver.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 30.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Judge Simonton granted an order, on motion of Francis T. A. Junkin of counsel for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, appointing Wilbur T. Herbert receiver of that court of the Carolina, Cumberland Gap and Chicago Railway Company. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as trustee, represents the holders of $600,000 of first mortgage bonds of that company, upon which there has been default in the payment of interest, and the trustees have now filed the bill of complaint before Judge Simonton for the foreclosure of its mortgage.

After Hypothecated Securities.

Suit has been instituted here in the United States Circuit Court in behalf of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to recover about $500,000 of securities which were pledged with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. by the now defunct firm of Field, Lindley & Co. The securities, which are alleged to be the property of the railroad company, were deposited with Field, Lindley & Co., and by that firm they were hypothecated. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. is naturally averse to giving them up, unless their banking house is indemnified.

Northern Pacific Inspection.

The receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad, who have just completed a tour of inspection of that system, in company with their counsel, William Nelson Cromwell, and some of the operating officers of the road, are expected to return to New-York next week. A report of the result of their inspection will probably be prepared for the information of the Northern Pacific security holders.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Chicago, Burlington & Quincy October gross earnings show a decrease of $750,516. The net earnings, after deducting expenses and charges, show a decrease of $227,118. Last year the October gross earnings decreased $194,706; net, after expenses and charges, increased, $100,269.

—Everett St. John resigned his position as General Manager of the Rock Island Railroad last Wednesday, and will accept the Presidency and General Managership of the Seaboard Air Line, with headquarters in Portsmouth, or Norfolk, Va.

—Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan stock can be deposited under the Murray reorganization plan up to Dec. 10. After that date a penalty will be exacted.

—Thomas F. Hogan of Boston, the oldest freight clerk in the employ of the Fitchburg Railroad, has not taken a vacation in twenty-three years.

—A railroad club has been organized in Chicago. H. C. Tucker of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad is the President.

—The net earnings of the Louisville and Nashville Road for October show an increase of $54,348.

—There will be a meeting of the Atchison Joint Reorganization Committee in this city next Tuesday.

—C. E. Bretherton, the London Director of the Central Pacific Railway, is now in New-York City.

—Samuel Little was re-elected President of the West End Street Railroad in Boston yesterday.

—W. G. Brimson succeeds Mr. Carpenter as President of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois.

THIRTEEN RAILROAD THIEVES ARRESTED

Members of the Gang That Has Been Operating in Newark.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 30.—Thirteen members of the gang of railroad thieves recently discovered in Newark were arrested in this city last night. They had fitted up an abandoned boathouse at the foot of St. Paul Avenue and were living there.

They had a boat, which they used in committing their depredations, confining their attention to cars left near the river. Justice Douglass committed them in default of $1,000 each. No stolen goods were found in the boathouse.

"Red" McMahon, alias Francis Nolan, and Rosa Smith, who claims to be his wife, who were arrested in Newark, were also committed at the same time.

REMARKABLE WOMAN, MLLE. PETRESCU.

She Was Brought Up Upside Down and Performs Marvelous Feats.

Mlle. Eugenie Petrescu is a remarkable young woman; how remarkable may be understood when it is stated, on the authority of her father, C. Petrescu, that she was brought up upside down.

"That is," he explains, "when she had to walk we led her by her feet, as another would lead a child by the hands."

This peculiar state of affairs was not due to any unfortunate deformity. Mlle. Eugenie was a perfectly healthy child, and is now a perfectly healthy and admirably formed young woman of eighteen years. It was due to the experiments of her father, who was making an earnest study of the different muscles of the body. By research in other directions he found that in general the muscles of the arms, in comparison with those of the legs, were by far the stronger. To prove this he experimented on his daughter when she was five years old.

The very natural result of such a training is that Mlle. Eugenie has become a poseur, an equilibrist, an acrobat, and a contortionist. That would seem to be achievement enough for one young woman of eighteen, but, according to that eminent scientist, Mr. C. B. Cline, her case has gone further than to excite mere public interest, in having excited the interest of many European scientists, including Prof. Virchow of Berlin.

"Her performance," says Scientist Cline, "is calculated to demonstrate the principles of the Darwinian theory that the human race was first quadrumane and then quadruped."

Mlle. Petrescu will begin to demonstrate these principles for the benefit of the public at Koster & Bial's next Monday evening. She demonstrated them yesterday afternoon at a private exhibition in the concert room of the Koster & Bial Building, to members of the press, scientists, physicians, and surgeons.

She performed on a carpeted platform about twenty feet square. This she mounted heavily clad in a high-collared wrapper. When her father removed that she wasn't so heavily clad. She is light-haired, while her father is swarthy. She weighs about 125 pounds. She wore her hair in a knot at the back of her head. She jumped so hard on her hands that toward the end of the exhibition the knot got loose.

To the layman mind it was evident that whatever merit she might have as a demonstrator of a scientific theory, she had, as an athlete, an extraordinary amount of strength in her arms. She ran on her hands, ran rapidly, too. She made short and long jumps along the floor, and then jumped from one chair to another, about five feet away. She ran up and down stairs, and then she put crutches under her armpits, raised her heels in the air, and walked around.

She jumped a rope that her father and an assistant turned, using her hands as an ordinary girl would her feet. She danced various kinds of dances, keeping good time to the music of a piano. Then she took two sticks about three feet long, and with straight handles, and, raising her feet, did a "split" in the air with her arms.

Some of the scientific gentlemen who applauded her were:

Drs. George E. Brewer, William K. Otis, Abraham Jacoby, Austin Flint, J. A. Nichols, William B. De Garmo, William T. Bull, A. M. Phelps, H. A. Parr, H. Marion Sims, T. G. Janeway, Henry P. Loomis, Rufus P. Lincoln, Allen Fitch.

E. B. Bronson, H. S. Norris, L. L. Wylie, A. D. Rockwell, J. F. Pray, J. West Roosevelt, Ramon Guiteras, Eugene Fuller, and J. F. C. Blackhurst.

Maxims for the Overeducated.

From The London Saturday Review.

Education is an admirable thing. But it is well to remember from time to time that nothing that is worth knowing can be taught.

Public opinion exists only where there are no ideas.

The English are always degrading truths into facts. When a truth becomes a fact it loses all its intellectual value.

It is a very sad thing that nowadays there is so little useless information.

The only link between literature and the drama left to us in England at the present moment is the bill of the play.

In old days books were written by men of letters and read by the public. Nowadays books are written by the public and read by nobody.

Most women are so artificial that they have no sense of art. Most men are so natural that they have no sense of beauty.

Friendship is far more tragic than love. It lasts longer.

What is abnormal in life stands in normal relations to art. It is the only thing in life that stands in normal relations to art.

A subject that is beautiful in itself gives no suggestion to the artist. It lacks imperfection.

The only thing that the artist cannot see is the obvious. The only thing that the public can see is the obvious. (The result is the criticism of the journalist.)

Art is the only thing serious in the world. And the artist is the only person who is never serious.

To be really mediæval one should have no body. To be really modern one should have no soul. To be really Greek one should have no clothes.

Dandyism is the assertion of the absolute modernity of beauty.

The only thing that consoles one for being poor is extravagance. The only thing that can console for being rich is economy.

One should never listen. To listen is a sign of indifference to one's hearers.

Even the disciple has his uses. He stands behind one's throne, and at the moment of one's triumph whispers in one's ear that, after all, one is immortal.

The criminal classes are so close to us that even the policeman can see them. They are so far away from us that only the poet can understand them.

Those whom the gods love grow young.

Good Government Clubs of Buffalo.

From The Buffalo Commercial.

Some of our contemporaries are noting the fact that there are ten Good Government Clubs in Buffalo. They only tell half the story; for steps are being taken to have at least twenty-five such clubs in this city by this time next year.

Convinced It Was a Mistake.

From The Washington Post.

A couple of weeks prior to the New-York election a prominent Administration official received a letter from the interior of New-York informing him that a certain Federal office holder was lukewarm, and suggesting that a letter from him (the Administration official) might have the effect of inducing the indifferent official to put his shoulder to the Democratic wheel. Acting upon the suggestion, the Washington man wrote to his New-York friend and urged him to go to work for Senator Hill, contending that his election would be for the good of the party.

After the election the Administration official received a letter from the New-York official which ran something like the following: "When President Cleveland nominated me for my present position, Senator Hill was in no hurry to come to my assistance. In fact, my Republican predecessor enjoyed the salary for seven long months before Senator Hill could even be induced to consider my nomination. However, I will be much more magnanimous than the Senator, and will not consume one-half that length of time in considering his nomination. At the present time I have it under consideration, and the more thought I give it the more I am convinced that the Sendor's nomination was a mistake." As the letter was written after the election the gentleman who received it was disposed to suspect that his New-York correspondent intended to be sarcastic.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...7:04 | Sun sets...4:34 | Moon sets...8:10 P. M.

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	HIGH WATER. P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	LOW WATER. P. M.
Sandy Hook	9:50	10:29	3:31	4:18
Governors Island	10:14	10:40	4:12	4:55
Hell Gate	12:07	12:33	5:40	6:23

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 1.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alene, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Coleridge, Brazil	9:00 A. M.	.....
Fontabelle Windward Islands	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Fort William, Puerto Rico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	6:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Hekla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	.....
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	1:30 A. M.	4:30 A. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	4:00 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Mississippi, London	.....	.....
Obdam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	.....
Scandia, Hamburg	.....	8:00 A. M.
Seguranca, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
MONDAY, DEC. 3.		
Yemassee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, DEC. 4.		
Alvena, Kingston	.....	.....
Lahn, Bremen	.....	9:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5.		
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Berlin, Southampton	.....	11:00 A. M.
Caracas, La Guayra	.....	1:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	.....	10:30 A. M.
Saratoga, Havana	.....	3:00 P. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	.....	10:30 A. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) Dec. 1.—Bohemia, Hamburg, Nov. 13; Edam, Amsterdam, Nov. 17; Etruria, Liverpool, Nov. 24; Europe, London, Nov. 16; Greece, London, Nov. 10; Kansas City, Swansea, Nov. 15; Kronprinz F. Wilhelm, Gibraltar, Nov. 21; La Bourgogne, Havre, Nov. 24; Lydian Monarch, London, Nov. 17; Norweglan, Glasgow, Nov. 17; Venetian, Christiansand, Nov. 17; Victoria, Gibraltar, Nov. 11; Weser, Bremen, Nov. 17.

SUNDAY, Dec. 2.—Britannia, Gibraltar, Nov. 17; Energia, Gibraltar, Nov. 17; Italia, Gibraltar, Nov. 17; Maasdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 21; Persia, Hamburg, Nov. 21.

MONDAY, Dec. 3.—Colorado, Hull, Nov. 17; Fuerst Bismarck, Genoa, Nov. 22; Manitoba, London, Nov. 22; Muriel, Barbados, Nov. 29; Strathleven, Gibraltar, Nov. 18.

TUESDAY, Dec. 4.—Cevic, Liverpool, Nov. 23; Marengo, Newcastle, Nov. 19; State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Nov. 23.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5.—Amalfi, Hamburg, Nov. 21; Yucatan, Havana, Dec. 1.

Arrived.—New-York, Friday, Nov. 30.

SS Bakue Standard, (Br.,) Robinson, London Nov. 2 via Shields 8th, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 5:50 A. M.

SS Clara Grant, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. J. Van Sickle.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Grecian Prince, (Br.,) Anson, Rosario, &c., Sept. 28, with mdse. to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Muller, Rotterdam Nov. 13, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Lepanto, (Br.,) Wise, Antwerp Nov. 6, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Strabo, (Br.,) Fisher, Santos Nov. 7, with coffee to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Ponsen, Rotterdam Nov. 14 and Boulogne 15, with mdse. and passengers to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS City of Columbia, Jenney, West Point, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Merida, (Br.,) Tompsett, Buenos Ayres, &c., Sept. 23, with mdse. to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Richmond, Blakeman, Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Ship Euphemia, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Gullison, Dublin 50 ds., with mdse. to E. & J. Burke—vessel to J. Money & Co.

Ship James Drummond, Curtis, Boston, in ballast to James W. Elwell & Co.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—S. W., light breeze, raining and thick.

Sailed.

SS El Paso, for New-Orleans; Advance, for Colon; Habana, for Havana and La Guayra; Columbia, for Colon.

Notice to Mariners.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Admiral Greer, Chairman of the Light House Board, to-day issued the following notice to mariners: Notice is hereby given that the carrying into effect of "Notice to Mariners, No. 130," of 1894, relative to changing the characteristics of the two lights displayed from Scotland Light Vessel No. 7, moored to the eastward of Sandy Hook, off the entrance to New-York Lower Bay, from fixed white to fixed red, is postponed until Dec. 15, 1894.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals," Atlantic and Gulf coasts, 1894, Page 56, No. 278, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Third Lighthouse District, 1893, Pages 94, 95, 97, 102, and 105.

Notice is hereby given that, owing to an accident to Light Vessel No. 51, she cannot be placed on Sandy Hook Station, entrance to New-York Lower Bay, as stated in "Notice to Mariners, No. 131," of 1894, until Dec. 6, 1894, and Light Vessel No. 48 will, therefore, be continued on the station until that date.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals," Atlantic and Gulf coasts, 1894, Page 56, No. 277, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys," and Lighthouse District, 1893, Pages 92, 95, 97, and 101.

Notice is hereby given that on Nov. 25, a gas-lighted buoy, painted black, and showing a fixed white light, was established in about 39 feet of water to mark the wreck of the Clyde Line steamer Ozama. The buoy is located about 525 feet S. E. by E. 1-16 E., from the wreck.

Cape Romain Lighthouse, N. W., by W. 1-16 W., 6¼ miles.

Romain Shoal Buoy, red and black, horizontal stripes, marked "C. R.," S. W., 225 feet.

As the wreck lies in a locality which will be avoided from natural causes, the buoy will be discontinued on or about Dec. 23, 1894.

Bearings are magnetic and distance is in nautical miles.

This notice affects the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Sixth Lighthouse District.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—SS La Flandre, (Dutch,) Capt. Leenaer, from New-York Nov. 13, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Salerno, (Br.,) Capt. Akester, from New-York Nov. 10, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Danish Prince (Br.) sld. from Smyrna for New-York Nov. 17.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Capt. Hunter, sld. from Swansea for New-York yesterday.

SS Turkish Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Flett, sld. from Shields for New-York yesterday.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Campbell, from Glasgow, sld. from Moville for New-York to-day.

SS Belgravia, (Br.,) Capt. Laird, sld. from Leghorn for New-York to-day.

SS Nyassa, (Br.,) from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Sorrento, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from Antwerp for New-York, passed Dover yesterday.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Clark, New-York for Liverpool, passed Fastnet at 6 P. M. yesterday.

SS Adriatic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from Liverpool for New-York, sld. from Queenstown at 12:30 P. M. yesterday.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, sld. from Queenstown for New-York at 1 P. M. yesterday.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, sld. from Genoa yesterday for New-York via Gibraltar.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Christoffers, from New-York, via Southampton, arr. at Bremerhaven yesterday.

SS Prussia, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, from New-York Nov. 18 for Hamburg, arr. at Havre to-day.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Details of Some of the Work of the Brokers.

PLANS FOR A SPLENDID NEW HOTEL

The Metropolitan Life Gets a New Down-Town Business Building —Dwellings and Flats Which Have Been Sold.

Mr. George R. Read has sold, for James G. Wallace, to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the new thirteen-story building 56 and 58 Pine Street, extending through to 26 and 28 Cedar Street, about 46 feet front on the former and 51 feet on the latter, at $750,000. Mr. Wallace takes in part payment various small pieces of property in this city and Brooklyn which the insurance company had bought in under foreclosure.

Plans have been nearly completed for the new and splendid hotel which is to be erected for Messrs. Hawk & Wetherbee of the Windsor Hotel, on the site of the present Hotel Wellington, at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street. The new structure, which was referred to several months ago, will be ten or twelve stories high, of fire-proof construction, and its cost will be near $2,000,000. Messrs. Hawk & Wetherbee will have a lease of the property for twenty years. Joseph Hesdorpher is the owner, but James J. Belden will build the new hotel.

Mr. Frank L. Fisher has sold, for Builders Wilcox & Hoyt, the four-story Indiana limestone and brick dwelling 328 West Eighty-ninth Street, 100 feet east of Riverside Drive, 20 by 60 by 100, to a Mrs. Hoops, at $38,000. This is the second of a row of five houses recently completed by the builders.

Mr. Fisher has also sold, for Charles Buek, to G. Conner, at $50,000, the four-story American basement dwelling 11 West Eighty-seventh Street, 16.6 by 60 by 100. He has also sold the dwelling at 324 West Twentieth Street on private terms.

Rosanna Scanlon has purchased, through Mr. John R. Foley, at $25,000, the five-story brick tenement 423 East Twenty-second Street, 31.6 by 90 by 98.9.

Mr. L. Z. Bach has sold, to Builders Egan & Hallecy, four lots on the north side of Eighty-fourth Street, west of Columbus Avenue, on which apartment houses will be erected.

Mr. Morgan D. McMonegal has sold for J. Livingston, at $25,000, the five-story flat 521 Third Avenue; for Charles Martin, at $15,000, eight lots at the northwest corner of Sheridan Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, and for A. Stake, at $22,500, the three-story dwelling 689 West End Avenue, 16 by 80.

Messrs. Stabler & Smith have sold, in conjunction with A. L. David, for Mrs. Loughran, to Richard O'Gorman, the five-story double flat 25 West Eighty-fourth Street, 32 by 90 by 102.2, and for Mr. O'Gorman to Mrs. Loughran the three five-story double flats 120 to 124 West One Hundred and Second Street, each 26 by 87.6 by 100.

Messrs. Weinstein & Barnes have sold to Kandensky & Fine, at about $25,000, the two-story brick and frame dwellings 8 to 12 Delancey Street, 50 by 100.

At auction, in the Trinity Building salesroom, yesterday, Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $17,000, to B. Fisher, the two-story brick and frame tenement, with store, 462 Greenwich Street, west side, between Desbrosses and Watts Streets, 25 by 80.

To-day on the grounds at New-Brighton, S. I., Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly will sell at auction 109 lots and 12 Queen Anne cottages belonging to the Stebbins estate. The sale will be had in the mansion on the grounds, which will be heated so that buyers will suffer no discomfort from possible inclemency of weather. The property is well situated and is particularly accessible.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Plans Filed for New Buildings and Alterations to be Made.

Brook Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, by Nicholas Cotter of Stamford, Conn., two five-story brick flats; cost, $80,000.

No. 59 Fifth Avenue, alterations to three-story and basement brick office studio and dwelling, by William H. Gebhard; cost, $600.

No. 25 East Sixty-first Street, alterations to four-story brick store and dwelling, by Mills & Gerdine; cost, $10,000.

No. 142 Charles Street, alterations to three-story frame dwelling, by Ernest G. W. Woerz and others; cost, $1,000.

Southeast corner of Seventy-second Street and Lexington Avenue, alterations to four-story and-basement brick dwelling, by Henry Corn; cost, $10,000.

No 366 West Thirtieth Street, alterations to three-story-and-basement brick dwelling, by Lucretia Hartzel; cost, $800.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, alteration to two-story frame dwelling, by Anna M. Karst; cost, $400.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Mr. Frederick M. Smith has sold for Annie Hobbs, to Dr. H. H. Martin, at $5,000, the dwelling at 663 Quincy Street.

Messrs. George E. Lovett & Co. have sold for the Joseph Taylor estate, at $6,900 each, the three three-story single flat houses, 97, 99, and 99A Third Street, to G. Seling, James Mangles, and R. K. Cunan, respectively.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. William Cole sold to Ezra B. Tuttle, at $10,750, the three-story brownstone dwelling, 217 Cumberland Street, 21 by 100. To W. C. Waldron, at $4,200, he has sold the two-story brick dwelling, 421 Pulaski Street, 20 by 100.

Mr. T. A. Kerrigan sold to the plaintiff, Katie Sidwell, at $3,500, the three-story frame house, 289 Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100. To William W. Shaw, at $1,500, he sold the two-story brick house, 349 Twenty-second Street, 25 by 100. To Augustus C. Fischer, at $2,725, he sold the plot 100 feet square on the south side of Webster Street, 105.4 feet east of Canarsie Avenue.

Mr. John Pullman has sold for Louis Bonert, at $12,000 each, the six four-story brick and brownstone flats, 799 to 809 Union Street, Brooklyn, 20 by 60 by 90 each. For Mr. Bonert, to James Jack, he has sold, at $7,250, a lot at the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifteenth Street. For W. I. Pearson, to Mr. Bonert, at $19,500, he has sold a plot 88 feet front, on Third Street, running through to Fourth Street. Eight four-story detached apartment houses will be built on the plot. For Edward H. Litchfield, at $33,500, he has sold a plot at the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Third Street, 254.9 feet front, to Mr. Bonert, who will build ten detached apartment houses thereon.

For J. W. Hillard, to James Backus, Mrs. Pullman has sold a three-story brick dwelling, on the north side of Union Street, about 400 feet east of Fifth Avenue, at $8,000.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Decatur Street, north side, 115 feet west of Hopkinson Avenue, four two-story-and-basement two-family frame dwellings, 20 by 45, $12,000 in all; William McClenahan, 1,213 Bergen Street, owner.

McDonough Street, south side, 200 feet west of Saratoga Avenue, four two-story-and-basement two-family frame dwellings, 20 by 50, $2,800 each; Charles D. Honiwell, owner.

Jefferson Avenue, south side, 230 feet east of Bedford Avenue, four four-story brick flats, for four families each, 20 by 55, $5,600 each; W. L. Beers, 186 Remsen Street, owner.

Union Street, south side, 217 feet east of Sixth Avenue, two four-story brick flats, for eight families each, 31.6 by 95, $10,000 each, Joseph Q. Weber, 463 Seventeenth Street, owner.

Van Buren Street, south side, 195 feet east of Patchen Avenue, four-story brick stable, 45 by 95, $11,000; John H. Lubban, 313 Pulaski Street, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Nov. 30.

PINE ST, n s, 125.5 ft e of William St, 46.5x irregular, to s s of Cedar St; James G. Wallace and wife to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company $750,000

CHRYSTIE ST, 86; William Solomon and others to Laemmlein Buttenweiser and another 40,000

MADISON ST, 215; Joseph L. Buttenweiser and wife to William Solomon and another 44,500

ATTORNEY ST, w s, 175 ft s of Houston St, 24.10x100; Max Salberg to Meta Salberg 30,000

GREENWICH AV, 44; Abraham Bernheimer to Nathan Glassheim. 17,000

ELIZABETH ST, 232 and 234; Barnett Friedman and wife and others to Maria Ghiglione 45,000

RIVINGTON ST, 235; Morris Steckel and wife to David Rothschild 1,700

CONVENT AV, w s, 49.11 ft n of 144th St, 25x95.4; the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to James G. Wallace 20,010

103D ST, n w corner of 10th Av, 75.11 x100; same to same 157,171

CONVENT AV, w s, 74.11 ft n of 144th St, 25x94.5; same to same.. 20,010

CONVENT AV, n w corner of 144th St, 24.11x94.5; same to same..... 27,307

7TH AV, w s, 55.3 ft n of 127th St, 23.4x84.10; Jacob Willey and wife to Amalia Berian 26,750

114TH ST, n w corner of 5th Av, 50.5x 100; Bernard Goodwin and wife to William C. G. Wilson 100

129TH ST, s s, 318.9 ft e of 7th Av, 99.11x131.3; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Emily M. Salmon and another 1

LAWRENCE ST, s s, 61.7 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; Carrie A. Scott to Richard H. Pettit 1

113TH ST, s s, 20 ft e of Manhattan Av, 50x100.11; Egbert C. Simonson to Francis M. Jencks 1

125TH ST, s s, 450 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; William H. Scott to John Frederick 27,500

129TH ST, 128 to 140 West; Emily M. Salmon and husband to James M. Horton ..... ex prop and 1

106TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Madison Av; 24.6x100.11; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to James G. Wallace 21,612

118TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.10; Edward N. Taller, Jr., executor of Thomas Suffern, to Samuel Bernard 18,000

131ST ST, 23 West; August Hassey to Elizabeth Bitz 1

SAME property; Charles Bitz and wife to August Hassey 1

4TH AV, s w corner of 99th St, 100.10x 100; William F. Hall to Laura A. Hall 4,000

107TH ST, s s, 139.6 ft w of 3d Av, 28.3x100.11; Robert Davidson and wife to Robert Hoethlisberger and another, executors of Edward Eggimann 1

116TH ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 24x100.11; Theresa Hughes to Robert S. Lloyd 40,000

134TH ST, s s, 436.8 ft e of Willis Av, 17x100; Anne E. Roberts to Mary Barlach 1

141ST ST, n s, 381.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Rainsford Ingalls and wife to John J. O'Connell 8,140

3D AV, e s, 23 ft s of 144th St, 25x 85.2x25x72.7, and another to one-fifth part; Philip Faulhaber to Mary J. Faulhaber 80,800

WORTH AV, e s, 50 ft s of Warren St, runs e 4 ft to Webster Av x50x 8x50, 24th Ward; James A. Hill and others to Estate Lurch 250

AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 25.4 ft s of Evelyn Place, 25.4x97.5x25x92; Anne A. Collins to Thomas F. Gaynor... 750

LOTS 117 and 118, map of Section A, of Vyse estate, 24th Ward; Esther Alexander to Edwin L. Alexander. 3,540

LOTS 53 and 55, map of 146 lots, part of Dickenson estate, 24th Ward; Bridget D. Van Alken to William F. Renehan 1

ANTHONY AV, w s, 569.9 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 25.7x80.11x125x 91.2, 24th Ward; Charles F. Dimond to John B. White 800

DECATUR ST, w s, 125.4 ft s of Travers St, 25x85.2x25.2x86.4; Joseph K. E. Poynton to Frank Koch. 1

SEDGWICK AV, w s, 224.4 ft n of Giles St, 100x80; Ralph O. Ives and wife to Asa A. Abbing 12,000

37TH ST, 146 East; Alfred B. Dunn to L. Napoleon Levy 22,000

SAME PROPERTY; Emma L. Charlock to Alfred B. Dunn 1

16TH ST, n s, 119 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 92; James H. Salmon to Raphael Danziger 18,000

9TH ST, n w corner of 16th St, 26x80; Park & Tilford to James N. Hare.. 500

85TH ST, 144 West; George L. Jewesson to William F. Hall 1

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 88th St, 25x80; Alexander Moore to James McClenahan 1

87TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Columbus Av, 100x100.8; Edward Hirsh and wife to James Carlew 100

45TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 11th Av, 25.3x100.5; James A. O'Gorman and wife to Caroline Westenfelder 1

77TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of West End Av, 22.8x102; Reginald Mahlon Mayo-Smith to Richmond Mayo-Smith.. 1

94TH ST, n s, 360 ft w of 8th Av, 20x100.8, and other property; James R. Cuming and wife to George W. Quintard 70,000

WEST END AV, e s, 60.8 ft n of 88th St, 20x100; George J. Cohen and wife to Sigmund B. Steinmann..... 1

85TH ST, s s, 361 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x102.2; William F. Hall to Laura A. Hall 1

66TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 5th Av, 50x 100.5; James McClenahan and wife to Alexander Moore 1

87TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of Columbia Av, 100x100.8; Edward Hirsh and wife to Frederick Aldhouse 1

89TH ST, n s, 351 ft w of West End Av, 22x75.8; Frank L. Smith and wife, to the Metropolitan Improvement Company 1

59TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 25x 100.5; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to James G. Wallace.... 38,782

64TH ST, s s, 433 ft w of 9th Av, 17x 100.5; same to same 22,686

49TH ST, n s, 165 ft w of Broadway; Thomas H. Bauchle and wife to John Totten 1

95TH ST, 131 West; ASA A. Alling and wife to Ralph O. Ives 18,200

EASTERN BOULEVARD, w s, 70.4 ft s of 71st St, 25x100; Sigmund Katz and wife to August Guntzel.. 20,250

Recorded Mortgages.

ALEXANDER, Edwin, to Esther Alexander; Lots 117 and 118, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 2 years... $9,539

ALDHOUS, Frederick, to Edward Hirsch and another; n s of 87th St, 350 ft e of Columbus Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year 80,800

ALLAN, James, and wife to Charles H. Stone, executor; n s of 21st St, 241.8 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years..... 8,000

BERRIAN, Amelia, and another to L. W. Churchill and others, trustees; w s of 7th Av, 53.3 ft n of 127th St, (three mortgages,) 5

CONDITION OF THE ARMY

Continued from Page 9.

mount the guns and mortars, made or in process of making, and to place them in position, is manifest.

The approved projects for fourteen parts cover the following armament:

Ports.	—Guns.— 12-inch.....	10-inch.....	8-inch.....	Mortars. 12-inch..	Casemates
Portland, Me.....	18	10	10	48	4
Boston, Mass.....	12	15	5	128	4
Narragansett Bay, R. I.	10	6	4	80	2
New-York, N. Y.....	24	15	9	176	5
Delaware, Phila., Penn....	4	6	2	16	2
Washington, D. C.....	4	6	3	8	1
Baltimore, Md.....	4	6	4	32	2
Hampton Roads, Va..	5	10	..	32	2
Wilmington, N. C.....	2	4	4	8	1
Charleston, S. C.....	6	4	..	16	2
Savannah, Ga.....	4	..	..	16	1
Key West, Fla.....	2	4	2	32	1
Mobile, Ala.....	4	..	4	24	1
San Francisco, Cal..	33	28	19	144	7
Total.....	128	104	70	760	36

Appropriations of $1,008,000 for emplacements and platforms and mounting guns and mortars, $250,000 for sites for fortifications, and $100,000 for casemates, torpedoes, galleries, and submarine mines are desired for the prosecution of engineer work on these fortifications.

The plan of seacoast defense devised by the Endicott Board, as modified in 1890, embraces fortifications at twenty-eight ports. The number of guns and mortars required to carry out that plan, of those finished, incomplete, or for which forgings are ordered, of those contracted for with the Bethlehem Iron Works, and of those yet to be provided for by Congress, is as follows:

Guns.	Required.	Built wholly or Partly.	Bethlehem c'n't'ct.	To be ord'd.
Sixteen-inch ...	44	..	..	44
Twelve-inch	245	42	25	178
Ten-inch	257	56	50	151
Eight-inch	137	54	25	58
Totals	683	152	100	431
Mortars:				
Twelve-inch	824	80	..	720
Ten-inch	24	..	..	24
Total	824	80	..	744

The estimated cost of the sixteen-inch gun is $140,000, and the average cost at the army gun factory of the twelve-inch gun is $48,750, of the ten-inch gun, $31,000; of the eight-inch gun, $16,000, and of the twelve-inch mortar, $13,500.

To complete the manufacture of the contemplated armament will require $20,639,987 for guns, of which $250,000 is available under former appropriations, and $9,401,125 for mortars. The emplacement work calls for an expenditure of $3,430,130.

Carriages of various designs have been completed, or are being made, for twenty-five high-power guns and eighty mortars. The estimated cost of the ten-inch Buffington-Crozier carriage is $18,000, and of the ten-inch Gordon carriage, $35,000. To provide the mounts for the projected armament will require $12,500,000 for gun carriages and $5,232,000 for mortar carriages, of which $920,000 is available for the former.

The total expenditure for projected guns, mortars, and mounts will thus be $50,277,-248, including $3,340,130 under the Bethlehem contract. Operated at its full capacity, the army gun factory at Watervliet can turn out in eleven and a half years the guns and mortars yet to be delivered by Bethlehem contract, requires the delivery of the last of its 100 guns by July 7, 1903, and carriages can be produced at Watertown or by contract as rapidly as the guns, so that the ordnance for our coasts can be finished within twelve years.

To accomplish this result annual appropriations aggregating $4,250,000 for guns and carriages will be required. "The time has fully come," in the judgment of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, "when Congress may make the most liberal appropriations for gun and mortar batteries, and for their armament, with the assurance that they will be expended judiciously." With that opinion I concur.

By the end of the calendar year we shall have completed and awaiting carriages of fifty twenty-nine eight-inch guns, thirty-five ten-inch guns, and thirteen twelve-inch guns, besides fifty-one twelve-inch mortars with carriages. One gun of the highest calibre named is already suitably mounted at Sandy Hook, and another is soon to be placed in position. Three of this calibre are also to be mounted at San Francisco during the fiscal year. One battery of sixteen twelve-inch mortars, commanding the southern entrance to New-York Harbor is nearly completed, and by the close of the fiscal year the second battery, commanding the eastern entrance, and like batteries at Boston and San Francisco will be mounted. Emplacements are prepared in addition at Portland, Me.; near Washington, D. C.; at Hampton Roads, Va., and at Delaware near Philadelphia, Penn., and at Pensacola, Fla. Casements for submarine mines are finished or in construction at eleven ports.

Gun and Mortar Carriages.

At the date of the last annual report of the department a selection of a type carriage for eight and ten inch guns was expected within a few months. Since then the eight-inch Buffington-Crozier disappearing carriage has been tried with results, as stated by the Board of Ordnance, "exceeding for rapidity and smoothness of operation the most sanguine expectations of this board." The carriage is the combined invention of Col. Buffington and Capt. Crozier of the Ordnance Department, and reflects credit on the inventive skill of American officers.

It is a satisfactory solution of one of the most difficult problems which had confronted military science. I concur in the recommendation that liberal appropriations be made for the manufacture of these carriages for service, so that expenditures for guns and emplacements of this calibre may be prepared for them may speedily be utilized.

The ten-inch Buffington-Crozier disappearing carriage, differing materially only in proportions from the eight-inch carriage, has been tested, and shows the best record for this type of carriage known to the Board of Ordnance and Fortification. Ten rounds were fired in fourteen minutes twenty-two seconds, with no detail of one non-commissioned officer and eleven men.

Tests of the ten-inch modified Gordon disappearing carriage show that it is capable of very rapid fire, and it can be traversed through 360 degrees in less than three minutes by one man. The board expresses its faith in the ultimate success of this system for positions requiring unusual cover and all-around fire. Several other systems of carriages have been tried by the board, without completely satisfactory results, and further tests of some of these and of other types are proposed.

The department has available eighty twelve-inch mortar carriages, of which forty-two have been forwarded to the sites where they are to be placed. A mortar carriage invented by Capt. Gordon of the Ordnance Department awaits final test at Sandy Hook, and promises to prove more economical than the present type. The manufacture of mortar carriages can proceed at any rate determined by the appropriations.

The Arsenals and Armories.

The plant at the Watervliet Arsenal for the manufacture of eight, ten, and twelve inch seacoast guns and field and siege guns is complete and in satisfactory operation. The army gun factory is capable of an annual output of 12 eight-inch, 15 ten-inch, 13 twelve-inch guns, and 50 field guns. Of the excellence of its work, the Board of Ordnance and Fortification states that it "has no reason to modify its encomium of these splendid arms, as expressed in its last annual report."

Since it began operations the gun factory has turned out 30 eight-inch, 35 ten-inch, and 15 twelve-inch seacoast guns, 8 twelve-inch steel mortars, 150 3.2-inch and 25 3.6-inch field guns, 20 five-inch siege guns, and 20 six-inch rifles for the Navy, besides manufacturing projectiles and working on experimental guns.

Improvements in details are steadily diminishing the time and cost of construction, the introduction of electricity for power in the gun shop saving about one-third of the cost of that item. The finished plant at Watervliet the Government has an establishment which, for the quality of its work, is unsurpassed by any gun factory in the world.

The gun-carriage plant at Watertown Arsenal has been enlarged and improved by the erection of new shops and machinery. Seven eight-inch and 3 twelve-inch barbette carriages have been completed during the year, 5 ten-inch and 2 twelve-inch barbette carriages, and 4 twelve-inch gun lifts are in process of construction.

The plant at the Rock Island Arsenal for the manufacture of field and siege artillery carriages is in active operation.

The transfer of machinery from the old to the new shops for the manufacture of the magazine rifle at the Springfield Armory has been effected during the year, and within a short time the new works will be in complete operation. The first of the new thirty-calibre magazine rifles was completed on Jan. 1, and the present daily output of sixty rifles will soon be advanced to eighty a day. About 3,000 rifles of the new model have been manufactured.

The plant for the production of ammunition for the new infantry arm at the Frankford Arsenal produces daily 8,000 thirty-calibre cartridges, besides forty-five-calibre ammunition, the manufacture of which must continue until the old arm has been entirely withdrawn. During the year 212,000 rounds of the new ammunition were made.

The proving ground at Sandy Hook is developing and improving as rapidly as circumstances permit. The tests of ordnance at this point determine manufacture, and it is important that this establishment be kept in an efficient condition. A saving of $25,000 in transportation has been effected this year by the use of the railroad on the grounds, which connects with the railroad system of the country.

During the year the West Point Foundry has finished its contract by the delivery of the last of the eleven eight-inch guns, which have been tested, and are ready for mounting.

The South Boston Iron Works have fulfilled their contract, by the delivery of the last of the forty-three twelve-inch mortars.

These, with thirty similar mortars, delivered by the Builders' Foundry, Providence, complete Government contracts for guns and mortars, except for 100 high-power guns with the Bethlehem Iron Works. While only one type of eight-inch gun of this contract has yet been delivered, the Board of Ordnance and Fortification reports that such progress has been made in the preparation of the plant and the production of forgings that the contract is likely to be completed within the time limit, July 7, 1903. The board is satisfied that the contract has effected the main object which Congress had in view in providing for it, which was the establishment of a private plant capable of furnishing and assembling guns of as large a calibre as 12 inches.

The machine shop and assembling plant are now in operation at Bethlehem. Sixty-five of the ninety forgings for the twenty-five eight-inch guns, 153 of the 165 forgings for the first fifteen of the fifty ten-inch guns, and 28 of the 88 forgings for the first eight of the twenty-five twelve-inch guns have been accepted by the Government. The delivery of guns during the coming year under this contract will permit tests and aid in determining the advantages and disadvantages in time, expense, and quality of private contract work, compared with work at the army gun factory.

Powders and Projectiles.

The problem of providing suitable brown powders of domestic manufacture for our high-powered seacoast guns and smokeless powders for field and siege guns has been in progress during the year, and should continue until the problem is solved. Experiments on a more extended scale than in the past should be carried on. The department renews its invitation to American inventors and manufacturers to submit samples for test at Sandy Hook or the Benicia Arsenal with a view to their undertaking the supply of this indispensable material.

Tests of smokeless powder for the new infantry arm have led to the purchase of sufficient to permit the manufacture of cartridges for present needs, but further improvement as the result of continuing tests is confidently expected. During the year nearly 1,200 shot and shell of various types and calibres have been purchased, and about 350 more will be bought with funds on hand. The steady improvement of armor calls for like improvement in projectiles, and unless a maximum of the resisting power of armor shall be reached, there can be no cessation in the development of the gun, powder, and projectile.

Satisfactory range and position finders, a most important adjunct to modern artillery have not yet been brought to the promise so early a solution of this difficulty that a board of artillery officers at New-York has been intrusted with the development of a practical system for the use of these and other instruments in directing the fire of the fortifications of the Atlantic coast.

The conversion of barbette carriages for eight-inch converted rifles and for fifteen-inch smooth-bore guns has been continued during the year. The changes required are inexpensive, and these guns are seviceable for the protection of the more narrow channels on secondary lines of defense.

The pneumatic dynamite guns, carriages, and appliances were found, on trial, to fulfill the specifications of the contract entered into under the act of Congress which made the appropriation for their purchase. Three guns have been delivered and placed in position at Sandy Hook, and, as directed by law, contracts have been entred into for the delivery of three of similar type at San Francisco. The cost of the three already completed is $155,938. In view of pending promising experiments with a powder gun for firing high explosives, further purchases are not recommended.

Education of the Army.

The special instruction afforded to officers of the army at the four military schools approaches more nearly in scope and thoroughness the education which large standing armies permit abroad, and, in the opinion of the Major General commanding the army, the military service is securing through these schools a corps of officers generally superior in education to that of any other army in the world.

The artillery school at Fort Monroe is reported in a prosperous condition. The class of non-commissioned officers, numbering sixty, has been a valuable feature. Artillery target practice shows improvement. The pressing need of this school is modern ordnance of every kind, and the improved appliances of warfare, which the department will endeavor to provide as rapidly as possible. As our projects for coast defense develop this school must become a more important feature in our programme of military education.

Forty-six officers composed the student class at the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, which has been multiplied in a high state of efficiency. Its value as a post-graduate institution is constantly increasing. By graduating a class of officers annually, instead of biennially, the commandant believes it would soon be possible to extend the advantages of the school to every young cavalry and infantry officer. Quarters for about forty additional officers would be necessary to enable this to be done, and as funds are available increased accommodations will be provided.

The combined operations of the two arms of the cavalry and Light Infantry School at Fort Riley have been the most instructive work conducted at the post. The school has been in operation less than two years, and its special lines of instruction have been disturbed during the year by calls for active service upon commands assigned to the school. Gratifying progress in fieldwork and target practice is reported.

The range of topics made the subject of discussion in the post lyceums during the past year shows marked improvement in this respect over the previous year, but still further improvement can be made.

The lyceum affords an opportunity for the display of original military thought, and, by bringing to the notice of superior officers and of the department exceptional military talent, it becomes available, and promotes a higher standard of military intelligence.

The division of military information has made headway in furnishing the line of the army with information concerning the progress of military science, and its purpose and efforts will be encouraged.

The War Department library has been placed under the supervision of the Chief Signal Officer of the army, and steps have been taken to utilize it to the best advantage as a reference library for the officers of the army. About 30,000 volumes and pamphlets have been turned in by the several bureaus, 1,728 books and pamphlets have been added by gift or purchase, and a systematic attempt is under way to complete the collection of military literature, especially relating to American wars.

West Point Military Academy.

The Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point reports that on Sept 1, 1894, the cadets numbered 322, including two of foreign nationality admitted by special permission of Congress. The number of cadets authorized by law is 371, but for some years the attendance has been considerably less, and below the number which the academy can accommodate. The requests for officers of the army as instructors at schools and colleges increase every year, while the standard of technical attainments fixed for military officers rises appreciably each year in the armies of the world.

It is desirable, accordingly, that fuller use than at present be made of the facilities for the education which the military academy affords. To this end it is recommended that the President be authorized to appoint annually ten cadets-at-large. With the growth of our system of coast defense and the expansion of the field of military instruction by the officers of the army, a further increase in the near future to the full working capacity of the academy at West Point will doubtless prove advisable.

The Superintendent reports that the institution is in a flourishing condition. The new gymnasium has been finished, and the new academic building approaches completion. A site has been selected for the Memorial Hall, to be constructed with the generous bequest of $250,000 by the late Gen. George W. Cullum, and work upon the structure will begin in the Spring.

The number of pupils at ninety-five schools and colleges under military instruction by officers of the army during the last quarter of the school year was 13,070. During the corresponding quarter of 1891 the number was 7,366. The figures point to a wholesome growth of public interest in military training, and an appreciation of its advantages. I renew the recommendation made last year that the opportunities for military instruction by officers of the army, now open to colleges, be extended to the high schools of our large cities and to normal schools.

The number of officers detailed for this special duty increases annually, but I concur in the opinion of the Major General commanding the army: "No better employment can be given to the officers of the regular army in time of peace than in this wide dissemination of elementary military education." No return has been made of the number of pupils in institutions receiving military instruction from officers of the militia, but it is known to be considerable.

National Guard of the States.

Army officers on duty with the National Guard of the States, of whom twenty-seven were regularly assigned to State Headquarters, concur in reporting steady improvement in the training and efficiency of the militia. The fact that State camps of instruction, in which forty additional army officers participated, were held by thirty-three States, is proof that State military establishments are on a better footing now than ever before in time of peace. In several instances army detachments took part in State camps, and the profit to the army in acquaintance with the soldierly qualities of the militia and to the militia in observation of the attention of the regulars to details, which is necessary to the perfect soldier, is both a present benefit and an investment for the future from which we should reap returns in any emergency calling for the co-operation of the two forces.

At the current rate of progress, within a few years some of our principal seaports will be strongly fortified with modern artillery. The numbers of the army, except in time of war, will not permit full garrisons for the points to be fortified, requiring, it is estimated, nearly 90,000 men. The instruction of portions of the militia of the seaboard States in the use of modern heavy ordnance is thus a necessary part of our general projects of military education and coast defence, to which attention is now invited, as the time is not remote when plans for that instruction must be devised by the Federal and State military authorities.

The issue of field guns and ordnance supplies to the militia has been continued as far as appropriations permit, but the increasing requests of the States each year exceed the department's resources, available by law. More liberal provisions of law for arming the State troops will be an economical investment. Changes in the laws to permit arming the militia with improved weapons and the improvement of its equipment, and to promote closer relations between Federal and State troops, have a claim upon the favorable consideration of Congress.

The strength of the militia shows an increase of about 5,000 since last year, the latest returns showing a total organized force of 117,533 officers and enlisted men. The artillery arm, maintained by thirty-three States, has an enrollment of 5,522 officers and men; the cavalry arm, maintained by twenty-six States, of 5,069. The geographical distribution of this force in 1894 follows:

Alabama	3,073	New-Jersey ..	3,896
Arkansas	1,043	New-York	13,254
California	5,335	North Carolina.	4,699
Colorado	945	North Dakota.	498
Connecticut ..	2,735	Ohio	6,180
Delaware	354	Oregon	1,582
Florida	1,091	Pennsylvania .	8,959
Georgia	4,361	Rhode Island..	1,561
Idaho	308	South Carolina	4,754
Illinois	5,254	South Dakota.	773
Indiana	2,681	Tennessee	3,016
Iowa	3,554	Texas	4,934
Kansas	1,687	Vermont	790
Kentucky	1,320	Virginia	3,136
Louisiana	1,557	Washington ..	1,598
Maine	1,394	West Virginia.	808
Maryland	2,101	Wisconsin	2,701
Massachusetts.	8,133	Wyoming	450
Michigan	2,940	Arizona	468
Minnesota	1,976	New-Mexico ..	486
Mississippi	1,221	Oklahoma	..
Missouri	2,255	Utah	803
Montana	543	District of Columbia	1,539
Nebraska	1,185		
Nevada	463		
New-Hampshire.....	1,379	Aggregate..	117,533

The National Soldiers' Home.

The report of the President of the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home shows 1,065 inmates on the roll on Sept. 30, 1894, and an average attendance of 734. The premanent fund of the institution amounts to $2,574,036.79, an increase of $94,638.47 during the year, in part attributable to a reduction of $19,346.90 in current expenditures. The number of pensioners who are resident inmates is 852, and the average pension received by each is $175.77. The President of the board renews his recommendation that inmates of the Home receiving more than $8 a month pension shall contribute toward their maintainance.

The transfer of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to the civil authorities of the United States, and the confinement of most of the military prisoners hereafter at the large military posts would save men and money to the army, and would enable the Government to carry out economically a project for the care of prisoners of the United States already approved by Congress. The prison has ample capacity for 550 convicts, and is in excellent condition for their custody.

The number of men now confined there is 433. Of this number 60 are in confinement on convictions of crime under the civil law, and 373 are serving sentences for offenses against military law and regulations, of whom 254 will be discharged during the coming six months. During the last fiscal year the institution by Congress, which, in part, against the army appropriations, not including the pay and allowances of the 8 officers and 133 men of the guard, who were withdrawn for its management and care from the active force of the army. The cost of transportation and rewards for bringing the prison from various posts increases this sum to $100,000 a year.

Whatever may have been the necessities when the prison was established, large posts in every military department are now well adapted for the confinement of offenders against military law. By detaining them at such posts within the department in which offenses are committed an annual saving of $15,000 in transportation alone is practicable, while their labor could be turned to much useful and necessary work, relieving the soldier from distasteful and irksome tasks tending to discontent and desertion. The objects of punishment for violations of military law in most cases can better be served by confinement in smaller numbers at the large posts than by the questionable influence of large garrisons.

The President, in his message to Congress dated Dec. 6, 1886, recommended the establishment of a prison for United States convicts, and three years ago a law was enacted for the selection of sites for three such institutions, at a cost not exceeding $500,000 each, but no appropriation was made to carry the act into effect. The transportation of 161 United States prisoners from Arkansas, Texas, and the Indian Territory to Brooklyn, N. Y., during the past year cost $11,935, two-thirds of which could have been saved by transportation to the prison at Fort Leavenworth. Legislation authorizing the conversion of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth into a United States prison, under the care and custody of the Department of Justice, is therefore suggested as desirable on military and civil grounds.

Apache Prisoners of War.

After eight years' confinement, at a charge of nearly half a million dollars to the army appropriations, the remnants of certain bands of Apache Indians, numbering 346, held as prisoners of the Government, have been established on military lands near Fort Sill, and under strict surveillance have begun to support themselves by agriculture, in consequence of atrocities committed upon settlers in the Southwest these bands were pursued and captured in 1886.

Full investigation of all the conditions convinced the department that the reservation at Fort Sill, which is within easy but distant from the scenes of their crimes, was best adapted by climate, nature, and extent of land, military garrison, and other considerations for a permanent agricultural settlement of these prisoners. Accordingly, in September Leup were moved to Fort Sill, and are being established on military lands, with a garrison entirely adequate to their control, and under conditions tending to their self-support and civilization.

Work on Rivers and Harbors.

The report of the Chief of Engineers of the army shows in detail the progress of the year in the important work of river and harbor improvement. The act of Aug. 14, 1894, carried appropriations for these objects aggregating $21,643,180, and the appropriations otherwise made for continuing work already under contract as ordered by previous legislation brought the total appropriations for the coming year up to $20,-043,180.

As required by statute, there has been transmitted for the information of Congress the statement of the engineer officers in charge, showing the amount that can be expended during the next fiscal year on the several works not under contract for which projects have been adopted. In view, however, of the very recent passage of a River and Harbor bill, further appropriations at this time for work of this character are not recommended.

The estimates approved by the department for continuing the work under existing contracts through the next year amount to $12,872,115.

Chickamauga and Chattanooga Parks

Of the 5,521 acres comprising the Chickamauga and Chattanooga Military Park, 2,100 have been cleared of underbrush, and 600 remain to be cleared to facilitate the work of the States in locating the position of their troops. Additions to roads to the extent of sixteen miles, making forty-one miles in all, have been completed, reducing monthly expenses one-half. Twenty-three State commissions, with a committee from the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, are actively co-operating with the Park Commission in establishing the lines of battle.

Alabama, Connecticut, Kansas, Maryland, and West Virginia are the only States represented at the battles which have not yet appointed commissions, and it is expected that the Legislatures of these States at their next session will take the necessary steps toward co-operation. Some of the lands on Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain desired for the park have been held at such exorbitant prices that the commission recommends that further efforts to purchase them be abandoned; but the present project contemplates the further purchase of 1,000 acres of the battlefield of Chickamauga. Massachusetts and Minnesota have completed the erection of their monuments, and the fifty-five monuments of Ohio have been erected.

The nine monuments to regular troops have been completed, and pyramidal monuments of shell mark the positions where the general officers fell. Tablets for army headquarters and to indicate movements of the corps and divisions of both armies through the three days' battles are in place, and some headway has been made with brigade tablets. Seventy or more guns, suitably mounted, will indicate the lighting positions of batteries at Chickamauga by the end of the year. An available balance of $70,634.5c, of $651,710.63 appropriated during and since 1890, remained unexpended Sept. 30, 1894.

Battlefield of Gettysburg.

Much progress has been made since the last report in the work of preserving the lines of battle at Gettysburg, and ascertaining and marking the positions of the commands which participated in that engagement. Two hundred and fifty-six Union regiments, with sixty-seven batteries, and 189 Confederate regiments, with seventy batteries, were engaged in the battle. Their movements were many and complicated, but, in the main, they have now been accurately established, and, upon verification, tablets will be placed at points held by the flanks of each regiment in its several positions, with a single cannon of war times to mark the place occupied by each battery.

Battlefield of Antietam.

The work of determining and marking the positions of the Union and Confederate armies on the battlefield of Antietam has been carried on throughout the year, and is now believed to be drawing to a close. Congress has charged the department with the duty of "preserving and marking" certain lines of battle at Antietam, in order to preserve the field, in all its physical aspects, as nearly as possible, in the condition in which it was in September, 1862. This duty can best be performed by leaving the land in the hands of its original owners or their successors, who, by continuing to use it for farming, will preserve its topographical features as they existed in 1862.

It is the purpose of the department, if the necessary land can be bought reasonably, but not otherwise, to acquire several lanes or avenues along which the most severe fighting occurred, and upon the sites thus acquired to erect such tablets and markers as will clearly describe and explain the positions and operations of the several organizations of the Armies of the Potomac and Northern Virginia which were engaged. It is not believed that the first cost of this method or marking will be great, or that the expense of maintenance will be considerable.

Cost of Yellowstone Park.

The cost of improvements and maintenance of the Yellowstone National Park to date has been $548,917. The total mileage of roadways completed or opened to travel is 235, but about ninety miles of this is little more than a clearing through the forest, slightly graded, along which vehicles can pass. Besides the completion of these roads, the present plan contemplates the construction of ninety miles additional, at an estimated cost of $350,000.

The engineer estimates the cost of maintenance and repair of such roads, with their present construction, at $200 per mile, or $60,000 per year, but suggests that they be surfaced with rock material at an original outlay of $375,000, reducing the annual charges for repairs to $15,000 in all.

The immediate needs are the repair of existing roads, involving an outlay next season estimated at $15,000, and the completion of certain stretches of road to connect finished sections, the estimate for which is $87,000. With this done the future policy of the Government as to the Park improvement should be definitely determined, and a thoroughly matured and fixed plan adopted before any new work is undertaken.

Monuments for Three Generals.

The contracts for the pedestal and statue to Gen. Logan, and for the pedestal and statue to Gen. Hancock, which is to be erected at the intersection of Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventh Street, have been let. The committee of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland has contracted for a statue to Gen. Sheridan, and expects to deliver it early next Autumn to the commission appointed by Congress, which has selected a site at the intersection of Pennsylvania Avenue and E Street Northwest.

In 1892 the sum of $50,000 was appropriated for a statue to Gen. Sherman, to which the Society of the Army of the Tennessee has undertaken to add a like amount. Pending collection of subscriptions it has been deemed unadvisable to enter into contracts for the monument, but the Commissioners designated for that purpose have agreed on a site for it at the east front of the Capitol, north of Greenough's statue of Washington.

No monument has been erected at Washington to the memory of Gen. Grant. The site to the south of the statue of Washington appears well adapted for such use, and it is recommended that it be reserved for that object, and that Congress make ample provision for the erection of a statue that shall worthily perpetuate his memory.

I beg to suggest that the President be authorized to appoint a permanent commission, selected from the citizens of the country, and composed of those best qualified to pass upon the matters of fact involved, to whom shall be intrusted the duty of the selection of designs and sites for future monuments at the capital. The present system of many commissions does not always produce the best artistic results.

I renew the recommendation for improved transportation facilities between the seat of Government and the Virginia shore, and for the construction of a memorial bridge to render speedily accessible the principal military post of the capital, Fort Myer, and to furnish a befitting approach to the national cemetery at Arlington. The need of such a bridge to Potomac Heights grows more imperative each year, and the surroundings suggest that it should be so designed as to become one of the permanent memorial structures of the capital. Historical associations and natural beauty give the site unsurpassed value for such a purpose.

Record and Pension Office.

Index record cards of all the volunteer organizations of the civil war, of hospital muster rolls, rolls of deserters arrested, many miscellaneous rolls, and company descriptive books have been completed, and work on regimental descriptive books is in progress. All military records relating to the personnel or operations of the armies of the wars of the Revolution and of 1812 are being transferred to the office, and they will be reproduced by the index record card system as rapidly as possible. The latest number of cases disposed of was 219,941, of which 170,301 were pension cases. During the year 6,024,667 military and 2,727 medical cards were added to the record, making a total of 41,127,149 cards available for current work. The completion of much of the work in which the office has been engaged has permitted a reduction of 202 in the clerical force, at an annual saving of $334,200.

The publication of the official records of the rebellion brings the work down to the opening of the final campaign, and volumes covering operations culminating at Appomattox are in type. Thirty-one of the thirty-five parts of the Atlas have been issued. Such progress has been made that if no unforeseen delay occurs, the volumes remaining to complete the publication will be in the hands of the printer by the close of the fiscal year. The publication, complete, will consist of 11,444 sets, each of 120 volumes, with probably 4 supplementary volumes. Since 1874 there have been appropriated $2,156,313 for the work, and it is estimated that $469,000 will be required to finish it.

In the administration of the affairs of the department and in the prosecution of plans to promote the good of the service, the experience and judgment of the Major General commanding the army have been heartily enlisted at all times; to his counsel and to the zeal and proficiency of the officers in charge of the several bureaus I am indebted.

Closing Up an Old Bank's Affairs.

James J. Nealis has been appointed receiver for the Grand Central Bank in proceedings brought by George M. Williams, Edward B. Loew, William Burns, Alfred G. Nason, and other Directors for the voluntary dissolution of the concern.

The bank discontinued business in 1879, and all the assets have been distributed among the stockholders except $277.

Found Dead in His Bed.

Jacob Sahn, a druggist, fifty years old, was found dead in bed yesterday afternoon, in a furnished room at 158 West Eighteenth Street, where he lodged. Sahn retired Thursday evening, it is said, slightly under the influence of liquor. Death is said to have been due to heart failure. Sahn had a wife, who is in a lunatic asylum.

PRIESTS SUMMONED TO SYNOD

Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn Has Called His First—His Proposed Roman Trip.

Bishop McDonnell has issued a call to the clergymen in his diocese for a diocesan synod, to meet in the Church of St. John the Baptist, Willoughby and Lewis Avenues, Dec. 28—the feast of the Holy Innocents.

The services will be begun with a pontifical mass, which will be celebrated by Bishop McDonnell. After the services, the business of the synod will be taken up. Every clergyman of the diocese will be present, under penalty of ecclesiastical censure, and all those in minor orders are expected to be present.

This is the first synod that Bishop McDonnell has called, and, consequently, there will be considerable important business to be transacted. The Bishop has requested all the clergymen to offer special mass each Thursday evening, and that the laity be requested to offer up prayers and to receive the holy sacrament Sunday, Dec. 23, for the guidance and successful termination of the synod. One of the customs of the Catholic Church is for the Bishops to visit Rome once in every ten years. The late Bishop Loughlin visited Rome and the Holy Father in 1885, at the time of the Pope's jubilee. On his return his age began to tell upon him, and when his death occured he had not again visited Rome, nor had he sent a deputy.

Under this rule, it becomes the duty of Bishop McDonnell to take a trip to Rome, but under the same rule, the ten years will not have elapsed until about December, 1895, which gives him almost a year to make his arrangements.

Up to the present time, Bishop McDonnell has not considered the question of visiting Rome, except in a casual way. When he will go he has not decided, although it will be before December, 1895.

JUSTICE FOR QUEBEC NEWSPAPERS

Features of the Government Libel Bill Presented to Quebec Legislature.

MONTREAL, Nov. 30.—The Attorney General's bill respecting actions against newspapers for libel just presented to the Quebec Legislature provides that plaintiffs give security for costs before proceeding; that the newspapers must be given five days' notice of suit, in order that an opportunity be given to publish an apology, and that newspapers be called upon to pay only actual damages.

In cases where more than one newspaper was sued on the same ground of complaint any damegs awarded would be divided among all the papers condemned.

Mrs. Ranken to Get the Legacy.

Surrogate Abbott of Brooklyn yesterday granted the motion to dismiss the proceedings brought by W. H. James, a nephew of Eckford Webb, to revoke in part the probate of his will.

Mr. Webb left his residence at 78 Rush Street and $5,000 to Mrs. Jessie Belknap Ranken, who was his housekeeper. Mr. James tried to show that his uncle had been deceived by Mrs. Ranken.

Custom House Weighers Shifted.

Many weighers in the United States Customs Service will report this morning to new stations in this port. The change was ordered by Surveyor McGuire several days ago.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 1 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 6 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia"); at 8 AM for Canada, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II."); at 9 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Coleridge"); at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas and St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Pontabelle. (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Pontabelle"); at 10 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Alene, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Alene"); at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca"); at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla"); at 12 M for Hawaii, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam"); at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and Egypt, per steamship La Bretagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne."

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Rio de Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. 8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Dec. 8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 8 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Arawa, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Dec. 8 and up to 6:30 PM Dec. 9. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 20. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamers.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1894.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, Dec. 8, 1:30 P.M. Lucania, Dec. 29, 6:30 AM.
Campania, Dec. 15, 7 A.M. Etruria.....Jan. 5, noon
Umbria, Dec. 22, 2 P.M. Campania, Jan. 12, 6 A.M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

International Navigation Co.'s Lines.
From Pier 14 North River, foot of Fulton St.
American Line to Southampton.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
I. Cabin, $60 upward; II. Cabin, $30 upward.
Berlin, Dec. 5, 9 A.M. New-York, Dec. 12, 11 AM.
Red Star Line for Antwerp.
West'n'l'd, Dec. 5, 10:30 A.M. Noord'l'd, Dec. 12, 5 AM.
International Navigation Company.
6 Bowling Green. New-York.

JAPAN-CHINA.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIEN